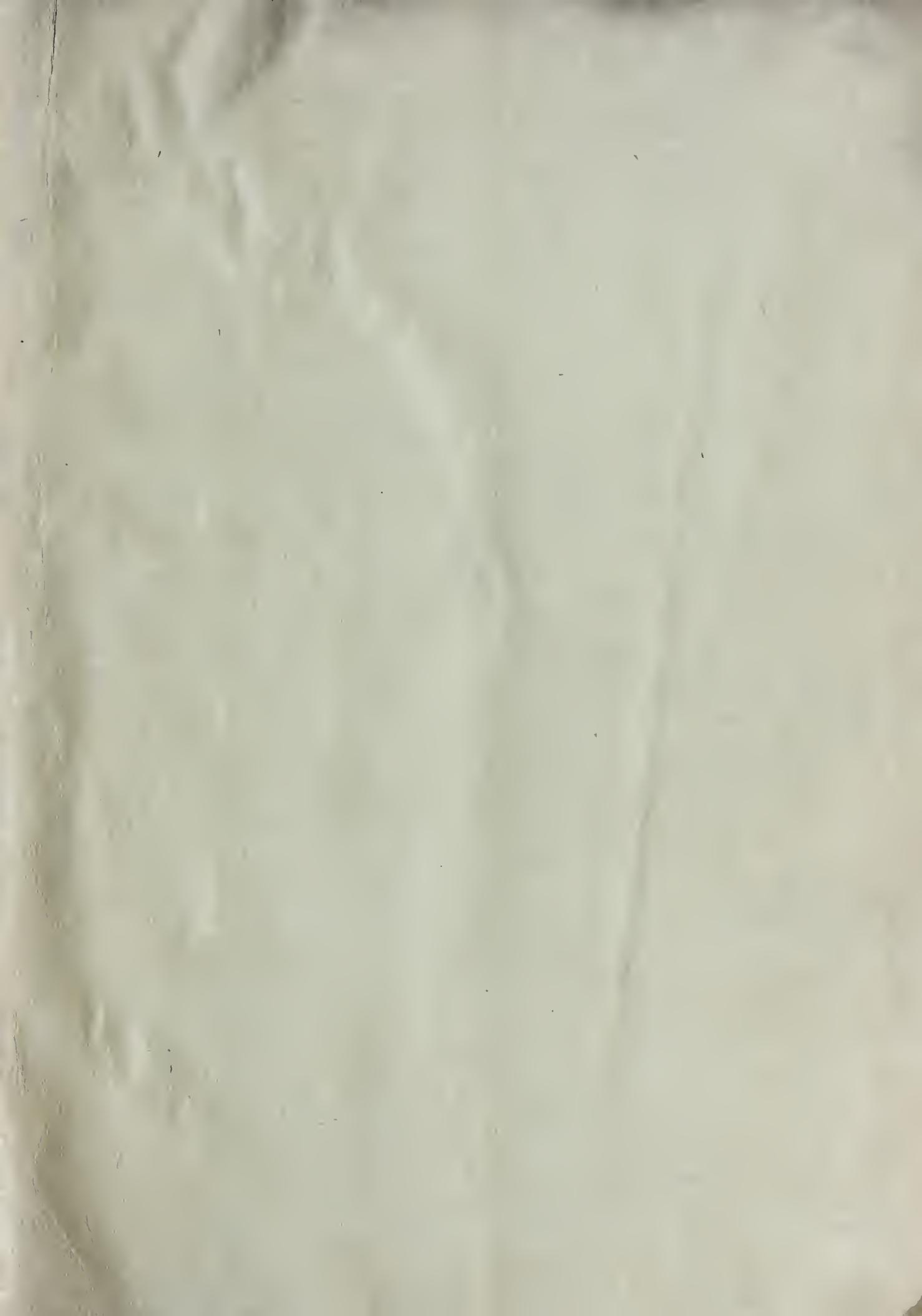


# REFERENCE



# COLLECTIONS



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# Historical Collections.

BY JOSEPH S. GITT.

Braddock's defeat in Western Pennsylvania in 1755, emboldened the Indians and stimulated their savage propensities, leading to incursions, massacres, and murders and outrages in the exposed settlements throughout Central Pennsylvania, the Cumberland Valley being especially subjected to these hostile raids, during the continuation of what is known as the old French and Indian war of 1755—58. The South Mountain was a barrier that shielded the early settlers of York (now Adams) county, to a large extent, from the savage atrocities of that period. But there were occasionally parties of Indians, more daring than others, who crossed the mountain and carried captive defenceless families, and murdered them on the way. Among the captives taken by the Indians in April, 1758, was one Richard Baird, of Hamiltonban township (now Adams county,) who subsequently made his escape, the following deposition by Mr. Baird, on his return home, appears in the Colonial Records:

York County, ss.

The Affirmation of Richard Baird of Hamilton's Bane Township, aged twenty-two years, who saith, that his Habitation being at the Foot of the South Mountain, on the South-East side thereof, on Thnrsday the thirteenth day of April last, about 7 o'clock in the morning, He, this Deponent, was in his house with Katharine his Wife, John his child, about seven months old, Thomas Potter, son of the late Captain John Potter, Esq., Deceased, Frederick Ferrick, his Servant, about fourteen Years of age, Hannah McBride, aged about Eleven years, William White, about Nine Years old; in his Field were Samuel Hunter and Daniel McManimy, Labourers, when a party consisting of nineteen Indians, came and Captivated Samuel Hunter and Daniel McManimy in the Field, and afterwards came to the dwelling house of this Deponent, and about six of them suddenly rushed into the house, and were immediately driven out by this Deponent and Thomas Potter; the Door of the house was thrown down by our pressing to keep the Indians out, and their pressing to come in, they shot in the house at us, and shot away Thomas Potter's little finger. We then had time to know their Number, and in a little time surrendered on the promise of the Indians not to kill any of us, they tied us, & took us al-

Sixty Rods up the Mountain, where their Watch Coats lay, for they were naked except the Britch Clouts, Logins, Mocasins and Caps; then they brought the two men that had been at Work in the Field, and in about half an hour, they order'd us to March, setting me foremost of the Prisoners. We marched one after another at some Distance; at about seven miles they kill'd my Child, which I discovered by

seeing its Scalp; about twelve o'clock I saw another Scalp, which I knew to be Thomas Potter's; I have since been informed that they killed him at the Place<sup>s</sup> where their Match Coats lay. Fryday the 14th, about twelve o'clock they murder'd <sup>14th</sup> Samuel Hunter on the North Mountain, or they drove us over the Allegheny Mountain a day and a half, and on Monday pt. Night about ten o'clock, I escap'd, they having sent me several Times about three Rods from the fire to bring Water. In was nine Nights and Days I got to Fort Lyt- pt.leton, having had no food other than four Snakes, which I had kill'd and eat; and some Buds and Roots, and the like; three Cherokee Indians found me about two miles from Fort Lytton, cut me a he Staff, and Piloted me to the Fort.

In conversation with the Indians during my Captivity, they informed me that they were all Delawares, for they mostly t. all Spake English, one spake as good of English as I can. The Captain said he had been at Philadelphia last Winter, and another said he had been at Philadelphia about a year ago; I ask'd them if they were not going to make Peace with the English? The Captain answered, and said they were talking about it when he was in Philadelphia last Winter, but he went away and left them.

RICHARD BAIRD.

Affirmed & Subscribed at York,

the 12th May, 1758,

COL. GEO. STEVENSON.

The following more detailed account of the same occurrence was written by Archibald Baird, a son of Richard Baird, from information given by the father:

"My father, Richard Baird, lived in York County, now Adams, and owned the mill, now called Marshall's mill, in what is called Carroll's tract, where on the morning of the 13th of April, 1758, his house was invested by a party of nineteen Indians. They were discovered by a little girl, called Hannah McBride, who was at the door, and on seeing them screamed, and ran into the house.

"At this time, there was in the house my father, mother, and Lieutenant Thomas Potter, (brother of General Potter who had come the evening before (being a full cousin) together with a child about six months old, and a bound boy. Indians rushed into the house, and one of them, with a large entlass in his hand, made a blow at Potter, but he so

aged it as to wrest the sword from the Indian, and returned his blow, which would have put an end to his existence, had not the point struck the ceiling which turned the sword so as to cut the Indian's hand.

"In the meantime, my father (Mr. Baird,) laid hold of a horseman's pistol that hung on a nail, and snapped it at the breast of one of the Indians, but there being tow in the pan it did not go off; at this, the Indians seeing the pistol, ran out of the house.

"By this time one of the Indians at the door shot at Potter, but the ball took him only on the little finger. The door was now shut, and secured as well as possible; but finding the Indians to be very numerous, and having no powder and ball, and as the savages might easily burn down the house by reason of the thatched roof, and the quantity of mill wood piled at the back of the building, added to the declaration of the Indians, that they would not be put to death, they determined to surrender; on which a party of the Indians went to a field, and made prisoners Samuel Hunter and Daniel McManamy. A lad of the name of William White, coming to the mill, was also made a prisoner.

"At the distance of about seventy rods from the house, contrary to all their promises, they put Thomas Potter to death; and having proceeded to the mountain about three or four miles, one of the Indians struck the spear of his tomahawk into the breast of the small child, and after repeated blows scalped it. After crossing the mountain, they passed the house of Mr. Halbert—and seeing him out, shot at him, but without effect. Thence passing late in the evening M'Cord's old fort they encamped about half a mile in the gap—the second day having passed in the Path Valley, they discovered a party of white men in pursuit of them; on which they ordered the prisoners to baste, for should the whites come up with them, they should all be tomahawked. Having thus hurried, they reached the top of the Tuscarora mountain, and all had sat down to rest, when an Indian, without any previous warning, sunk a tomahawk into the forehead of Samuel Hunter—he was scalped and the Indians proceeded on their journey.

Marshall's mill, mentioned in the above narrative, is now and has been long known as Myers's or "Virginia Mills," and is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Fairfield, on Middle creek. Daniel McManamy, one of the captives, was also subsequently killed. We extract further from the younger Baird's narrative, some additional particulars, which he says, he gathered from Myers, based upon his own observations and from the information of his master, Mr. Marshall.

Having determined on McManamy's death "the Indians formed themselves into a circle round the prisoner, and commenced beating him, some with sticks, and some with tomahawks. He was then tied to a post near a large fire, and after being tortured some time with burning coals, they scalped him, and put the scalp on a pole to bleed before his face. A gun-barrel was then heated red hot, and passed over his body, and with a red hot bayonet they pierced his body, with many repetitions. In this manner they continued torturing him, singing and shouting until he expired."

## Historical Collections.

BY JOSEPH S. GITT.

## INDIAN TROUBLES CONTINUED.

Last week we gave the reader an account of the capture of the Baird family by the Indians in 1758—the locality being what is now known as "Virginia Mills," near Fairfield. From the statement of the younger Baird referred to in our last number, we learn that his mother was carried two or three hundred miles to the head waters of the Susquehanna, performing the journey over mountain and through swamp mostly on foot, with extreme suffering—the cold earth her bed, a blanket her only covering, boiled corn her only food. She was adopted into an Indian family, and remained a captive for two years and five months, when she was redeemed by her husband.

The father, as we have seen, made his escape from the Indians, reaching Fort Littleton, in Bedford county, after nine days wandering through the forest, suffering terribly from hunger, thirst, swollen feet and exhaustion. After that, he did little else but wander from place to place in quest of information respecting his wife. He performed several perilous journeys to Pittsburg, and at length found where she was, and redeemed her, at Shamokin, (Sunbury,) on the Susquehanna.

The period from 1755-58 was one of constant anxiety to the early settlers in this region, although the Indian raids were mostly confined to the Cumberland valley. We find numerous official docu-

ments in the Colonial Records of that period, reports to the Governor and Council, showing the alarm which pervaded the settlements and the efforts made by the settlers to guard against surprise. The settlers of York county, (and wherever in the records of that period "York county" appears the reader will bear in mind that it includes what is now "Adams") deemed their surest defence not to wait for the Indians to break through the mountain passes, but to meet the enemy beyond them. We annex two of these documents. The Hance Hamilton referred to was the first Sheriff of York county.

CARLIELE, Nov, 2, 1755.

Governor Morris:

Honored Sir—

At four, this afternoon, by express from Conococheague, we are informed that yesterday about one hundred Indians were seen in the Great Cove, among whom was Shingas, the Delaware King; that immediately after discovery, as many as had notice fled, and looking back upon a high hill behold their houses on fire; heard several guns fired, and the last shrieks of their dying neighbors. It is said the enemy divided and one part moved toward the Conalloways. Mr. Hamilton was here with sixty men from York county, when the express came, and is to march early to-morrow to the upper part of the county. We have sent our expresses everywhere, and intend collecting the forces of this lower part; expecting the enemy at Sheerman's valley, if not nearer at hand.

I am of the opinion that no other means than a chain of block houses along or near the South side of Kittatinny mountain, from Susquehanna to the temporary line, can secure the lives and properties even of the old inhabitants of this county; the settlements being all fled, except those of Sheerman's valley whom, if God not preserve, we fear, will suffer very soon.

I am your honor's  
discoursetle humble servant,  
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

CONOCOCHEAGUE, Nov. 6, 1755.

May it please your honor:

I have sent enclosed two qualifications, one of which is Patrick Burns', the bearer, and a tomahawk which was found sticking in the breast of one David McClellan.

The people of Path Valley are gathering in a small fort, and according to the last account, were safe. The Great Cove and Canalloways are all buried to ashes. Numbers of the inhabitants of this county have moved their families, some to York county, some to Maryland.

Hance Hamilton, Esq., is now at John McDowell's mill, with upwards of two hundred men (from York county) and two hundred from this county; in all

about four hundred. To-morrow we intend to go to the Cove and Path Valley, in order to bring what cattle and horses the Indians let live. We are informed by a Delaware Indian who lives amongst us, that on the same day the murder was committed, he saw four hundred Indians in the Cove; and we have some reason to believe they are about there yet.

The people of Sheerman's creek and Juniata have all come away, and left their horses; and there are now about thirty miles of this country laid waste. I am afraid there will soon be more.

I am your Honor's most

Humble servant,  
ADAM HOOPS.

In the beginning of April, 1755, a military engagement took place at Fort Littleton between the Indians, and some detachments under command of Capt. Alexander Culbertson and Capt. Hance Hamilton, in which Capt. Culbertson was killed. Under date of April 4, Capt. Hamilton thus reports to Capt. Porter:

FORT LITTLETON, April 4, 1755.

8 o'clock, P. M.

Sir—these come to inform you of the melancholy news of what occurred between the Indians that have taken many captives from McCord's Fort, and a party of men under the command of Capt. Alexander Culbertson, and nineteen of our men, the whole amounting to about fifty with the captives, and had a sore engagement, many of both parties killed and many wounded; the number unknown; those wounded want a surgeon, and those killed require your assistance as soon as possible to bury them. We have sent an express to Fort Shirley for Doctor Mercer, supposing Dr. Jamison is killed, or mortally wounded in the expedition, he being not returned; therefore desire you will send an express immediately for Dr. Prentiss to Carlisle, we imagining Dr. Mercer cannot leave the Fort under the circumstances the Fort is under. Our Indian Isaac has brought in Capt. Jacob's Scalp (?) [Not quite certain.]

Sir, please exert yourself in this affair, I am sir, &c.

HANCE HAMILTON.

In a letter dated at Shippensburg April 12, 1756, we have a list of the killed and wounded in the above engagement:

Killed of the company under the command of Captain Culbertson: Alexander Culbertson, captain; John Reynolds, ensign of Capt. Chambers' company; William Kerr, James Blair, John Layson, William Boyd, Jacob Paynter, Jacob Jones, Robert Kerr and William Chambers.

Wounded, Abraham Jones, Francis Campbell, William Reynolds, John Barnett, Benjamin Blythe, John McDonald and Isaac Miller.

Killed of Captain Hamilton's men under the command of Ensign Jamieson, Daniel McCoy, James Robinson, James Peace, John Blair, Henry Jones, John McCarty and John Kelly.

Wounded, Ensign Jamieson, James Robinson, William Hunter, Mathias Gashorn, Wm. Swailes, and James Lowder, (since dead).

Many of these are familiar names. The Culbertsons, Kerrs, Scotts, Boyds, Blythes Jamiesons, Robinsons, Hunters, &c., have figured largely in the history of the Marsh Creek settlements, doubtless the lineal descendants of the brave men who participated in this engagement.

On the 21st of August, 1757, "Thomas Barton" writes to Richard Peters, (of the Colonial government), from "Reading Township," representing the panic and distress existing in this region, inhabitants daily fleeing from their homes, and adds:

Marsh creek is now the frontier, and such a panic has seized the hearts of people in general, that unless we have soon some favorable turn in our affairs, I am afraid the enemy need not long be at the pains to dispute a claim to these two counties.

This doubtless has reference to renewed Indian incursions into the western part of our county, as we find the following memoranda in the official records:

July 27, 1757, one McKesson wounded, and his son taken from the South mountain.

August 17, 1757, William Waugh's barn was burnt in the Tract, by Indians.

About the same period young Alexander McKesson was captured in Hamiltonian township. The boy lingered in the harvest field while the men had gone to dinner, and a party of Indians coming along took him with them and carried him to Ohio. He remained with them probably fifteen years, when he escaped and returned to this county. He soon after married a sister of the late Walter Smith, (father of the Rev. Samuel B. Smith, now of Gettysburg.) One of Mr. McKesson's children, John McKesson, died within two years in Gettysburg, having previously sustained a severe bodily injury from a fall on the icy pavements. The father (Alexander McKesson) lived many years near Fairfield, in this county, and retained some of his Indian habits—such as a preference for walking, and for making his journeys largely at night. We have heard it stated that having occasion

to go to Baltimore, he would come down to Gettysburg in the evening, and then make the journey to Baltimore after night on foot, returning in the same way.

About the same period the settlers in what is now known as "Buchanan's Valley," were disturbed by Indian incursions and erected a block house on the Little Conowago. A family by name of Jamieson, father, mother and daughter, were carried off by the Indians, while William Mann was shot and killed. Miss Jamieson was said to have been met by some missionaries a number of years afterward, having become the wife of an Indian chief.

## Historical Collections.

BY JOSEPH S. GITT.

It requires time to arrange and to search out such additional links as are needed to bind the whole together, and we have not the time to closely connect dates and matter as we desire, but shall arrange the matter as best we can. All due allowance must be made as regards literary excellence, which is not aimed at in this compilation, and we may get a little ahead of dates and circumstances, as we cannot have all before us as we make up the articles, and compelled to refer to other counties, especially to those closely connected with Adams.

The first settlements in York county were made on Kreutz creek and in the neighborhood where Hanover now stands. Before the erection of the county of Lancaster in 1792, a number of persons resided on tracts of land lying on the west side of the Susquehanna, within the bounds of what is now York county. These persons, however, remained but a short time on the lands they occupied—were not allowed time to warm in the nests on which they had *squatted*—and may not be looked upon as the progenitors of the present possessors of the soil of York county. They were known only as "Maryland intruders," and were removed in the latter end of the year 1728, by order of the deputy governor and council, at the request of the Indians, and in conformity with their existing treaties.

In the spring of 1729, John and James Hendricks, under the authority of government, made the first authorized settle-

ments in what is now called York county. They occupied the ground from which some families of *squatters* had been removed, somewhere about Kreutz creek. They were soon followed by other families, who settled at a distance of about ten or twelve miles west and southwest of them.

Sometime in the year 1732, Thomas Cressap came from Maryland, and forcibly seized and settled on the lands from which the before mentioned *squatters* had been removed. With him originated the violent measures, sometimes issuing in murderous affrays, which attended the disputes between the proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respecting the proper boundary of the two provinces. On the 24th of November, 1736, this restless and quarrelsome individual was apprehended by the Sheriff of Lancaster county, and committed to prison on the warrant of the two provincial judges. Thereupon the President of the province called the council and assembly, who detailed the facts connected with the outrage committed, and referred the matter, in a memorial, to the King; which led ultimately to an amicable adjustment of the disputes concerning the boundary. At that period, it is believed, there were between three and four hundred inhabitants within the limits of York county.

The border difficulties gave rise to a fearful and sometimes very sharp correspondence between the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, which we would like to publish, but do not wish to occupy the space that can be put to better use, we think. In March, 1734, Governor Gordon wrote from Philadelphia, to Gov. Ogle, at Annapolis, a long letter in regard to Cressap's doings, from which the following is an extract:

John Hendricks had for several years past, & I think some years before any Settlement was attempted in those parts, on my pretence from Maryland, been seated on the west side of the Susquehanna, about 4 or 5 miles higher up the River above those since made by Cressap and his Associates, and had obtained a Grant and Survey for the Lands on which he now dwells, & where he has lived peaceably, until Cressap took it into his head with diverse others, to enter upon the Possession of Hendricks, and when they were desired to leave the Place and desist from these unlawful attempts, the Owner of the Land was insulted & menaced by Cressap, & such as he thought fit from time to time to encourage in these proceedingz.

This occasioned a Complaint to our Magistrate, who took Care to have the best Council and Advice how to proceed, for the abuse appeared so flagrant, and the Consequences of such Encroachments so dangerous that unless some legal measures were taken to redress such Injuries, no man could be secure in his Possessions. Accordingly two Magistrates went over with the Sheriff & a proper number of Assistants to remove the force; when they came on Hendrick's Land, they found eight Men at work, (whom I am sorry you should call his Lordship's Tenants,) felling and squaring his timber, and building a House within a 100 yards of Hendrick's Door; these they apprehended and took back with them, as they would also have done by Cressap had he been there. The men were used civilly, and as fast as Bail was found, it was taken, so that they all in a few days were at Liberty, and at Court upon their Submission & acknowledging their Offence, without proceeding to lay a fine on each of them as by the Law I am informed, is well warranted, they were discharged. Thus far I hope no Person living will be able to blame the Magistrates, or any others who joyned them. But on their leaving Hendrick's house, He & his Wife told the Magistrates, that if Cressap came there that night, they expected no other from the Violence of the man, but that he would certainly burn their house down, upon which Seven men were left to stay that night as a Guard, & to apprehend Cressap if he came thither; these men I suppose gott Lquaor, and solely of their own heads went down to Cressap's, but without any manner of Arms or Weapons, & behaved themselves imprudently and indiscreetly there. This action of theirs is acknowledged by all to have been without any Orders or Directions whatever. But the Brutality and Violence of Cressap in firing on them is notorious.

The unsettled and undefined boundary line between the Province of Pennsylvania and Maryland gave rise to, and encouragement to desperadoes to commit acts of violence. While the commissioners to fix the boundary line, were negotiating, Cressap, determined to keep possession, by force, of the lands upon which he had squatted, began to imbue his hands in blood. In January, 1733, he feloniously murdered one Daunt. In order to keep possession, "he, by fair promises of grants, from the Maryland government, exemption from taxes, and by force and threatenings to turn the German settlers out of their settlements and ruin them, did prevail on some few of his neighbors, so far only as to acknowledge the Maryland jurisdiction and to refuse to pay rates or taxes to the Province of Pennsylvania,"

aud thus threw themselves under the protection of Maryland. They were principally Germans. They had been compelled to take this course in order to escape immediate ruin and destruction threatened them by Cressap and his associates. These desperadoes never kept their promises, but went on with their threats and hostilities. We might go on and give column after column in regard to Cressap and his doings, which continued for some years, and at last many of the desperadoes with Cressap were captured and put in prison at Lancaster. Threats were then made to burn the town and relieve the prisoners, who were then conveyed to Philadelphia jail.

A party of Marylanders, in October, 1737, numbering about 16, broke into the jail at Lancaster, and released the rioters who had been apprehended by the Sheriff. Fortunately, when indignation was prompting the inhabitants on both sides of the line to further breaches of the peace, an order of the king in council, on the subject of the boundary, induced both parties to refrain from further violence—to drop all prosecutions, and discharge their respective prisoners on bail.

## Gettysburg Compiler.

Tuesday Evening, April 1, 1884.

### LOCAL HISTORY.

#### HANCE HAMILTON.

Twice Sheriff of York County, and a Captain in the French and Indian War.—His Will.—Present Resting Place.

1884.

Written for the Gettysburg Compiler.

One hundred and forty years ago this was a familiar name in the present York, Adams, Cumberland and Franklin counties. The earliest mention of the person bearing it is in a will, usually a correct guide to the connections of a family. He appears to have belonged to a family of consideration and means, an inference drawn from the will of his brother and of his own, to which we now call attention.

In some researches among the records

of Lancaster county by Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, he found the will of James Hamilton, dated in June, 1748, leaving a wife, Mary Barton. They married in Philadelphia, October 10, 1732. He left an only son, James; a brother, Hance Hamilton, was named as executor. To the son, James, he left a farm, and to two cousins, Thomas and James, handsome devises. It is supposed that James senior died west of the Susquehanna, as the witnesses, Alexander Lowry, William Brown and James Maginly, resided on the Newberry Manor, and Samuel Smith, the Justice before whom the will was proven, resided in the same vicinity.

Upon the formation of York county, in 1749, Hance Hamilton became its first sheriff, and from that time until his death he was an important factor in all the public transactions of his time.

The next notice of his public career is a letter from Fort Littleton, April 4, 1756, at 3 P. M., and detailing the capture by Indians of McCord's fort, where, in a force of 36 men, 7 were killed and 7 wounded.

Oct. 15, 1757, he was again at Fort Littleton, "paying off his men." This fort was in what is at present Dublin township, Fulton county. Hamilton was also in Armstrong's expedition to Kittanning, and did his share in the bloody and important victory over the Indians won "by the Scotch Irish of the border," as they were contemptuously called by the colonial land grabbers of the Penn coterie.

For the purpose of eliciting further information respecting him, we present a synopsis of his will. It is dated from Monahan township, York county, January 27, 1772. He gives to his son, *Thomas Hamilton*, twenty pounds and his silver mounted pistols; *Alexander McKeen and Sarah*, daughter of Hance Hamilton, forty pounds; *Hugh McKeen and Mary*, daughter of Hance Hamilton, forty pounds; *Hance Hamilton*, his son, "five pounds, silver handled sword, brass mounted pistol and silver medal;" *Guaian Hamilton*, his son, two hundred pounds, "my saddle and bridle and my silvery snuff box;" *George Hamilton*, his son, one hundred and thirty pounds and "my long gun;" *John Hamilton*, his son, one hundred and fifty pounds, "also my black stallion;" "my youngest sons,

*William Hamilton and James Hamilton,*" each three hundred pounds; *Mary, wife of Thomas Hamilton,* "my roan mare." The executors were his brother, John Hamilton, Robert McPherson, Esq., and Samuel Edie, Esq.; witnesses, James McClure, Robert Black and Hugh Galaher. Probated March 11, 1772.

Can any of our readers inform us when Captain Hamilton was born and where? He was not sixty years of age when he died. Of his 7 sons, one, Hance, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1768. The will makes no mention of a wife; therefore Mrs. Hamilton must have died before him. A. B. H.

THE editor of the COMPILER is under obligations to Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton, of Harrisburg, for furnishing the above points in the history of probably the foremost man of his day in this section. Had Hance Hamilton lived through the American Revolution he would doubtless have attained distinguished rank as a participant in the struggle.

Hance Hamilton died in Menallen township, in what is now Adams county, in 1772. Upon the establishment of Evergreen Cemetery at Gettysburg, thirty years ago, the editor of this paper, then Secretary of the Association, who knew that the remains of Hamilton were lying in a neglected grave in Blaek's old and almost abandoned graveyard, near Marsh creek, instituted inquiries for his descendants with a view to getting their consent to the removal of the remains to the new cemetery at the county seat. But he could hear of none. The Hamiltons now among us say they were but slightly related, if at all. The transfer of the remains was then made by the Cemetery authorities; and the broken blue headstone is to be seen a few lots south of the entrance. The inscription it bears is as follows:

D  
HERE LIES THE BOY OF  
HANCE HAMILTON  
WHO DEPARTED TH  
IS LIFE THE 2<sup>D</sup> OF FEB  
1772 AGED 51 YEARS

It is due to the memory of Hance Hamilton that a mark more enduring than the present crumbling slate should point out his last resting place,—with, of course, some measure adopted to preserve

the old one as long as time shall permit it.

Hance Hamilton served two terms as Sheriff of York county, (then including Adams,) elected in 1749 and again in 1755, John Adlinc filling the interim. Hamilton afterwards became one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Glossbrenner's History says of him: "His character as a man of integrity and general worth, stood very high." A solid epitaph.

#### THE SMYSER FAMILY.

A pamphlet of twenty pages has been placed in our hands by Mr. Daniel F. Shriner, of this city, entitled "Minutes of the Celebration held by the Descendants of the elder Matthias Smyser, May 3d, 1845, on the farm of Samuel Smyser, in West Manchester Township, York county, Pa." One hundred and thirty-six of the descendants of Matthias Smyser were present. The day chosen was the centennial of the date of the deed of the farm whereon they were assembled. May 3d, 1745, their object being to manifest their respect for the memory of their long-departed ancestor, who died on the 12th day of April, 1778. George Smyser, of Gettysburg, [grandfather of Dr. Jno. A. Swope,] presided at the meeting. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the purposes of the meeting, and letters were read from Daniel M. Smyser, of Gettysburg, who was to have addressed the meeting, and from Peter Diehl, of Oxford. A historical narrative, prepared by Philip Smyser, was read by Prof. C. Hay. From that narrative it appeared that Matthias Smyser (spelled Schmeisser in Germany) was born in the village of Rugelbach, in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, six miles west of Dunkensbuhl, a considerable town within a few miles of the western boundary of the kingdom of Bavaria, and nearly in a straight line between Stuttgart and Nuremberg, about 75 miles from the former and 60 from the latter. His father's name was Martin, and his mother's Anna Barbara. Martin was a respectable farrier and a member of the Lutheran church, and his son Matthias, with his brother George and sister Margaretta, emigrated to America about the year 1738, and settled in York county. The descendants are given at 1162 in number and their descendants were recommended to hold a

similar meeting on the 3rd day of May, 1945. The Smyser family were all active supporters of the Revolutionary war. When the port of Boston was closed in 1775 for the purpose of starving its inhabitants into submission, a committee of twelve citizens of York county was formed for the purpose of affording relief, and the sum of \$250 was remitted in specie, Col. Michael Smyser, son of Matthias, remitting to John Hancock as a part of said fund the sum of £6.12.1, from Manchester township. The Smyser farm in York county was called from the day of the centennial celebration Riegelbach, in honor of the original proprietor's birth-place. This name was given to it on the motion of Geo. A. Barnitz, Esq., who with Charles A. Barnitz were present at the meeting.—*Westminster Advocate.*

**A BRAVE WOMAN.**—Col. Aylett in his eloquent address in the Conrt House, during the late reunion, paid a beautiful tribute to the courage and devotion of woman during the late war. In the course of it he said:

"The bravest woman I ever saw was a Pennsylvania girl, who defied Pickett's whole division while we marched through a little town called Greeneastle. She had on a United States flag as an apron, which she defiantly waved up and down as our columns passed by her and dared us to take it from her. And there was not one man of us dared do so. Struck by her courage and loyalty, Pickett, with hat off, gave her a military salute, my regiment presented arms and we cheered her with a good old-fashioned rebel yell, which some of you boys here have doubtless heard. God bless the true and brave little woman, and she was as lovely as she was brave. Would that she were here to-day that I might, in admiration of her pluck and truth, grasp the hand of that splendid and glorious type of American womanhood. She deserves a place by the side of those Carthaginian maidens who ent off their tresses as bow-strings to send their lovers' arrows hissing to the Roman heart."

The *Valley Spirit* says:

"Col. Aylett did not know it but that 'brave woman' was only twenty-two miles away. She was in 1863, Miss Dolly Harris but has been for over twenty years the wife of Mr. John Lesher, who was a Lieutenant in a Pennsylvania regiment. Mrs. Lesher now lives in Waynesboro, where her husband is employed in the shops."

The honor is also claimed for Miss Sadie Smith, a daughter of Jacob R. Smith, of Greeneastle, who afterwards married Mr. Sibbett, and removed to Youngstown, Ohio, but who is now dead.

## EARLY HISTORY OF STATE AND COUNTY!

Grant to Penn—Colony Started—Formation of Counties—Early Settlers and Elections  
—Border and Indian Troubles.

### PENN AND PENNSYLVANIA.

KING CHARLES II. of England, on the 4th of March, 1681, granted to WILLIAM PENN, son of Sir William Penn, a large tract of land in the New World, and named it "Pennsylvania," the consideration being a claim left against the government by the father for services as Admiral in the British navy. The extent of the province was described as three degrees of latitude in breadth and five degrees of longitude in length.

The proprietor immediately published "certain conditions and concessions" to "adventurers," or settlers; drew up a form of government and a code of laws, all bearing the stamp of his kind heart and well-balanced mind; and sent over his kinsman, William Markham, with three ships and a number of planters, to take possession of the country, and prepare for the reception of larger emigrations.

In 1682, on the 30th of August, William Penn himself took leave of family and friends, and sailed in the ship *Welcome* for the shores of America, arriving at New Castle, on the Delaware, after a long and tedious passage, on the 27th of October. The eager colonists—English, Dutch and Swedes—hastened to welcome him.

At an early day he convened the Assembly, at Upland, (now Chester,) and made known his plans and designs, all conceived in the spirit of benevolence, which characterized his connection with them ever after. Penn entered into treaties with the Indians for the purchase of lands, never taking a foot without their assent. In 1682 he laid out Philadelphia, on ground purchased from three Swedes. Two years after, his colony being well established, he returned to England, and remained there fifteen years. In 1699 he paid another visit to "Pennsylvania." Affairs had not been working smoothly, and he called another council in 1700. In 1701

he met the chiefs of the Five Nations, and made a treaty of peace, and of trade, with them. A threatened attempt by the British government to assume rule over the colonies, took Penn again to England in 1701, and he never returned. The expense attending the establishment of his province, together with many acts of private beneficence, so impaired his fortune that, in 1708, he borrowed \$30,000 upon a mortgage of the province. He died at Rushcomb, in Buckinghamshire, England, on the 30th of July, 1718, aged about 74 years. The proprietary rights then vested in the sons of William Penn, John, Thomas and Richard, and so continued until the revolution.

#### FORMATION OF COUNTIES.

William Penn, during his first visit to the colony, established three counties, naming them Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester. In 1729 Lancaster was formed out of part of Chester; and in 1749 the people occupying the territory now included in York and Adams counties acquainted the governor and assembly with their desire for a county of their own, and it was granted on the 19th of August of that year. York was the first county organized west of the Susquehanna, and embraced the western part of Lancaster. The following we copy from Glossbrenner's History, published in 1834:

York county was, when first erected, bounded on the North and West by a line running from the river Susquehanna along the ridge of the South Mountain, until it intersected the Maryland line; it was bounded on the South by the Maryland line, and on the East by the Susquehanna. In the year 1750 Cumberland county was erected; and the boundary line between that and York county was declared to be the creek called the *Yellow Breeches*, from its mouth where it empties into the Susquehanna, up the several courses of it to the mouth of a run of water called *Dogwood run*, and thence one continued straight line to the ridge of the South Mountain, and thence along the ridge of the South Mountain until it intersects the Maryland line. Such continued to be the boundaries of York for about fifty years, when at last our county was destined to undergo a division.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following townships were laid out and erected while York was a part of Lancaster county, that is before the year 1749.—Hellam, Chancelford, Fawn,

Shrewsbury, Codorus, Manchester, Newberry, Dover, Warrington, Monahan, Paradise, Manheim, Heidelberg, Huntingdon, Reading, Tyrone, Strabane, Menallen, Cumberland, Hamilton's Bar, Mount-joy, Germany, Mount-pleasant, and Berwick; a part of which townships are now within the limits of Adams county.

#### ADAMS COUNTY—1800.

An agitation for the division of York county was started as early as 1790. A lively controversy ensued between the eastern and western ends, characterized by public meetings, long debates, printed essays industriously circulated,

and much personal discussion. Three commissioners, James Cunningham, Jonathan Hoge and James Johnston, were appointed to fix upon a site for a county seat; and "they selected a tract belonging to Garret Vanorsdel, in Strabane township, between the two roads leading from Hunter's and Gettys' towns to the brick house."

In 1791 the project of a new county was revived, and Rev. Alexander Dobbin and David Moore were selected as "trustees for the county of Adams" to take assurances for the payment of money, or the conveyance or transfer of property, in trust for the use of erecting public buildings in the town of Gettysburg. We quote again from Glossbrenner's History:

The controversy between the inhabitants of the western and those of the eastern parts of the county concerning a division, commenced early, and was continued with warmth. Many essays were written, meetings held and petitions presented. The disputes, however, were at last settled, on the 22d of January, 1800, when the western part of York was erected into a new county, thenceforth called Adams. That tract of land which was taken from the county of York, to be erected into a new county, is contained within the following lines, as made at the time, viz: "Beginning in the line of Cumberland county where the road from Carlisle to Baltimore leads through Trent's Gap; thence along the said road to Binder's; thence a straight line to Conewago creek opposite to the mouth of Abbot's run; thence along the line of Berwick and Paradise townships, until it strikes the line of Manheim township; thence along the line of Manheim and Berwick westwardly, until it strikes the road leading from Oxford to Hanover-town; and from thence a due south course until it strikes the Maryland line; thence along the Maryland

similar meeting.

1945 line to the line of *Franklin* county; thence along the line of *Franklin* and *Cumberland* counties to the place of beginning." The governor on the 2d of October, 1800, appointed three commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between the two counties. The commissioners were *Jacob Spangler*, deputy surveyor of *York* county, *Samuel Sloan*, deputy surveyor of *Adams* county, and *Mr. William Waugh*.

*Sherman Day*, in his "Historical Recollections," published in 1843, says:

A strong motive for the division was doubtless the antipathy and jealousy existing between the Irish and the Germans of *York* county. They spoke different languages, and had different social habits, and were of opposite politics. The Germans were Democrats. The people of *Adams* were Federalists, strongly attached to the administration of *John Adams*, and they therefore conferred his name upon their new county. Party feeling was then at its height between the old Federalists and Democrats. During the *McKean* administration, a law was passed ordering the State troops to wear the blue and red cockade; but the federalists, who held to the old black cockade, refused to mount the other. Quite an excitement ensued; the obstinate were court-martialed, and in some instances their horses and other property was seized to pay fines and costs of prosecution.

At the time of the formation of *Adams* county the following Townships composed it: *Berwick*, *Cumberland*, *Franklin*, *Germany*, *Hamiltonban*, *Huntington*, *Menallen*, *Mountpleasant*, *Mountjoy*, *Reading*, *Straban* and *Tyrone*.

The township of *Conowago* was created in 1801; *Liberty*, 1801; *Gettysburg* borough, 1807; *Latimore*, 1808; *Hamilton*, 1810; *Berwick* borough, 1835; *Freedom*, 1838; *Union*, 1841; *Oxford*, 1847; *Butler*, 1849; *Highland*, 1863; *Littlestown* borough, 1864; *York Springs* borough, 1868; *New Oxford* borough, 1874.

The first court of General Quarter Sessions held in *Adams* county commenced on the second Monday in June, 1800, "before *William Gilliland*, *John Agnew*, *William Scott*, Esquires, Associate Judges, &c." Sheriff *Gelwicks* made return of the following panel of Grand Jurors, viz:—*Alexander Russel*, *Walter Smith*, *John Dickson*, *James Brice*, *George Lashells*, *David Scott*, *Thomas Abbot*, *Peter Ickes*, *Robert Doyle*, *Jacob Wertz*, *Alexander Cobean*, *Henry Kuhn*, *Wm. Bailey*, *Samuel Rus-*

*sel*, *Henry Walter*, *Nicholas Dietrick*, *Robert Cambell*, *Jacob Greenamyer*, *Alexander Irvine*, *John Lees*, and *Wm Miller*.

The constables who made returnus at that Court were: *Jacob Noel*, *Berwick*; *Joseph Lindsay*, *Mountpleasant*; *Samuel Adair*, *Mountjoy*; *Emanuel Ziegler*, *Cumberland*; *Jacob Trine*, *Heidlersburg*; *Henry Ferguson*, *Hamiltonban*; *Valentine Hollinger*, *Reading*; *Samuel M. Reed*, *Straban*; *Charles Good*, *Franklin*; *John Wierman*, *Huntington*; *Daniel Rice*, *Menallen*; *Nicholas Wertz*, *Tyrone*; *Mariju Hoffman*, *Germany*.

"Petitions from sundry persons were presented and read praying the court to recommend them to the Governor, for tavern license," as follows: *John Elder*, *William Sturgeon*, *John Hersh*, *Andrew Polly*, *James Scott*, *James Getty*, *David Sheets*, *James Cox*, *John Grace*, *Peter Ickes*, *George Reinecker*, *Baltzer Lehr*, *John Heagy*, *Daniel Mark*, *Martin Markly*, *David Erb*, *George Falmestock*, *Peter Binder*, *James Brice*, *Jacob Sailor*, *John Myers*, *Philip Gelwicks*, *Daniel Hecks*, *Francis Sheber*, *William Ried*, *Thomas Dick*, *Ralph Lashells*, *Jacob Wirth*, *William Jetts*, *John Schlosser*, *Valentine Feals*, *John Greer*, *Alexander Thompson*, *Samuel Russel*, Sr., *Samuel Russel*, Jr., *William Boyd*, *John Arend*, *Jacob Wintrode*, *Frederick Kecfer*, *Thomas Bittles*, *Joseph Stehley*, *Zachariah Laudbaugh*, and *Peter Moritz*.

#### FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers of this county were principally Scotch-Irish, who settled in the southwest part of the county, on and along *Marsh creek*; some English descendants who settled on the borders of *Maryland*, in and about *Diggs' Choice*, with some Germans, *Low Dutch*, and emigrants from the lower counties.

Among the first settlers on *Marsh creek*, about 1733-'40, were *William McLelan*, *Joseph Farris*, *Hugh McClain*, *Matthew Black*, *James McMichell*, *Robt. McFarson*, *William Black*, *James Agnew*, (the cooper,) *Henry McDonath*, *John Alexander*, *Moses Jenkins*, *Richard Hall*, *Richard Fosset*, *Adam Hall*, *John Eddy*, jr. *James Agnew*, *William Eddy*, *John Steen*, *John Johnson*, *John Hamilton*, *Hugh Vogan*, *John Mc-*

Wharter, Hugh Swalney, Titus Darley, Thomas Hoswick and some of the Campbells, Allisons, Morrisons, &c.

The Germans settled between Hanover and Littlestown, in the limestone region. The names of some of the early settlers were Martin Kidmiller, Adam Farney, Peter Weltie, Peter Reischert, Andrew Foreman, Stephen Ulrich, Abraham Haul, Derrick Jungblut, Frederick Schitz, Casper Bergheimer, Hans Martin Ungefehr; George Kuntz

Hans Morgenstern, George Marschtauer, Ludwig Schreiber, Andreas Herger, Dewalt Jung, Peter Ober, Andreas Schreiber, Herr Juengling, Peter Jungblut, Adam Sell, Peter Hertz, Herr Mosser, and others.

#### EARLY ELECTIONS---1749.

Five or six miles to an election poll is now considered a long distance; but in 1749, when the first election for Sheriff occurred, the whole of York county, stretching from the Susquehanna to Graeffburg Springs in the South Mountain, a distance of more than fifty miles, composed but one election district, with a single voting place, and that at York, eleven miles from the eastern line. In regard to this first political contest in the county, Glossbrenner's History says:

The candidates for the office of sheriff, at the first election held in York county, were Hans Hamilton and Richard McAlister. At that time, and at the elections for some years following, all the voters assembled together at York, as there were no election districts as at present. The first election, which was in October, 1749, was held in Yorktown at the house formerly occupied by Baltzer Spangler and afterwards by Samuel Spangler, as a public inn. The building was of logs and not quite finished. There was but one place at which the votes were received, and that was at an opening between two of the logs of the building. During the forenoon every thing was peaceable; but in the afternoon the blood was warmed, and men were now more ready for action. Hamilton, who lived in what is now Adams county, was the "Irish candidate," and McAlister, who lived where Hanover now stands, was the "Dutch candidate." McAlister's Germans pressed hard, and were, in the stillness of voting, rather overpowering the friends of Mr. Hamilton. Displeased with this, two or three stout Irish boxers took possession of the place for handing in votes, and were determined

that none but their friends should enjoy the liberty of suffrage. A lusty German being anxious to offer his vote, went determinedly to the place of voting, and tripped up the heels of one of the Irish guards. An affray immediately commenced, and in less than five minutes the action was general. *Furor administrat arma.* A large number of saplings near the house were soon torn and cut from the ground to be used as weapons of offence and defence. Blows were dealt with an unsparring hand; each party giving hot battle. But victory at length perched upon the banner of the "Dutch party," for the friends of McAlister not only discomfitted the Irish, but completely routed their whole forces, and put them to flight. They drove them all beyond the Codorus; and not a member of the defeated party was to be found east of the creek during the remainder of the day. There were a few limbs broken, and considerable blood shed; but, fortunately for the honour of the county, no life was lost in the affray. The Germans, keeping possession of the ground, gave in their votes without molestation; whereby McAlister had an overwhelming majority. But this availed not: for Hamilton was a great favorite of the executive, and was, shortly after the election, commissioned as sheriff of the county of York, and as such he continued until the 10th of October, 1752.

Hamilton was, after an interval of three years, again commissioned as sheriff, the only instance to be found in the records of our county, of an individual serving more than one term as sheriff.

The following we extract from the introduction to I. D. Rupp's History,

At the second election held at York Oct. 1750, for representatives, a large party of Germans drove the Irish from the polls. It was set forth in a petition to the Assembly touching this affray that, Hans Hamilton did not open the election till two o'clock in the afternoon, which caused not a little uneasiness among the people. That the Marsh Creek people gathered about the election house to give in their tickets and would not suffer the Dutch people and others to come near the house, but did all they could to keep them off with clubs, so that the Germans were obliged to do the best they could, or else go home without voting; and being the most in number they drove the people from the house, and when they had done so, they came in a peaceable manner to give in their votes; but when the sheriff saw that his party was mastered, he locked up the box, and would not suffer the inspectors to take away more tickets, which made the Dutch people angry, and they strove to break into the house—and then the sober people desired the sheriff to continue the election; but he would not, and went away.

out of the back window, several of the inspectors going with him—and then the freeholders desired the coroner to carry on the election—which having done carefully and justly; and, afterwards, the sheriff was asked to come and see the votes read, and an account taken of them, but he refused, &c.

The whole matter was investigated—the sheriff was called before the Assembly, publicly admonished by the speaker, and advised to preserve better order in the future.

A few years after his sheriffalty, Hans Hamilton became one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He died early in the year 1772, in Menallen township, and was buried at Black's (Presbyterian) church, three miles west of Gettysburg. About fifteen years ago, the remains, with the plain slate stone marking the grave, were removed to Ever Green Cemetery, at the instance of the managers.

#### “SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.”

The region around Gettysburg, including all of Cumberland and part of Straban townships, was originally known as the “Manor of Mask,” established by warrant of the Penns in 1740, previous to which time many settlements had been made. A fierce dispute in regard to land titles under the Manor survey arose, the settlers resisting it, even to the breaking of the Surveyor’s chain. The following is a copy of a letter written by Zach Butcher, Deputy Surveyor, to the Governor, on “Affairs at Marsh Creek,” 1741:

Sr:

I was designed about two weeks ago to have Laid out the Manner at Marsh Creek, but the Inhabitants are got into such Terms, That it is as much as man’s Life is worth to go amongst them, for they gather’d together in Companies, and go in Arms every Time they Expect I am any where near there about, with full resolution to kill or crip me, or any other person, who shall attempt to Lay out a manner there.

Yet, if the Honble Proprietor shall think fitt to order such assistance, as shall withstand such unreasonable Creatures, I shall be ready and willing to prosecute the same with my utmost Endeavor, as soon as I come back from Virginia. I am going there on an urgent occasion.

I am Yours to Serve,  
ZACH. BUTCHER, Dpt.

Conewaga, June 17, 1741.

P. S. I was laying out some Land for Adam Ffarney, and Mr. Diggs sent his Son and Robert Owen to warn me off.

They said the Land I was then laying out was not theirs, but they own’d 7000 acres, I asked for their Dranght, or shew me their bounds, I had no design to intrude on them. They went away mute, and world Do neither.

ZACH. BUTCHER.

The following we also find in the “Pennsylvania Archives:”

#### SETTLERS ON MARSH CREEK WHO

#### OBSTRUCTED THE SURVEY, 1743:

Wm. McLelan, Jos. Farris, Hugh McCain, Matw. Black, Jam. McMichill, Robt. McFarson, Wm. Black, John Fletcher, Jr., James Agnew, cooper, Henry McDonath, John Alexander, Moses Jenkins, Richd. Hall, Richd. Fossett, Adam Hall, John Eddy, Jr., Edwd. Hall, Wm. Eddy, James Wilson, James Agnew, John Steen, John Johnson, John Hamilton, Hugh Vogan, John McWharter, (says he shall move soon,) Hugh Swainey, Titus Darby, Thomas Hooswick declares y’ if ye Chain be spread again he wou’d stop it, and then stop ye Compass from ye Surv. Gen.

The Manor dispute was arranged by some compromise, in 1765, when the boundaries of the Manor were marked, and a list of the names of the first settlers, with the dates of their settlement, was returned to the land-office, to prove the incipiency of their title.

#### BORDER TROUBLES.

Prior to the adjustment of the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland by Mason and Dixon, (completed in 1769,) settlements had been made under Maryland grants north of the fixed boundary. This was the case in Conowago township, especially as to “Digges’s Choice,” out of which grew trouble and bloodshed. The following facts are related in I. D. Rupp’s History of six counties:

John Digges, as tradition has it, was advised by a noted Indian chief, Tom, of an excellent tract of land, at present within the limits of Heidelberg township, York county, and Conowago and Germany townships in Adams county.

Oct. 14, 1727, a warrant was granted to John Digges for 10,000 acres of land, which was continued by renewments until April 1st, 1732, on which renewal of survey was made, April 18, 1832, of 6,822 acres, and certificate of survey by course and distances only, except the closing line, returned. Oct. 11, 1835, patent issued for the 6,822 acres, without anything particular in it; May 25, 1738, Royal order was made. July 15, 1745, John Digges petitioned for a re-survey of the land, suggesting errors,

and praying the addition of contiguous vacaney. July 15. '45, warrant issued according to the prayer of the petitioner, directing a re-survey, *correct errors*, and add vacaney, whether *cultivated* or otherwise. Aug. 1st, '45, re-survey was made, and returned and accepted by Lord Baltimore. Agent and Land office —no errors in the original survey mentioned; but 3,679 acres, expressed vacaney, added without saying cultivated or uncultivated. Oct. 18, '45, patent issued for the re-surveyed land. This tract fell four miles north of the temporary line of 1732.

In 1737, Martin Kitzmiller made a purchase of some lands near to Digges' first patented tract at Conowago, and the next year built a house and mill, and made considerable improvements, and was in possession of them at the time of the Royal order, and paying taxes and did the duties of an inhabitant of Pennsylvania. In 1747 he obtained a warrant for his lands from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 5th of Feb., 1747; notwithstanding which, in Feb., 1752, a man, a perfect stranger to Martin Kitzmiller, pretending to be a Maryland officer, accompanied by Dudley Digges, came upon the plantation of Martin Kitzmiller, which was 4 miles to the north of the temporary line—out of the line of Digges' first survey, and arrested him at the suit of John Digges. Martin Kitzmiller and his family, judging this an unlawful act, resisted the pretended officer—upon which the persons who came with him went to his assistance. Several blows passed on each side, until one of Martin Kitzmiller's sons shot Dudley Digges and wounded him that he died. They were tried on a charge of murder in York county and acquitted. The place where the act was committed, being fully proved by a variety of evidence, to have been in the *last* survey of Digges, and consequently in Pennsylvania. On this trial it was proved the pretended officer was not one, and had no writ or warrant to justify the arrest—from whence all persons present concluded Digges had never obtained one.

After the trial and acquittal of the Kitzmillers, an indictment was found against the pretended officer and all concerned with him in the riot. The case was tried at York.

The following letter from Adam Forne [Furney] to Thomas Cookson, (which we find in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1746,) bears upon this subject: Worshipfull Sir:

May it please your Worship, We cannot but Acquaint your Worship what has happened here since your Departure from us, yesterday as the 24th of April, Mr. Diggs sent a Deputy Sheriff out of Maryland, for to Arrest Matthew Ulrich & Nicolaus Forne, he toock them

Two with him, until to my house, where I asked the Sheriff by what Anthorlty he rested those men, if they ow'd any Money. If they ow'd money, I would be bound for their Appearance at Court, but he could not tell me no more Cause as this, viz: that "those men should give their Bonds to Diggs for the Land, or Depart from the Land." These Two men have taken up there Land these five years ago, from the Honble Proprietors Land Office in Philadelphia, & it was survey'd for the same. I order'd upon this, them two men as Matthew Ulrich & Nicolaus Forne, to return to their Habitation, where upon the Sheriff & Diggs's Son, made resistance, & the Sheriff drew his sword upon me, & we then drew our Swords, & was a going in upon them, whereupon they fled to their horses, & so ran away, & so was the way that we got riddan of our new guests.

Now, is our humble Request to you, for to come up speedily, & to loock into the matter & settle it, that we may have rest, & live in peace and quietness, as his Majesty's Subjects, & not to be troubled for ever. For if this matter is not rectified, & we do not get help speedly, we must help ourselves, & should it be with our last Drop of Blood, for I am well assured that we will not be put upon by no Diggs that ever lived under the Sun. So whishing that you may soon come over, I have no more to add, but Remain

Sir,

With due Respect,  
Your Worship's,  
Humble & Obedt Servt to Comd,  
ADAM FORNE.

Little Conowago,  
the 25th April, 1746.

P. S. Sir: Diggs also trobled many more, in short all them that lives in his resurvey'd Additional Line, & was a going to have them arrested, but some sent them a packing in the Striving, & yesterday I heard that Diggs should have said, that he had made up with your worship, & if you did not come in Ten days, you would not come in Ten years any more.

#### INDIAN TROUBLE3.

During the old French war of 1755—58, the barrier of the South Mountain shielded the early settlers of Adams county from the savage incursions that desolated the Cumberland valley. Yet occasionally a party more daring than the rest would push across the mountain, and murder or carry captive defenseless families. An affecting instance of this kind is described in the following narrative, abridged from one much more in detail by Mr. Archibald Bard, of Franklin county:

My father, Richard Bard, owned, and resided near, the mill now called Marshall's Mill, on the Carroll tract, in Adams co. On the morning of 13th April, 1758, his house was invested by a party of nineteen Delaware Indians. Hannah McBride, a little girl, on seeing them, screamed, and ran into the

house, where were my father, mother, a child six months old, a bound boy, and my cousin, Lieut. Potter, (brother of Gen. Potter.) The Indians rushed in—one of them made a blow, with a large cutlass, at Potter, who wrested it from him. My father snapped a pistol at one of the Indians; the sight of the pistol alarmed them, and they ran out of the house. The Indians outside, however, were very numerous, and my father's party having no ammunition, and fearing that the Indians would burn the house, surrendered. The Indians also made prisoners, in a field, of Samuel Hunter, Daniel McManimy, and William White, a lad coming to mill. Having secured the prisoners, they plundered the house and set fire to the mill. Not far from the house, contrary to all their promises, they killed Thomas Potter; and having proceeded on the mountain three or four miles, an Indian "sunk the spear of his tomahawk into the breast of the small child, and after repeated blows, scalped it." The prisoners were taken over the mountain past McCord's far into the Path Valley. Alarmed, and hurried by a party of whites in pursuit, on reaching the top of Tuscarora Mountain, they sat down to rest, when an Indian, without any previous warning, sunk a tomahawk into the head of Samuel Hunter, who was seated by my father, and by repeated blows killed him. Passing over Siding Hill, and the Allegheny Mountains, by Blair's Gap, they encamped beyond Stony Creek. The half of my father's head had been painted red, denoting that a council had been held, and an equal number were for putting him to death, and for keeping him alive, and that another council would determine the question. My parents being engaged together in plucking a turkey, my father told her of his design to escape. Some of the Indians had laid down, and one of them was amusing the others by dressing himself with a gown of my mother's. My father was sent for water to the spring, and contrived to escape while my mother kept the Indians amused with the gown. After an unsuccessful search, they proceeded down the stream to Fort Duquesne, (now Fort Pitt,) and thence about 20 miles down the Ohio, to an Indian town, and afterwards to "Cususkey," [Kuskusky, in what is now Butler co.] "On arriving at this place, Daniel McManimy was detained outside, but my mother, with the two boys and girl, were taken into the town, at the same time having their hair pulled and faces scratched, and be-

ing beaten in an unmerciful manner. Here I shall extract from my father's papers the circumstance of McManimy's death. This account appears to have been obtained from my mother, who obtained it from eye witnesses. The Indians formed themselves into a circle round the prisoner, and commenced beating him, some with sticks, and some with tomahawks. He was then tied to a post near a large fire, and after being tortured some time with burning coals, they scalped him, and put the scalp on a pole to bleed before his face. A gun-barrel was then heated red hot, and passed over his body, and with a red hot bayonet they pierced his body, with many repetitions. In this manner they continued torturing him, singing and shouting until he expired." Leaving the two boys and girl, whom she never saw again until they were liberated, my mother was taken to another place. Distressed beyond measure—going she knew not where, without a comforter or companion, and expecting every day the fate of McManimy, she chanced to meet another captive woman, who told her that the belt of wampum about her (my mother's) neck, was a certain sign that she was intended for an adopted relative.

Soon after, in a council, two squaws entered, struck my mother on the side of the head. The warriors were displeased, such conduct in council being contrary to the usage. A chief took my mother by the hand, and delivered her to two Indian men, to be in the place of a deceased sister. She was put in charge of a squaw to be cleanly clothed. After remaining here near a month with her adopted friends, they took her a journey of two or three hundred miles, to the head waters of the Susquehanna. Much of this journey she was obliged to perform on foot over mountains and swamps, with extreme suffering. Her fatigues brought on sickness, which lasted near two months.—"In this doleful situation, with none to comfort or sympathize with her, a blanket was her only covering, and her bed the cold earth in a miserable cabin; boiled corn was her only food. Recovering from her sickness, she met with a woman who had been in captivity several years, and had an Indian husband, by whom she had one child. My mother reproved her for this, but received for answer, that before she had consented they had tied her to a stake in order to burn her. She added, that as soon as their captive women could speak the Indian tongue, they were obliged to marry some one of them or be put to death." My mother resolved not to learn the language. She remained in captivity two years and five months. She was treated during this time by her adopted relations with much kindness, even more than she had reason to expect.

My father suffered extreme hardships

in effecting his escape and return to his home, travelling over mountains, thick laurel and briars, and covered with snow, with swollen feet—his clothes often wet and frozen—exhausted, and often ready to lie down and perish for want of food, and living, during a journey of nine days, upon a few buds and four snakes! He at length reached Fort Littleton, (in Bedford co.) After this, he did little else but wander from place to place in quest of information respecting my mother. He performed several perilous journeys to Pittsburg, in which he narrowly escaped several times losing his life by the Indians. He at length found where she was, and redeemed her, at Shamokin, (Sunbury,) on the Susquehanna.

Before my father and mother left Shamokin, he requested an Indian who had been an adopted brother of my mother, if ever he came down amongst the white people to call and see him. Accordingly, some time afterwards the Indian paid him a visit, he living then about ten miles from Chambersburg. The Indian having continued for some time with him, went to a tavern, known by the name of M'Cormack's, and there became somewhat intoxicated, when a certain Newgen, (since executed in Carlisle for stealing horses,) having a large knife in his hand, struck it into the Indian's neck, edge foremost, designing thereby to thrust it in between the bone and throat, and by drawing it forward to cut his throat, but he partly missed his aim, and only cut the forepart of the wind-pipe. On this Newgen had to escape from justice; otherwise the law would have been put in force against him. And it has been remarked, that ever after he continued to progress in vice until his death. A physician was brought to attend the Indian; the wound was sewed up, and he continued at my father's until he had recovered, when he returned to his own people, who put him to death, on the pretext of his having, as they said, joined the white people.

"Marshall's mill," mentioned in the outstart of the foregoing narrative, is now and has long been known as Myers's or "Virginia Mills," and is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Fairfield, on Middle creek.

July 27, 1757, one McKisson wounded, and his son taken from the South mountain.

August 17, 1757, William Waugh's barn was burnt in the Tract, York county, by Indians.

About a year ago we paid a visit to Buchanan valley, in the South Mountain, this county, and called, among others, upon Mr. Robert Bleakney and wife, an aged and intelligent couple,

whose knowledge of local history is extensive and reliable. The following article, which we prepared for the COM-

PLIER at the time, gives the information obtained at the interview:

From them we learned,—as they have the facts from tradition through generations of the family residing on the same farm, corroborated by records in an old family bible,—that about 1755, the Indians, still quite numerous on the other side of the mountain, became troublesome and threatened incursions among the whites. The few settlers in what is now Buchanan Valley became alarmed at the unfriendly attitude assumed by the red skins, and several families removed from the mountain, among them the Bleakleys, who went to "Little Conowago," and remained there a year or two. A family of the name of Kilkennon, living where Samuel McKenrick now does, had a goodly number of stout boys, all well armed, and they thought they would risk staying if the Indians should come. But soon after the aspect of affairs became so alarming that they left, and intending to take the Jamesons, who occupied the tract recently sold by Joseph I. Livers to Francis Cole, with them, went in that direction; but hearing much firing about Jameson's, started down the creek to a block house erected by the whites for protection somewhere near where Samuel Hartman now resides, back of Arendtsville. Of the Jamesons, the father and mother and a daughter were carried off by the Indians; William Mann, who worked there, was shot and killed; and two boys, both small, crept into a hollow log and escaped. The daughter was seen a number of years after by missionaries. She had married an Indian chief, but could give no account of her parents, as they fell behind in the march from the settlements, and were probably killed by their captors.

Within the recollection of Mrs. Bleakney there was a well-marked Indian trail across the upper part of her father's tract, running from this side of the mountain to or in the direction of Shippensburg.

These facts, we think, have not been printed before; they are therefore not only interesting, but new to nearly all our readers.

For the STAR AND SENTINEL.  
THE MANOR OF MASKE.

A SKETCH OF THE MANOR OF MASKE  
—ITS BOUNDARIES—AREA—SHAPE  
—LOCATION AND NAMES OF EARLY  
SETTLERS.

EDITOR OF STAR AND SENTINEL:  
I have gathered a few items of Local

History, which, in the familiar form of letters, are, on your request, placed at your disposal for publication. Some are derived from documents not printed, and found among private family papers which stretch back to the year 1739 and which, until the last month, have remained undisturbed, for very many years. Others, from the public records of the Province, and State, of Pennsylvania. It is a work of no little difficulty to make plain the course of events in those days, of which we have so little knowledge; but to the careful inquirer it is yet possible to shed light upon that interesting and eventful life which, in a few years more of neglect, would be buried in utter oblivion.

#### THE MANOR LAID OUT.

As is generally known, the region lying west of the lower Susquehanna, was formally purchased from the Indians by Penn, in 1736. Previously to that time, settlements in this locality by whites, were not officially encouraged, but were permitted as a means of protecting the settlements east of that river, and of creating a barrier against the supposed encroachments of the proprietary of Maryland and his agents.

As settlers began to arrive rapidly in 1739 and 1740, Penn laid out a reservation for himself in the western part of York county, as at an earlier period he had laid out the Manor of Springetsburg in the eastern part, and other Manors in other counties. The former was named the Manor of Maske and in 1741 when his surveyors arrived for the purpose of running its lines, the settlers upon it, not understanding or not approving the purpose, drove them off by force. Some of the settlers had taken out regular warrants, others had licenses, and some were there probably without either. As a result, the lines were not run till January, 1766, and the return of them was made, on the 7th of April, 1768, to the Land office, where it can be seen.

#### THE LINES OF THE MANOR.

I have lying before me a copy of this survey of the Manor of Maske, which is sufficiently accurate to give a general idea of the lines. The Manor contains 43,500 acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., or less than one-seventh, and more than one-eighth of the

entire acreage of Adams county, and probably one-fifth of its arable land. Its south-west corner is in the lower corner of Freedom township, and the 84th mile-stone on the old Provincial line, between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which was run in 1739 by Messrs Growden and Peters, Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and Gale and Chamberlaine, Commissioners of Maryland. The southern line of the Maske is this division line between the provinces, and it extends as far east as the vicinity of the 78th mile-stone of that line—running thus nearly six miles.

#### THE SOUTHERN LINE.

Running from the south-west corner, easterly, the line of the Manor crosses Middle creek a short distance north of what was then known as Matthew Elder's improvement, between the 83d and 82d mile-stones, but which I suppose to be now Mr. D. Rhodes's. Between the 82d and 81st milestones it is south of what was then John Everit's but is now probably Mr. Waybright's property farthest from the creek. On the survey "Everit's hill" is marked near this point, as a conspicuous feature—the same, no doubt, as "Harper's Hill" of our day. Still coming eastward, the line crosses Marsh creek, and is continued nearly to the 78th mile-stone. It crosses the creek at one point South of an improvement which is marked as Mr. John McGinley's. I do not find this name among the settlers of the Manor of Maske, and it may be intended for Wm. McKinley. As that location is in the lower part of Cumberland I do not find any present improvement on the map corresponding to it.

#### THE EASTERN LINE.

The eastern line of the Manor runs from the stones marking the South-eastern corner, due north to a corner "near a white oak sapling marked with sixteen notches and the letters e P on one side and MM on the other." Beginning it passes to the east of and includes what is marked as Wm. McGaughy's house (probably in the neighborhood of Mr. H. Benner's), crosses a run known as Connolly's, and three others before striking "Rock Run"—now Rock creek—which it crosses several times in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, but south east of it, and under the shadow of

Round Top, then marked as "Adam Lynn's Hill" and later known as Sally McPike's hill. Thence passing northward by Robert Wiley's and J. Anderson's houses, and including both—now, I think owned by Mr. C. Benner and Mr. D. Benner—it crosses the old road leading from Willoughby's Gap to York—being our Hunterstown road,—at John Galwaith's improvement, which is now Dr. Schaeffer's, tenanted by Wm., John and Samuel McCreary. Then crossing "Kennedy's run" (a tributary of Rock creek), higher up another branch and then a small run, it strikes the old Black's Gap road to Hunterstown in the neighborhood of a cemetery at Mr. H. Witmore's, and sweeps up to its north-eastern corner just inside of Butler township and described in the beginning of this paragraph. On the way up, beyond Galwaith's it passes near McCu's house, which I take to be Mr. John Wirtz's, and farther up John Lap's house which I take to be Mr. P. Beamer's near the cemetery referred to.

#### THE NORTHERN LINE.

The northern line of the Manor is less well marked than the southern. But two improvements very near it appear to have existed when it was run, 110 years ago. They are Charles Mease's and Lard's. The former appears to correspond with the "Texas" settlement and the latter with Mr. D. Beecher's. A little farther north of the line, and about midway between the north-east and north-west corners are, indicated what were then known as Col. Hamilton's mills." Since Hamilton lived six years after the running of this line, and evidently lived outside of the Manor lines. West of this the line crosses the the run, and finds its north-western corner, which is a "forked white oak on the western declivity of a hill, and north side of Haven's improvement, and is marked T R P M."

#### THE WESTERN LINE.

The western line runs directly from this "forked white oak," south, to the 84th mile-stone, which was the place of beginning. It crosses the old "Black's Gap road" at a point, I think, west of Mr. Albert Vandyke's, crosses the North branch of Marsh creek near what was known as John Boyd's improvement, which is outside the line, and

which is probably Mr. A. Hartman's mill. It crosses the Chambersburg turnpike in the vicinity of McKnightstown, probably within its limits. Crossing Little Marsh creek, it runs to the west of McGaughey's mill (now Gengell's), and immediately east of what was known as John Rider's. It crosses the Hagerstown road a short distance west of the Presbyterian church. It crosses Plum Run near the old Hill church, (whose 5 acres are partly in the Manor), and crosses Middle creek near, and east of, an improvement then marked as "Carrolsburg," which appears to lie two miles south of the "Hill" enclosure, but which I am unable to locate. Thence by Samuel Peden's and Samuel Agnew's, including the former and excluding the latter, the line reaches the place of beginning.

#### SIZE AND SHAPE OF THE MANOR.

The Manor is nearly a perfect oblong. This is contrary to the impression I have received in conversation with various persons, who have represented it as of irregular shape, but it is an error. The southerly line is 1887 perches; the northern 1900 perches; the western line, 3842 perches; and the eastern 3954. It is nearly six miles wide, and about twelve miles long. The Southern line is probably a half mile north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the Northern is about mid-way between Mummasburg and Arendtsville, skirting a point marked on our county map as Texas on the road from Gettysburg to Middletown, does not quite reach the Cenowago creek. The Manor covers the towns of Gettysburg and Mummasburg, the hamlet of Seven Stars and probably McKnightstown, all of the township of Cumberland except a small strip of half a mile along the Maryland line, nearly the whole of Freedom, about one-third of Highland, the south-east corner of Franklin, the southern section of Butler, the western fringe of Shamban, and a smaller fringe on the west side of Mount Joy. Gettysburg is situated north of the centre, and on the eastern edge of the Manor and is thus about five miles east of the western line of it, and distant about five and a half miles from the northern line and seven and a half from the southern.

The Manor is separated by a narrow

History, which  
letters are on  
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strip on the west from Carroll's Tract, or "Carroll's Delight" as it was originally called, and which was surveyed under Maryland authority on the 3d of April, 1732. It was patented Augt. 8, 1735, to Charles, Mary and Elinor Carroll, whose agents made sales of warrants for many years, supposing that the land lay within the grant of Lord Baltimore and in the county of Frederick. As surveyed, Carroll's Delight contained 5,000 acres.

In the statements of the lines of the Manor, I do not pretend to have reached absolute accuracy, but guided by the existing natural marks, and such estimates of distances as can reasonably be made, I hope to have indicated them with considerable correctness, and with such clearness as to enable the reader, who may be familiar with the country or have the county map, to follow them. I will be pleased to show the drawing of the Manor to any one interested in it.

#### LIST OF SETTLERS.

I append a list of names of early settlers upon the Manor — taking the names of those who made improvements prior to June 18, 1741, but who had not procured warrants, as found in a paper in the possession of the County Surveyor, and published in the *Compiler* of January 16th last. This list, which I have arranged alphabetically for convenience of reference, was made by some one familiar with the settlement for the use of Penn's agents, and included those only who had not complied with the terms of purchase; and does not give the number of acres occupied by each. I have added the names of those who took out warrants between 1765 and 1775, as appears upon the records of the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg. The dates of the first class are in the first column of figures; of the second in the second column. The total number of settlers given, is 177.

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But it is not complete as to the settlers. There is no record of those who made improvements between 1741 and 1765, nor have I found any. And of those who made improvements prior to 1741, there is no record of the names of those who obtained their warrants before settling on the land, and lifted

their deeds prior to 1792. I have therefore, added a few names, from information in my possession. Among those last described, whose names are not in the list of 1792, and properly not in it, is my great-great-grand-father—Robert McPherson — whose warrant for 222 acres was taken out October 6, 1738, and surveyed June 7, 1739, and who received his deed from Lieut. Gov. James Hamilton, Penn's agent for the purpose, on the 23d of April, 1761. It is probable that the list of 1792, referred to, is incomplete, from the further fact that several persons whose improvements are noted on the survey as within the Manor are not in either of the lists, unless they all happen to have come in between 1741 and 1765. Still, it comprises, no doubt, most of the earliest settlers, and the great bulk of all the settlers. In preparing the list, the spelling is followed in each entry, though the same name is occasionally spelled in different ways. The list is as follows:

Names.	Prior to June 18, 1741.	After April 1, 1765.
Agnew James and Thomas Douglass, in trust for Pres- byterian-meeting-house in forks of Pium run, 5 acres		April 17 '65
Agnew James	Sept '39	
Agnew James, 500 acres		April 15 '65
Agnew James jr., 250 acres		April 16 '65
Agnew Samuel	May '41	
Agnew Samuel, 125 acres		April 16 '65
Anan Rev Robert	May '41	
Arinstrong John	April '40	
Armstrong Quintin	April '40	
Armstrong Quintin, (Mount Airy), 300 acres,		Oct 7 '65
Wm Baird (surveyor to Robt McPherson, 200 acres		Oct 7 '65
Beard John, heirs of	Sept '49	
Biddle James	May '40	
Bigham Robert, 50 acres		Oct 8 '74
Black Robert, heirs of.	Mar '38	
Black Robert	May '40	
Black Robert, 400 acres		June 22 '73
Black Rob't heirs of 300 acres		May 18 '65
Boyd John	Mar '40	
Boyd John, 120 acres,		Oct 7. '65
Boyd Thomas, heirs of	Mar '41	
Boyd William, 200 acres		May 15 '65
Brown John	May '41	
Brown Samuel	May '41	
Bramfield Robert	Sept '39	
Buchanan John, 400 acres		May 15 '65
Buchanan John	May '40	
Buchanan Margaret (wid.)	May '40	
Buchanan Walter	Sept '39	
Carson John	April '41	
Catecart William, 300 acres		April 20 '73
Cishinger, John	April '41	

Clugston Joseph	April '41		Martin Thomas	May '41
Cotton Henry	April '41		Miller John	April '41
Cotton Henry, 200 acres		Oct 2 '65	Moore David	Mar '41
Craigie James	May '41		Moore Joseph	Mar '40
Craigie John, heirs of	April '39		Morrow John, 200 acres	April 16 '65
Creighton Robert	Juno '39		Murphy James, 200 acres	May 21 '65
Darby John, heirs of	Mar '40		Morrison Archibald	May '40
Davis Hugh	April '39		Morrison Archibald, heirs	
Davis Hugh, 160 acres		Oct 7 '65	of 200 acres	April 19 '75
Dean Matthew	May '40		Morrison John, 300 acres	Sept 11 '65
Douglas Thomas, 200 acres		April 17 '65	Morrison Joe, 200 acres	June 27 '65
Douglas Thomas	May '40		Morrison Robert, 200 acres	June 4 '65
Douglas Thomas, 200 acres		April 16 '65	Murphy John	April '41
Dunwoody David	April '41		Murphy John, 160 acres	Aug 13 '67
Dunwoody David 400 acres		April 16 '65	McAdams Quintin	April '41
Dunwoody Hugh	April '41		McAllster Gabriel	April '41
Dunwiddie Hugh, 400 acres		April 16 '65	McCarley Moses, 200 acres	May 15 '65
Edie Samuel	Mar '41		McCarley Moses	April '39
Edie Samuel, 200 acres		Jan 16 '67	McCleary Thomas	May '40
Erwin James	Sept '39		McClellan David, 300 acres	April 16 '65
Erwin William	Sept '39		McClellan Jacob	May '40
Evans Duncan	Oct '36		McClellan William	May '40
Ferguson James	Sept '41		McClellan Wm., 300 acres	Aug 30 '67
Ferguson Hugh	Sept '41		McCleary James, in right of	
Fletcher John	June '39		Wm Davison	Sept 26 '40
Fletcher John, 300 acres		April 16 '65	McColcock Samuel	May '41
Fletcher Robert	May '41		McConaughy David, Hance	
Frazier Eavid	Mar '38		Hamilton, Robert McPherson,	
Gettys Samuel	May '40		Samuel Edie, John	
Gettys Samuel (on Middle Creek,	May '41		Buchanan, in trust for	
Gettys Samuel, 250 acres		June 17 '65	Presbyterian congregation	
Gibson Jean	May '41		in Cumberland tp. 100	
Gibson Jane, 100 acres		April 16 '65	acres	
Gibson Robert and Wm.	Oct '36		McCormick, Benjamin	Oct '36
Gibson Samuel	Oct '36		McCracken Thomas	Sept '40
Gilmore Jennett, 200 acres		Aug 27 '65	McCracken Thos, 300 acres	Oct 7 '65
Hall Edward	Mar '41		McCreary William	April '40
Hall James	April '41		McCreary William 300 acres	April 29 '74
Hamilton Hance	April '41		McClintoch Sam'l, 160 acres	April 16 '65
Herron Andrew	April '40		McDonald Duncan	April '40
Hosack John	Mar '40		McDonnell Duncan, assignee	
Hosack John, 150 acres		April 22 '65	120 acres	Sept 15 '66
Hosack Thomas, 300 acres		April 22 '65	McDonough, heirs of	April '39
Innis James	May '40		McDowell John	April '41
Jenkins Moses,	May '40		McFarlan John	Oct '38
Jenkins Moses, 200 acres		Oct 7 '65	McFerran John	May '41
Johnston Ephraim, Isaac			McFerran Wm	May '41
Robinson, Wm McClean,			Mc Galvey John, 450 acres	April 16 '65
Jas. Stevenson, Stephen			McGaughy John	April '41
McCorkel, Samuel Knox			McGaughy James	April '40
150 acres			McKean James, 12 acres	April 23 '78
Johnston Robert	April '41		McKeen Alexander	mar '33
Johnston Robert, 150 acres		April 16 '65	McKeen John, heirs of	mar '33
Karr George, 350 acres		April 16 '65	McKeeman	Sept '40
Kerr George	Oct '40		McKinley Wm	April '41
Kerr John	April '41		McKinney Robert	May '40
Leard John	Sept '39		McMullen Charles	May '40
Latta Thomas	May '40		McMullen Mary	May '41
Latta Thomas, 200 acres		April 16 '65	McNair Alex	April '41
Latta Thomas, 350 acres		Oct 7 '74	McNair Alex, 150 acres	Oct 30 '72
Latta Thos (called Rapho)		April 16 '65	McNair Alex 250 acres	Oct 30 '72
Levenston Andrew	May '40		McNaught James	May '40
Livingston Andrew, 100 acres		Sept 16 '65	McNaught James, 100 acres	Jan 16 '67
Linn Adam	May '41		McNea John	April '41
Linn John	April '40		McNeil Robert	April '40
Linn Robert	April '40		McNeil John	mar '40
Linn Robert, 150 acres		April 13 '67	McNitt John, 50 acres	May 18 '65
Little John	May '41		McPherson Robert, 222 as	Oct 9 '38
Long Robert	Sept '39		McPherson Robert, 300 as	Oct 17 '65
Long Robert, 200 acres		April 16 '65	McPherson Robert and Sam-	
esley Hannah	April '41		uel Edie, in trust for heirs	
			of Thomas Boyd, 150 acres	Jan 16 '67
			McPherson Robert and Da-	

vid Grier, 217 acres	Oct 17 '67
Nealson Thomas	mar '41
Orr James	may '39
Parke David	mar '41
Parke John	mar '41
Paxton John	mar '41
Paxton John, 140 acres	may 23 '65
Paxton Samuel Sr	mar '41
Paxton Samuel Jr	mar '41
Paxton Thomas	mar '41
Pearson Henry	April '41
Peden Samuel	may '41
Poe Alexander	April '39
Poe Alexander, 200 acres	April 16 '65
Quiet Wm Sr	April '41
Quiet Wm Jr	April '41
Ramsey Wm	may '40
Reed James	Aug '38
Reed John	Nov '40
Reed John, 200 acres	Sept 16 '66
Reed Mary	Sept '40
Riddle James, 300 acres	Jan 16 '67
Rowan Henry	June '39
Rowan Henry, 200 acres	April 17 '65
Russell James	may '40
Russell John	may '40
Scott Hugh	Sept '40
Scott Hugh, 180 acres	April 16 '65
Scott John	may '40
Scott John, 125 acres	April 16 '65
Scott William	April '41
Scott William, 300 acres	April 17 '65
Shannon Thomas	Sept '40
Shanuon Thomas, 300 acres	April 16 '65
Sipes George, 130 acres	April 16 '65
Simple John	may '40
Slemons Rev. John, Hugit Ferguson, Amos McGin- ley and John Alexander, in trust for use of Middle 1739	
Presbyterian congrega- tion in Hamiltonian town- ship, joining lands of said Slemons and James Kim- berlin, 10 acres	Aug. 13 '67
Slemons Rev. John (choice) 214 acres	Aug. 13 '67
Slemons Thomas 165 acres	Aug. 12 '65
Smith Robert	April '41
Smith Wm	April '39
Smith Wm Boyd B.	march '40
Spear Robert, 192 acres (part	
Steel John	Sept '40
Steel John, 240 acres in manor)	April 16 '65 April 16 '74
Stevenson Samuel	may '41
Stevenson Wm	may '41
Stewart Robert, 100 acres	may 30 '65
Stuart Alexander	April '41
Stuart John	April '41
Stuart John, 250 acres	April 16 '65
Stuart John (marsh creek)	march '41
Sweeny Myles	march '41
Sypes George	April '41
Tedford, James	may '40
Thompson Andrew	may '41
Thompson Andrew, 125 acres	April 16 '65
Thompson James	may '41
Thompson James, 260 acres	Oct. 7 '65
Vance Charles, 300 acres	April 16 '65
Walker Alexander	April '40
Walker James	may '40

Watt George, 186 acres	Dec. 3 '73
White James 150 acres (part in manor)	April 16 '65
Wilson James	may '41
Wilson James, 600 acres	April 16 '65
Wilson James, 538 acres	Feb. 23 '67
Wilson Joseph	march '38
Wilson Joseph, 200 acres	Jan. 16 '67
Wilson Thomas, 418 acres	{ June '64 & Oct. '65
Wilson Thomas, 200 acres	June 21 '63
Winchester Willoughby	Nov. 28 '40
Woods Hugh	march '41
Work Robert, 400 acres	April 15 '73
Young James, 200 acres	April 16 '65
Young Margaret	April '41

#### EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

But few explanatory remarks need be made on this list.

The church referred to as "in the forks of Plum Run" is now known as the "Old Hill" church in Freedom township, whose "five acres" still remain, their property. The warrant was taken out before the date of survey and it is not surprising that, being near the line, the property is only partly within the manor. The congregation continues in connection with the Associate Reformed church of America.

The "Presbyterian congregation in Cumberland township" of 1765, became in 1785, when chartered, the "Upper Presbyterian congregation of Marsh creek." Their old church buildings were erected, "at a spring near Robert McPherson's," according to the oldest records, the first of log in 1747, and the second of stone in 1790, and were upon an old road, still open, but changed at some points, which leaves the Chambersburg turnpike near the top of the hill east of Marsh creek, and reaches the Mummasburg road at Mr. Slonaker's. The old grave yard remains, and is used to an extent, and was known in olden times as "Black's grave yard." Mr. Gintling lives opposite to it at present. The farm long since passed into other hands, being now owned by Mr. Alfred Slonaker, whose buildings are on the Mummasburg road. The congregation abandoned, and took down their old stone church, about 1818, and erected a new one in Gettysburg which they occupied till 1842 when the present church was built.

The 10 acres held by Rev. John Slemons and others, still belong to the "Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian congregation." The old name of "Middle Pres-

byterian Congregation" was dropped in this century when the charter was granted, and was probably due to the fact that it lay between the Tom's creek (Emmitsburg), Congregation with which it was once united, and the Upper Marsh creek.

In another number, I propose to give an account of the manner in which the difficulties between the Proprietaries and the settlers on the Manor were adjusted.

Very respectfully yours,

EDW. MCPHERSON.

Gettysburg, March 3, 1876.

[For the STAR AND SENTINEL.]

## EARLY MARRIAGES.

AN INTERESTING RELIC OF THE LAST CENTURY.

### EDITOR STAR AND SENTINEL:

From the year 1773 to 1809, Rev. Alexander Dobbin preached in the neighborhood of Gettysburg. He was born in Londonderry, in Ireland, February 27, 1742 (O. S.,) corresponding with March 7, 1743 (New Style), and died near Gettysburg, June 1, 1809, aged 66 years, 2 months and 22 days. He received his literary and theological training in Glasgow College, and was licensed and ordained by the Reformed Presbytery of Ireland, and was sent as a missionary to North America. On arriving in this country, he came at once to what is now Adams county, to the "Rock Creek" congregation which had sent a "supplication" for him, and of which he became the Pastor. He first preached in the "old Log" church which for many years stood about one mile north of Gettysburg, near the present site of Blocher's steam iron and wood works. It stood about twenty-five yards east of the Carlisle road, and about forty or more yards north of Mr. Blocher's shop, on the corner of Mr. Hollinger's farm then owned by Mr. Minor Reed, as Mr. Blocher's was by Mr. John Patterson. The precise date of its erection is uncertain, but it was probably a few years prior to 1773. At that time, the direct road from Blocher's to Gettysburg had not been laid out, but there was a connecting road between the old Carlisle and the Mum-

masburg road, which struck the latter at a point immediately west of the old Gate-house, now occupied by Mr. S. Kitzmiller. The church was used about thirty years, and the materials then sold, but it was many years before the traces which marked the old foundation wholly disappeared. After selling the old, the congregation built a new church in 1805, of brick, which was the first church built in the town, and which, enlarged and remodeled, still remains in their use.

Mr. Dobbin took quite an active part in the union of the Associate and Reformed churches, which was consummated in 1782. The united church was known as the Associate Reformed church of North America. About this time the Associate congregation of Marsh Creek, now known as the "Old Hill church," which is situated near the border of Carroll's Tract, became vacant, by the death of its pastor, Rev. John Murray; and Mr. Dobbin became its pastor for one-half of his time. And in this congregation, and that of Rock Creek, or Gettysburg, he continued to labor while he lived.

Mr. Dobbin did much as a classical and theological teacher. He opened a school in his own dwelling-house—which still stands, and is still known as the Dobbin property—the stone house near the forks of the Taneytown and Emmitsburg roads. This was the first classical school west of the Susquehanna river. The following persons were among his pupils, viz: Rev. H. R. Wilson and Mr. John Boreland, formerly Professors in Dickinson college, Carlisle; Rev. M. Hays, author of a poem on the Seasons; Rev. Dr. McConaughy, formerly President of Washington College, Pa., and Rev. Dr. Proudfit, for many years Professor of Languages in Union college. Judge Reed of Carlisle, Professor in Dickinson Law School, Judge Blythe who became Secretary of the Commonwealth, and J. H. Miller, M. D., Professor in a Medical college in Baltimore, all natives of the county, were in his last class. More than sixty of his pupils became professional men; and, at least twenty-five became ministers of the Gospel. Prior to the founding of the Associate Reformed Seminary in New York, in 1805, under J. M.

Mason, D. D., Rev. Alexander Dobbin, was in fact Theological professor in the Associate Reformed church. His remains were interred in the Lower Marsh creek burying ground, where he, his two wives, and several of his adult children are buried.

For most of these facts, I am indebted to Rev. Mr. Jameson, Pastor of the United Presbyterian church.

Mr. Dobbin's second son, James Dobbin, Esq., was a member of the Bar of Adams county, and will be remembered as of great eccentricity of character. He was born January 14, 1777—died October 6, 1852. During his latter years, he had desk accommodations in the office of A. R. Stevenson, Esq., who thus came into possession of Rev. Mr. Dobbin's record of marriages during his entire pastorate. From Mr. Stevenson's, it fell into the hands of Judge Wills, who has kindly placed it at my disposal for publication. There are 216 of them.

To the old settlers, of those congregations, and to their descendants, here and elsewhere, the list will prove very interesting and valuable. I omit the first two marriages, dated February 22, and July 19, 1773, as they were manifestly performed by him before he left Ireland. The others are as follows, the spelling in each case being preserved:

Names.	Dates.	Townships and places of marriage.
Balt. Kilpatrick and		
Agnis Patterson, Mar 24, '74,	Drunmore.	
John Wade and		
Jenlet Brownlie, April 19, '74,	Ante-item.	
James Finny and		
Martha Crunely, Apr. 20, '74,	Cannigagig.	
Ephraim Wallace and		
Jenet McCullough, Apr. 25, '74,	"	
John McBride and		
Eliz Gilmore, May 12, '74,	Cumberland tp.	
Samuel Wilson and		
Eliz Morlow, June 2, '74,	Hamilton's Bann.	
James Wilson and		
Isabel Mitchel, Aug. 30, '74,	Rocky Spring.	
Ebenezer Mitchel and		
Jene Richey, Dec. 13, '74,	Canuiwago.	
James McCormick and		
Mary Ridic, Dec. 14, '74,	Cumberland.	
Alexander Blackburn and		
Sarah McNaughton, Mar. 1, '75,	Canniwago.	
Joseph Anderson and		[go.
Agnes McMurry, Mar. 16, '75,	Cumberland.	
Joseph Clark and		Rock Creek.

Margret Finly, Apr. 13, '75,	Cumberland.
John Drenan and	Marsh Creek.
Mary Robertson, Aug. 8, '75,	Cumberland.
Robert Walker and	Pigeon Creek.
Mary Marshal, Oct. 16, '75,	Westmoreland.
Alex. Ewing and	
Jene Anderson, Nov. 28, '75,	Hamilton.
Wm. Fulton and	
Mary Ker, Dec. 14, '75,	Mountpleasant.
Hugh Bond and	
Ann Anderson, Dec. 26, '75,	Hamilton.
John Cellar and	
Susanna Cruncleton, Jan. 2, '76,	Antrim.
Samuel Scot and	
Elizabeth Wilson, Feb. 14, '76,	Cove.
Joshua Marlin and	
Aguis McCullough, Mar. 25, '76,	Cannigan.
John Mitchel and	[gig.
Jene Wilsor, Mar. 27, '76,	Marsh Creek.
Wm. Robison and	
Margery McNaught, Mar. 28, '76,	Caunigan.
John Cochren and	[wago.
Sarah Mitchel, Apr. 9, '76,	Rocky Spring.
James Clark and	
Jene Cochren, Apr. 10, '76,	Anti-item.
Alex McCubben and	
Sarah Peden, Apr. 16, 1776,	Philadelphia.
James Dinsmore and	
Rebecca Walker, Sept. 4, '76,	Tom's creek.
John Johnson and	
Elizabeth Cithcart, Sep. 17, '76,	Cumberland.
Wm. Marshal and	[land tp.
Sarah Marshal, Oct. 21, '76,	Yough.
John Renkin and	
Mary Muaray, Nov. 15, '76,	Hamilton's Bann.
Robert Jamison and	[Bann.
Jene Wilson, Feb. 25, '77,	Cove.
Samuel Moore and	
Annie McFerran, Mar. 31, '77,	Cumberland.
Hugh Barkley and	[land.
Sarah McCullough, June 9, '77,	Cannigan.
Jas. McFerran and	[gig.
Susanna McFerran, Sep. 16, '77,	Cumberland.
John Ewing and	[land.
Elizabeth Gray, Nov. 25, '77,	Berwick.
David Dunwoody and	
Susanna Patterson, Jan. 27, '78,	Mountpleasant.
Thos. Porter and	[sant.
Mary Gibson, Apr. 14, '78,	Cumberland tp.
Wm. McCleland and	
Anderson, June 16, '78,	Cumberland.
Jas. Blakely and	[land tp.
Agnis McDowell, June 30, '78,	Cumberland.
James Stewart and	[land tp.
Mary Walker, Sep. 14, '78,	Hamilton's Bann.
William Moore and	[Bann.
Jene McFerran, Sep. 30, '78,	Cumberland.
Matthew Richey and	
Rachel Wallace, Oct. 13, '78,	Antrim.

Alex McFerson and  
 Mary Brunnier, Nov. 16, '78, Maryland.  
 Alex. Stewart and  
 Mary Shannon, Dec. 1, '78, Cumberland.  
 Hugh Murphy and  
 Jennet Thompson, Dec. 3, '78, "  
 William Galbraith and  
 Sarah Ker, Dec. 29, '78, Mountpleasant.  
 John Forest and  
 Agnes Hurt, Jan. 27, '79, Antrim.  
 Christopher McMichel and  
 Martha Findly, mar. 1, '79, "  
 Wm. Stewart and  
 Elizabeth Leeper, mar. 7, '79, Hamilton.  
 Joseph Junkin and  
 Elinor Cochren, may 24, '79, Antrim.  
 Isaac Walker and  
 Mary Stewart, Sep. 14, '79, Marsh creek.  
 John Murphy and  
 Ann Guthery, Nov. 4, '79, Hamilton's  
 Archibald Findly and [Bann.  
 Mary Poe, Nov. 9, '79, Cumberland.  
 John Renfrew and  
 Sarah Ray, Nov. 9, '79, "  
 David Erwine and  
 Susanna Wilson, Dec. 7, '79, Cove.  
 Moses Blackburn and  
 Margaret McKnight, Jan. 6, '80; Canni-  
 John McCaul and [wago.  
 Jene Stewart, Feb. 15, '80, Cumberland.  
 Josiah Ker and  
 Sarah Reynolds, Feb. 17, '80, "  
 Samuel Findly and  
 Mary Graham, Feb. 22, '80, "  
 Wm. Reynolds and  
 Sarah Wilson, march 21, '80, "  
 James Nicol and  
 Isabel Richey, mar. 30, '80, Canniawago.  
 Wm. Thompson and  
 Jene Mitchel, Apr. 3, '80, Letterkenny.  
 James Kilpatrick and  
 Jene Findly, Apr. 25, '80, Cumberland.  
 Robt. Love and  
 Jean Gibson, may 22, '80, Hamilton's  
 Alex. McCutchen and [Bann.  
 Sarah Crunkleton, June 27, '80, Antrim.  
 Charles Hart and  
 Jennet Dale, July 6, '80, Peters.  
 James Burns and  
 Jene Gebby, Nov 7, '80, Maryland.  
 Robert Campbell and  
 Martha Paxton, Apr 16, '81, Letterkenny.  
 Thos. Patterson and  
 Elizabeth Brown, May 1, '81, Midleton.  
 James Dickson and  
 Margaret Robinson, May 14, '81, Cumberland.  
 Wm. Finny and [land.  
 Anne Martor, Nov 2, '81, Westmoreland.

James McCleland and  
 Agnis Sinclair, Nov 13, '81, Cove.  
 James Kirkland and  
 Anne Colter, mar. 28, '82, Cumberland.  
 Robert Crunkleton and  
 Anne Morhead, June 25, '82, Washington.  
 David Danton and  
 Jene McEwen, Aug 20, '82, Menallen.  
 Samuel Cross and  
 Sarah Dunwoody, Aug 20, '82, Cumberland.  
 Wm. Hall and [land.  
 Miriam Brandon, May 6, '83, Huntington.  
 John Monteith and  
 Jennet Teat, June 24, '83, Cumberland.  
 Thos. Orrond and  
 Margaret Po, July 15, '83, Cumberland.  
 Benjamin Fowler and  
 Deborah Fowler, July 28, '83, "  
 Thomas McCleland and  
 Agnis Fergus, Aug, 19, '83, "  
 John Bell and  
 Isabel Russel, Sept 9, '83, Rastrover.  
 David Dunwoody and  
 Elizabeth Ker, Nov 2, '83, Hamilton's  
 Thomas Dunlap and [Bann.  
 Martha Ramsey, Nov 25, '83, Cumberland.  
 Hugh Lind and  
 Margaret Kane, Dec 18, '83, "  
 Arthur Chamberlain and  
 Margaret Hodge, Dec 23, '83, Readiog.  
 James Moore and  
 Margaret Young, Nov 11, '83, Hamilton's  
 Joseph Thompson and [Bann.  
 Jene Hunter, Nov 23, '84, Cumberland.  
 James Douglass and  
 Elinor Orr, Jan 20, '85, Mountjoy.  
 John Feigus and  
 Elizabeth Douglass, Feb 1, '85, Cumberland.  
 Alexander Patterson and [land.  
 Jenney Porter, mar 10, '85, Mountjoy.  
 Robert Taylor and  
 Nancy Kerr, may 3, '85, Hamilton's Bann.  
 Wm. Vance and  
 Sarah Moore, Sept 20, '85, Menallen.  
 Hugh Burns and  
 Elinor Ramsy, Jan 22, '86, Cumberland.  
 Samuel Maxwell and  
 Jennet Ramsy, mar 7, '86, "  
 Thomas Douglass and  
 ———, mar 28, '86, Pipe creek  
 John Kral and  
 Elizabeth McCann, Apr 14, '86, Menallen.  
 Wm. Donaldson and  
 Isabel Gibson, July 4, '86, Cumberland.  
 Thos. Cochren and  
 Margaret Knox, Oct 17, '86, Hamilton's  
 Samuel Fergus and [Bann.  
 Mary Paxton, Feb 13, '87, Mountjoy.

Mason, D. D., Rev. A<sup>v</sup>

John Young and

Rachel D. Fus, mar 26, '87, M'tpleasant.

Robert Townsley and

Nancy McCleland, Aug 7, '87, Hamilton's Bann.

Wm. Bogle and

[ton's Bann.

Rebecca Peder, Dec 15, '87, "

Samuel Smith and

Jene Caldwell, Oct 16, '87, Gettistown

James Blakely and

——— Brauwood, Aug 28, '88, Franklin.

John Smock

Anney Vanausdale, Oct 21, '88, Mountjoy.

Albert Demoro and

Mary Vantind, Feb 24, '89, Mountpleasant.

John Stewart and

Jene Stewart, March 5, '89, Cumberland.

George Kirker and

Jene Gilmore, June 23, '89, Hamilton's

William Speer and

[Bann.

Catarine Blakely, June 23, '89, Menellar.

Thos. Patterson and

Agnis Blakely, July 9, '89, Menellan

Samuel Knox and

Rebecca Hodge, Aug. 13, '89, Reading.

Wm. McCreery and

Agnis Speer, Jan. 5, '90, Hamilton's Bann

Hugh Fergus and

Sarah Gibson, Jan. 4, '90, Mountjoy.

Joseph Walker and

Elizabeth Stewart, Jan. 14, '90, Cumb'l'd.

Jaimes White and

——— Peder, May, '90, Hamilton's Bann.

John Young and

Margiet Clugston, Dec. 7, '90, "

James Wilson and

Mary Young, Mar. 17, '91, Mountpleasant.

John Reynolds and

Hanna McWilliams, Mar. 29, '91, "

David Broden and

Jane Coulter, May 5, '91, Mountjoy.

William Butler and

Mary Bann, Dec. 20, '91, Hamilton's Bann.

John Watson and

Jenney Torrens, D. c. 22, '91, M'tpleasant.

Thos. Jorden and

Mary Branwood, Dec. 27, '91, Franklin.

John Fleming and

Anne Agnew, Jan 23, '92, Hamilton's Bann.

Hugh Dunwoddy and

Maitha Findly, April 12, '92, "

John Ewing and

Jale Bogle, May 14, '92, Strabane.

Samuel Cress and

Littice Brandon, July 12, '92, Hunting-

Wm. Baldridge and

[ton's Bann.

Rebecca Agnew, July 17, '92, Hamilton's

Samuel Paxton and

[Bann.

Margiet Ferguson, Sept. 18, '92, Pipecreek

Hugh Dunwoddy and

Margret Morrow, Nov. 22, '92, Hamilton's

John Speer and

[Bann.

Sally McCal'er, mar. 1, '94, Cumberland.

Richard McLagieu and

Elizabeth Hatch, July 15, '94, Emmits-

Alex. Young and

[bourgh.

Jennet McCreary, Jan. 20, '95, ——

Alex. Horner and

Jenny McCalen, Feb. 12, '95, Cumberland.

James Crooks and

Anne Ambros, Juue 31, '95, Cumberland.

David Brines and

Elizabeth Stewart, mar. 29, '96, Gettis-

Wm. Stewart and

[town.

Jennet White, April 19, '96, Tyrone.

Heury Ferguson and

Susanua Coulter, may 16, '96, Strabane.

Samuel Hays and

Polly Youst, June 29, '97, Strabane.

Wm. Patterson and

Elenor Porter, Sept. 19, '97, Hamilton's

James Patterson and

[Bann.

Bettys Withrow, Oct. 26, '97, Hamilton's

George Ker and

[Bann.

Nelly Wilson, mar. 11, '98, Gettistown.

Robert Taylor and

Ruth Hunter, mar. 29, '98, Cumberland.

James Crooks and

Sarah Dunwoddy, April 5, '98, Cumberland.

David Hart and

[land.

Sally Paxton, April 12, '98, Hamilton's

Daniel Murphy and

[Bann.

Margret Livingston, April 23, '98, Cumberland.

John Hetzer and

[berland.

Elizabeth Geyer, June 26, '98, Gettistown.

Charles Golden and

Assina Filson, Dec. 18, '98, Cumberland.

Samuel McKnight and

Ehster Logan, may 9, '99, Cumberland.

Joseph Walker and

Mary Anne McMaster, July 2, '99, Strabane.

James Stewart and

[bann.

Elizabeth McCarter, July, 18, '99, Cumberland.

Samuel Cooper and

[berland.

Jene Campbell, Nov. 5, '99, Baltimore.

Mathew Longwool and

Elizabeth Thomson, Nov. 14, '99, Hamilton's

Alex. Caldwell and

[ton's Bann.

Dolly Agnew, Dec 3, '99, Hamilton's Bann.

Robert Morrisou and

Jene Findly, Dec. 12, '99, ——

Matthew Steen and

Margret Campbell, Feb. 11, 1800, ——

John Crooks and

Elizabeth Jenkins, Feb. 13, 1800, Franklin.

Wm. McFarland and

[lin.

31  
27

Margery Beaty, mar. 25, 1800, M'tpleasant.  
 John Magcsin and  
 Ketty Casset, march 25, 1800,      "  
 Thomas Breden and  
 Jeue Neely, April 30, 1800,      Conowago.  
 John McCay and  
 Polly Ackrey, June 12, 1800,      Hamilton's  
 Thomas Carson and                      [Bann.  
 Mary Wilson, Oct. 16, 1800,      Hamilton's  
 Alex. McGaughy and                      [Bann.  
 Rebecca Torrenc, Oct. 21, 1800, Mount-  
 James Young and                      [pleasant.  
 Jenney Orr, Dec. 25, 1800,      Hamilton's  
 John Kelly and                      [Bann.  
 Lidia Teat, march 81, '01,      Strabane.  
 Hugh Garvin and  
 Sally Stewart, April 6, '01,      Hamilton's  
 Samuel Holdsworth and              [Bann.  
 Ruth Caldwell, Sept. 15, '01, M'tpleasant.  
 John Keys and  
 Kitty Slasher, mar. 23, '02,      Cumberland.  
 Robert Hays and  
 Rebecca Agnew, June 21, '02,      "  
 Samuel Cobcan and  
 Betsy Cunningham, June 9, '03,      —  
 Eli Bradford and  
 Mary McEnNay, Feb. 7, '04,      Liberty.  
 James Wilson and  
 Mary Wilson, Feb 6, '04,      Cumberland.  
 Samuel Carter and  
 Nancy Cowan, Apr 24, '04,      Franklin.  
 John Quigly and  
 Agnis Paton, Sept 6, '04,      M'tpleasant.  
 Wm. Johnson and  
 Mary King, Nov 12, '04,      Chansford.  
 John Adair and  
 Libi Ewing, Dec 6, '04,      Cumberland.  
 Wm. Withrow and  
 Sarah Cooper, march 7, '05,      Maryland.  
 David Cunningham and  
 Polly Stewart, march 14, '05,      Cumber'l'd.  
 James Stewart and  
 Susanna Peden, march 27, '05,      Liberty.  
 John Deyernord and  
 Jenny Gwin, April 4, '05,      Cumberland.  
 Jacob Smith and  
 Hanua Kip, may 23, '05,      "  
 Wm. Cochren and  
 Bekey Morrow, may 23, '05,      Liberty.  
 Wm. Wilson and  
 Betty Dunwoody, Aug 20, '05,      Cumberland.  
 Samuel Reid and                      [land.  
 Mary Agnew, Sept 3, '05,      Cumberland.  
 Isaac Hulick and  
 Sally Commongore, Jan 21, '06,      Mount-  
 John McCammon and                      [pleasant.  
 Polly Proudfoot, mar 25, '06,      Hopewell.

John McCleraghan and  
 Rebecca McCleraghan, mar 25, '06, An-  
 Thee. Reed and                      [trim.  
 Sarah Peder, mar 10, '07,      Strabane.  
 John McAlister and              .  
 Jene Work, April 7, '07,      Cumberland.  
 Hugh Bighan and  
 Esther Baily, Oct 13, '07,      Cumberland.  
 John Colter and  
 Sally Heagy, Feb 23, '08,      Mountjoy.  
 Alex. McKeelop and  
 Sarah Slents, march 29, '08, M'tpleasant.  
 Henry Ferguson and  
 Rebeca White, April 12, '08,      Reading.  
 John Gourly and  
 Martha Caldwell, April 28, '08, Mount-  
 Wm. Hizlet and                      [pleasant.  
 Elizabeth Steel, Sept 22, '08, Cumberland.  
 John Agnew and  
 Jene Wilson, Oct 27, '08, Hamilton's Bann.

"Cannigagig" was an early way of spelling "Conococheague," the Indian name of the settlement which afterward's became Chambersburg. "Antietam" has since became famous but under a different form of orthography from Mr. Dobbin's. One cannot but be struck with the number of persons from the west side of the South Mountain, who sought Mr. Dobbin's services. This list gives us record of three of the earliest marriages performed in "Gettistown," by whieli nam: he deseribed it in his latest entry, in 1798, only two years before its selection as a county-seat.

If a like register of the marriages by the other early ministers in the settlement, prior to the age of newspapers, could be had it would be of great assistance in tracing family and social facts.

Mr. Dobbin's children were:

John Dobbin, born Dec. 27, 1774.  
 James Dobbin, born Jan. 14, 1777—died Oct. 6, 1852.

Alexander Dobbin, born Sept. 18, 1773.  
 William Dobbin, born July 17, 1780.  
 Joseph Dobbin, born Oct. 7, 1782.  
 Daniel Dobbin, born June 29, 1784—died in 1844.  
 Matthew Dobbin, born March 21, 1783.  
 Mary Dobbin, born Jan. 5, 1788.  
 Mary Dobbin, born April 5, 1790.  
 Isabella Dobbin, born Sept. 10, 1791—became the wife of John Edle, Jr., and died June 10, 1844.

Very respectfully yours,  
 EDW. MCPHERSON.

[For the STAR AND SENTINEL.  
THE MANOR OF MASKE.]

A Suggestion as to the Origin  
of the name.

LETTER III.

EDITOR STAR AND SENTINEL:

I have been several times asked whence came the name "Manor of Maske," and have as often been obliged to confess ignorance, but have supposed that, like Springettsbury Manor which was so called in honor of Springett Penn who was then supposed to be the heir of William Penn, the name "Maske" had some connection with the Penn family. But I have been unable, in Penn's Life, or elsewhere to get a clue to confirm this supposition. An old deed which I found last week, has suggested a different origin, a local one, and probably the real one. The deed is very elaborate in its recitals, more so than any other I have seen, and though not the oldest in date, differs from all others which I have seen, not only in referring to the warrant for the survey of the Manor of Maske, directed to be made in 1741, but *in purporting to transcribe its terms*. For this reason, it is specially interesting, and valuable. It was made on the 20th of September, 1790, by Anthony Butler and John F. Mifflin, Attorneys for the Penns, and it conveys to William Kerr of Hamilton Barn township, two hundred acres of land—part of a larger tract of 539 acres, which had been surveyed in 1767 to James Wilson, and sold by him to Honorable John Dickinson. These two hundred acres were conveyed in 1784 by Mr. Dickinson to the Trustees of Dickinson College, who in 1786 sold them to Mr. Kerr. This deed is from the Penns to Kerr, in 1790, on the completion of his annual payments to the Trustees of the College, and the payment of a balance due the Penns. All these transactions are particularly set forth and with formal precision—the result being a document quite formidable as to length.

But what now chiefly calls for remark is the recital relating to the warrant of 1741 for the survey of the Manor. In 1736 the Indian Title to the region was extinguished by purchase. In 1739 the temporary line between

Pennsylvania and Maryland was run, fixing the boundaries of each and offering a prospect of peace between the settlers who for years had been greatly disturbed. Immigration in 1738 and 1739 became steadily directed to the region "west of the Susquehanna," and it is not surprising that the proprietaries should proceed to lay out in it, a "proprietary tenth" or Manor. There is no evidence of a survey having been made of this region up to that time. The nearest approach to it was the running of the temporary line, in 1739, which however, gave no information of the country lying north of the narrow strip traversed for that purpose. In this state of facts, the order for the survey of a manor was made, and it is reported in the deed referred to in these words:

"Whereas the Honorable the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania by their warrant dated June 18, 1741, directed the then Surveyor General to survey or cause to be surveyed a Tract of Land *on the branches of Maske Creek* on the west side of Susquehanna River in the then county of Lancaster (now in the county of York), for the use and behoof of the said Proprietaries and to return the survey thereof by the *Name and Stile of the Manor of Maske*."

The solution suggested by this is, that at the time of the order for the issue of the warrant the name of the principal stream on whose branches it was to be located, was presumed to be "Maske" creek; and the error in the name of the creek is followed in that of the Manor. The survey of the temporary line in 1739 crossed the "Monoky-sy" (Monocacy), but took no account of the streams which joined to make it. And there was probably no record evidence, at that date, in the Surveyor General's office, of the proper names of the streams in the upper country. If their information was by report, the origin of the error can readily be supposed to be in the resemblance between the pronunciation of the word "Maske," and the ordinary pronunciation "Mash" instead of "Marsh." Or, such is the similarity of the two names when written, that in the absence of authentic records, the error may have come by a clerical inadvertence, which, when discovered, was not supposed to be worth the trou-

ble of correcting. If the original of the order of 1741 could be found, the fact of the name could easily be tested, but how the mistake came is likely to remain a mystery. Meanwhile it is safe to assume that so careful and elaborate a paper as the deed referred to is not in error in stating the terms of the warrant, which it purports to copy.

It is certain that the name "Marsh creek" was known to the Surveyor who, in 1741, undertook to survey the Manor, and was driven off. It is also certain that the "Marsh creek" settlement was widely and generally known throughout the Province, at an early day; that no portion of the State had braver, or more public-spirited citizens; and that none excelled them in prompt, efficient, and valuable service to the country, during the Indian, the French, and the Revolutionary wars. But for somebody's blunder, there is little doubt that our Manor would have been, more fitly and intelligibly, named the Manor of Marsh, but it would then have lacked those elements, which, taking hold of one's imagination, have lent, and do yet lend, to the "Manor of Maske" the undefined charm of a suggestive and fascinating mysteriousness.

Very resp'y yours,  
EDW'D MCPHERSON.  
Gettysburg, March 14, 1876. *Such 97*

[For the Star and Sentinel.]

## The Conowago Settlement.

Extracts from an interesting family paper, touching the early settlement of the "Lower End."

EDITOR STAR AND SENTINEL:

As the interest in our Centennial year is bringing to the light many valuable records connected with the early history of our country, and as your columns are being enriched with contributions from different sources bearing upon the early settlement of my native county, I have thought that a few extracts from a family history in my possession might be of some interest to your numerous readers, especially as they contain an authentic record of what I have reason to believe to be the earliest settlement of white men within the borders of Adams County.

The memoir from which these facts are

gathered was prepared by Hon. Abraham Shriver, now deceased, for many years resident judge of the County Court, of Frederick City, Md., being the result of his researches from various sources within his reach, and covers a period from the year 1673 to the year 1829, the latter being the date of the original manuscript.

From the record we are informed that Andrew Schreiber (Sehriver) and family were natives of Alstenborn in the Electorate Palatine, Germany, and emigrated to this country in the year 1721, landing at Philadelphia, after which they moved into the country to the neighborhood of Goshehoppen, near the Trappe on the Schuylkill, where they made their home for some years.

Not the least interesting part of the record, and throwing some light upon the character of these early emigrants and the motives that impelled them to leave the Fatherland and seek a new home in the untried wilderness, is the following quaint certificate which they carefully preserved and bore with them accrediting them to the sympathy and care of the Church in America:

"That the bearer of (or person shewing) this, Andrew Schreiber, citizen and inhabitant of this place, and his wife, Anna Margaretha, whom he has with him, profess themselves to be conformable to the pure word of God of the Reformed Church, and have until now assiduously observed the outward duties of Christianity, in attending our public worship, receiving the holy Sacrament, and otherwise as far as is known have been irreproachable in their conduct, I attest. And whereas the said man and wife, with their children, after having borne many adversities, are about to turn their backs on their country, and to go (God knows where) into a strange country, I would therefore recommend them to a willing reception, by the preachers and elders of said Reformed Church, wherever they may shew these presents.

Alstenborn, Oberants Lantern in the Electorate Palatine.

(Seal) John Mueller, Pastor."

May 13th, 1721.

The father, Andrew Schreiber, died at Goshehoppen, and one of his sons "Andrew then learned the trades of Tanner and Shoemaker, and having completed his apprenticeship in the year 1732 con-

tinued to work at his trade or trades for one year, in which time he earned £18 (48 dollars). In the spring of 1733, being then 21 years of age, he married Ann Maria Keiser, and the following spring, (1734) moved with his wife to Conewaga, then in York (now Adams) County, where after paying for sundry articles wherewith to begin the world, he had ten shillings left.

"In moving to Conewaga, Andrew Schreiber's step-brother, David Jung (Young), came with him and helped him to clear three acres of land which they planted in corn, and Young then returned home. During this clearing, (about three weeks), they lived under Young's wagon cover, after which Andrew Schriver peeled Elm Bark, and made a temporary hut to keep off the weather, and by fall prepared a cabin. The wagon that brought him to this place, passed through what is now called Will's bottom, and in the grass, which was as high as the wagon, left marks of its passage which were visible for several years. There was no opportunity of obtaining supplies for the first year short of Steamer's mill, adjoining Lancaster.

"One hundred acres of land where he lived, were the first he bought and they were paid for with *one hundred pairs of negroe's shoes*, that being the price agreed upon with Mr. Diggs the owner, of whom he shortly after bought more land, which was paid for in money. At the time of his settlement in Conewago, the nearest neighbors Schreiber had, was a family of the name of Forney living where the town of Hanover now stands. For a long time the public road from the South came by Andrew Schriver's house, and at the time of his settlement, Indians lived near him in every direction. At this period, and for several years thereafter, the Delaware and Catawba tribes were at war, and each spring many warriors passed by, when they would display in triumph the scalps, hooped, painted and suspended from a pole, which they had been able to obtain from their enemy, and required the accommodation of free quarters to which, as there could be no resistance, of course none was attempted. The consequence was they were very social and smoked around the pipes of friendship freely without any attempt at wanton injury. His brother Ludwig

Schriger, David Young, Middlekauf, the Wills, and others followed in a few years and made settlements near him."

Many of the substantial citizens of the county who to-day enjoy the comforts of peaceful homes, may trace their ancestry in the names of these early pioneers who won a title through hardship and persevering toil to the broad and fertile aeres of the Conowago valley, now the richest and most beautiful of the farming districts of the county. In this conuection it may be interesting to state that among the early settlers of this region who followed the Schreibers, and with whose family they intermarried, even the Le Fevres and Ferrees of the Huguenot stock. Driven from the town of Lindau in France, in the year 1685, by the persecution of Louis the XIVth, they took refuge in Germany, when hearing of the province of Pennsylvania then under the proprietorship of Penn, they made their way to London from whence they embarked to America and settled at Pequea in Lancaster county, moving afterward to the Conowago settlement then in York county, and where their descendants still occupy some of the fine farms of the valley.

The land first occupied by Andrew Schriver was, when I last saw it, the homestead of George Baselhar, Esq., about three miles east of Littlestown and five miles north-west of Hanover, near Christ Reformed Church, in the graveyard of which rests the dust of many of these early pioneers, and upon the tombstones of which may be traced most of the names recorded in the foregoing paper.

JNO. A. RENSHAW.  
PITTSBURG, March 14, 1876.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE.

The land taken up by Mr. Schriver was held by Mr. John Digges under a grant from Lord Baltimore who claimed a large strip of what is now in Pennsylvania, and whose principal grantee was very persistent, before the survey of 1739 in maintaining their right to it, and after the survey in claiming a right to enlarge the grant. Digges took out his warrant in 1727, and it was surveyed in 1732—which was several years before Penn's agents would consent to make sales, either contingent or positive, the time of probable

purchase of the Indian title being then uncertain. The tract of Digges, as Surveyed contained 6,822 acres, and was called "Digges' choice," and was described as lying on "little Conowago." It comprises the present limits of Conowago and Germany townships, Adams county, and Heidelberg township, York county, and includes the site of Littlestown—"Peter Littlestown" of the early days—and of Hanover which is on the south-western extremity of the tract.

I suppose the earliest settlement in Adams county was by purchasers under Digges, whose homes were for years made miserable by the turmoils arising out of disputes between Digges and other settlers, which were aggravated by the conflicting claims of Penn and Baltimore to the Proprietorship. For many years the region was known as the "disputed land," and there was naturally much lawlessness. Mr. Digges sold portions of his land from 1731 onward. Among the earliest purchasers, were John Lemmon, David Young (Schriver's step-brother, prior to 1743,) Adam Messier, Adam Miller and Peter Youngblood. In published papers relating to affairs in 1746, occur the names of Dudley Digges (son of John,) Robert Owings, Adam Furney or Pfarney (1738), and Nicholas his son, Matthias Ullery, Matthias Marker, George Shriver (prior to 1746,) Martin Kittsmiller, William Logstone, Martin Ungefand, Valentine Eyler (1734), and Conrado his son, Matthias Ulrie, Peter Eusminger (1742,) William Oler, Jacob Bunker, Herman Updegraffe (1741,) Jacob Youngblood (1738,) Derrick Youngblood, Peter Rysher, Peter Shultz (on a branch of Codorus creek, 1738,) John Martin Inysoss Martin Brin, Abram Sellen and Henry Sellen.

In 1752, the following forty persons lived within the limits of York county, on tracts sold under Maryland rights, some of whom were within the present limits of Adams county: Martin Bauer, Michael Behlar, Casper Berkhamer, John Counts, Adam Cook, George Coffman, John Digges, Conrad Eakron, Nicholas Furney, George Frush, Peter Gerson, Andrew Hanier, Philip Kinsfoor, Henry Knouf, John Leatherman, James McClain, Cornelius McGaen, Peter Middlecamp, John Morningstar, Joseph Moor, Henry Null, Robert Owings, Jacob Perts,

Jacob Pinkhart, Anthony Sli, Andrew Shriver, George Shriver, Frederick Sheets, Philip Sower, Ludwick Shriver, Christian Stoner, Peter Shultz, John Shreder, Matthias Ullery, Martin Ungefand, Stephen Ullery, Wm. Wapplesplace, Robert WhiteLead, Michael Will, David Young.

In 1752, the Commissioners of York county undertook to collect taxes from the above as living north of the Temporary line, but the Provincial authorities prevented it, on the ground that they held under Maryland rights and could not be taxed by Pennsylvania authority till the final settlement of the boundary line.

E. MCP.

## Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, June 14, 1887.

### LOCAL HISTORY.

"The Gettysburg Female Academy."

When the readers of the STAR AND SENTINEL noted a few weeks ago, in the proceedings of Court, the appointment of certain gentlemen as Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Academy, they were, no doubt, surprised—as many of them were, up to that moment, ignorant that there was such an Institution in the town. The full list of Trustees is: Edward McPherson, J. C. Neely, Dr. Charles Horner, Dr. John A. Swope, John M. Krauth, Dr. E. J. Wolf, Dr. Walter H. O'Neal, Samuel McC. Swope, Prof. Philip M. Bikle.

The first four were appointed in 1879, on a petition of Hon. Joel B. Danner then the only surviving member of the Board. The last five were appointed in 1887 on a like petition from survivors. Of the nine appointed in 1879, four have died (Messrs. William A. Duncan, Robert McCurdy, Robert G. McCreary and Joel B. Danner,) and Rev. John Jamison has removed from the town. The newly appointed are to take the places of these five. The building of which they have charge is on East High street, and is now occupied by Miss Mary D.

McClellan as a private school.

As far as I can gather it, the history of this enterprise is as follows:

In the spring of 1829 a number of the gentlemen of the town determined upon an effort to establish and maintain in Gettysburg a Female School, which would supply for girls instruction similar to that furnished to boys by the Gettysburg "Gymnasium" established two years before. I can find no details of these proceedings, but discover in the *Adams Sentinel* of June 24, 1829, this advertisement, which is copied entire:

#### FEMALE SCHOOL!

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to instruct FEMALES in the ordinary branches of Education, and who can come well recommended, will meet with ample encouragement in Gettysburg, Pa.

Application made to *J. B. McPherson*, Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, will be attended to.

Gettysburg, June 23rd."

It was printed in three successive numbers of the paper and then disappeared. But it reached, through a friend and in an apparently accidental manner, the attention of Mr. James H. Marsden who, as a result of mutual inquiries and assurances, took charge. He was ordained a Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at York on September 23, 1829, and two days thereafter this school was opened with about fifteen pupils. Among them were these young Misses: Anna M. Swan, Elizabeth Swan, Amelia C. Winrott, Margaret A. McLean and Mary Ann McLean (daughters of Rev. Chas. G. McLean), Elizabeth McPherson, Catharine McPherson, Matilda E. Sowers, Caroline Harper, Martha Ann Harper, Eveline McFarland, and Eliza Jane Gourley. At the close of the school year, a public examination was held; and "Adelaide" in the *Sentinel* of August 5, 1830, expressed in a communication great pleasure at the "promptness, confidence and ease" with which the young Ladies replied to some of the higher questions in Chemistry. Mr. Marsden's method of instruction was endorsed as combining useful and interesting theory with practical knowledge. The Editor added his testimony to the "correct and efficient manner in which Mr. Marsden's Seminary for young Females is conducted."

The school was held from September 25, 1829 to April 1, 1830, in the room

now occupied by Judge Wills as a law-office, under an arrangement with Mr. Wm. E. Camp who was then a tenant in the house. In the Spring of 1830, it was removed to the one-story frame building then standing on the eastern half of the present Eagle Hotel lot, which had been for several years occupied by John Garvin as a carpenter and cabinet-maker shop but was then abandoned as such. The shop proving uninhabitable in the winter season, the school was, in the winter of 1829-'30 disbanded until the Spring of 1831 for want of proper quarters. In the autumn of 1830, steps were taken to erect the present building.

The lot was given by two sisters—Mary and Catharine Lecky—who then lived on the present site of the Presbyterian church and owned most of the block on the east side of Baltimore from High street to the first alley south of High and extending to the jail wall. Such was their interest in education that they gave the plot of ground on which the building stands—30x50 ft. probably with some conditions now unknown as the deed has been either lost or mislaid. One of them died in 1831; the other in 1835. The frame house in which they lived is the Sheely house now standing on West High street next to the Catholic church. It was moved to that site when the lot, corner of Baltimore and High, was in 1841 bought and occupied by the Presbyterians.

These ladies—Mary and Catharine—were daughters of Alexander Lecky of Mt. Pleasant township, a prominent and active citizen. Mary died in 1831; Catharine in 1835. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and were aunts of Rev. John Montieth, of James Barr, and of the wife of Thomas

J. Cooper, and great-aunts of James Watson Barr of Mt. Joy, and of Mrs. McAllister and Miss Aggie Barr of Gettysburg. They lie in Mr. Thos. J. Cooper's lot in our Cemetery.

Secure in a lot, those in charge of the Female School enterprise subscribed a sum sufficient to erect the house; and in the *Sentinel* of Tuesday, November 9, 1830, I find this advertisement:

#### "PROPOSALS

##### For building a School House

IN the Borough of Gettysburg will be received until FRIDAY NEXT, by the Build-

ing Committee. The plan of the building can be seen by applying to James A. Thompson."

But three days' notice, it is observed, was given; and the newspaper of the following date is silent as to the fact of the letting. But the work was vigorously pushed; for in the *Sentinel* of the next week (November 16) is this notice:

~~NOTICE.~~—Those persons who have subscribed towards the erection of a Building for a Female School, &c., in Gettysburg, are requested to meet at the Court-house this evening at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Trustees, and adopting regulations for the government of the Institution.

The list of subscribers is lost and it is not known what total amount was subscribed, or what amount by each. As the regulations referred to required that the Trustees should be chosen, perpetually, from among the stock-holders, stock must have been issued for the subscriptions. But I have never seen or otherwise heard of, any such stock. The Boys' school built a few years later, at the north end of the town, was organized on the same plan and a list of those subscribers is extant. The Trustees chosen November 16, 1830, were: Samuel S. Schmucker, John B. McPherson, John F. Macfarlane, John Houck, William McClellan, Jr., Thomas C. Miller and Robert G. Harper. The first-named was elected President of the Board, and the last-named Secretary.

The building was finished by the Spring of 1831 and was then first occupied. In the *Sentinel* of April 5, is an official advertisement of the Board for a Teacher, applications to be received till May 1, and only those to apply who "can come well recommended for moral character and professional capacity." The advertisement states that "the school has hitherto yielded a salary to the teacher of about \$500." Soon after the 1st of May Prof. Marsden, who had meanwhile left Gettysburg for the neighborhood of Wilmington, Delaware, to teach in a manual labor school which he soon resigned, was engaged under the new arrangement. And in the *Sentinel* of May 10, 1831, is an official advertisement setting forth that "a brick edifice has been purposely erected, in an elevated and healthy situation, and comfortably provided with the nec-

essary furniture and accommodations." Additions to the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus are promised. And it is announced as a circumstance on which the Board chiefly rests their anticipations of the prosperity of the Institution, that they have succeeded in making a permanent engagement with Rev. Mr. Marsden to retain charge of the school. The branches taught for \$3 per quarter were reading, penmanship, intellectual and practical arithmetic and composition. The branches taught at \$4 per quarter were English grammar, ancient, modern and sacred geography, ancient and modern history, natural philosophy and chemistry with experiments, botany, elements of mineralogy, globes and atlas of the stars, rhetoric, moral philosophy, political economy, evidences of Christianity, history of the Christian churches and Holy Scriptures. Boarding and Lodging in some of the most respectable families were promised at \$1.50 per week.

By the Spring of 1834, the school had increased to considerably over fifty scholars, and an assistant teacher was required. Miss Rebecca Reynolds, sister of Prof. Wm. M. Reynolds, of the College, was appointed. Her pupils were taught in a room in a stone building, erected by Col. M. C. Clarkson, afterwards occupied for public school purposes, and on the site of the present High school building. Prof. Marsden occupied the original building.

In the spring of 1835, Mr. Marsden resigned, to accept a professorship in a Female Academy in Franklintown, Baltimore county, then under the direction of Miss Margaret Mercer, whence he moved in 1836 to Brownsville, Pa. On the 5th of May, 1835, Mr. Marsden had married Miss Susan, daughter of Rev. R. S. Grier of Liberty township. Miss Reynolds was chosen his successor, and had charge of the school till 1838, when the Academy passed into the charge of a corporation created by the legislature. In the *Sentinel* of the respective years, I see mention of these graduates:

1835—Misses M. A. McLean, Elizabeth Swan, Eliza Macfarlane, Margaretta Paxton.

1836—Misses M. D. Irwin of Cumber-

land county, C. Hamme, of Martinsburg, Va., Catharine McPherson, Caroline Fahnestock, Emeline McConaughy, Martha Ann Harper.

1837—Misses Caroline M. Irwin of Cumberland county, Laura Garvin, Ruth A. Livingston, Mary Grace Clarkson.

In the Spring of 1838, "S. W. N.," in the *Sentinel* of April 30, spoke highly of the various essays read at the Spring Exhibition, and of the flourishing condition of the Academy and bespoke for it the continued patronage of the community.

The subsequent history will be told in another article. E. McP.

### "THE GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY."

#### No. 2.

The charter for the Gettysburg Female Academy was approved by Gov. Ritner April 14, 1838. The Trustees named in it are: John B. McPherson, James A. Thompson, R. G. Harper, James C. Watson, S. S. Schmucker, Thaddeus Stevens, David Horner, John F. Macfarlane and William McClellan. Of the old Board, Houck and Miller were dropped; and, the number being increased to nine, 'Watson,' Horner, Thompson and Stevens were added. Their title is "The Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Academy," and their successors were to be chosen by them from among the holders of stock in said Seminary. The fourth section declared that persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected Trustees. Nor shall any person, either as principal, teacher, tutor or pupil, be refused admittance into said Seminary, or denied any of the privileges, immunities or advantages thereof for or on account of his sentiment on matters of religion. They are authorized to hold property not exceeding in yearly value, \$3,000.

The new Board met August 30, 1838, and elected James C. Watson President, and Robert G. Harper Secretary and Treasurer. One of the resolutions adopted was: "that this Board is willing to accept of the property of the Female Academy in this place, togeth-

er with its debts and obligations—provided it be offered to them." This transfer appears to have been effected, though there is no precise statement to that effect.

At a meeting September 21, Rev. Mr. Marsden was elected Principal with a salary of \$550, to be increased to \$600 as soon as the Trustees may deem it advisable, from the increase of the school. Miss Rebecca M. Reynolds was elected Assistant Teacher at \$250, to be increased to \$300 when the funds of the Institution may justify it.

It was resolved that the Academy building be rented to the School Directors until 1st of April next if possible, and that the "old Academy at present the property of Pennsylvania College," be rented for the use of the Female Seminary at the rate of \$75 a year until the 1st of April next. This arrangement continued till 1849.

Mr. Marsden accepted his appointment from Harrisburg where he was then residing, in a letter dated October 4, 1838. In his letter, he says: "The chief difficulty I have felt in deciding upon the course I am to pursue has arisen from the smallness of the salary the Board feel themselves able to offer. At this time when the prices of all the necessities of life have become so exorbitantly high, it seems scarcely sufficient to support my family with becoming decency. This deficiency assumes an aspect of still greater importance, when we consider how much a man's respectability at this day depends upon the salary he receives. I have certainly received much more in the places in which I have been employed since leaving Gettysburg, unless it be a part of the time that I have been here. It, however, will probably better suit my present plans to reside at Gettysburg than elsewhere. Relying, therefore, upon the pledge of the Board to increase the sum as soon as funds will admit, and trusting that the increase will be such as to render the salary equal to what is generally received by the Principals of similar Institutions, I have concluded to accept the appointment." Miss Reynolds accepted in a note dated Gettysburg, September 24, 1838.

1838, October 29—Steps were taken to lease for five years the "old Academy"

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building, and to fit a part of it as a residence for the Principal; and to secure from the State the annual appropriation of \$300 given to Seminaries of that grade. James Bowen agreed to put the Academy in complete order, as per plan, for \$92.50.

1839, May 3—The Board directed that no tax "for incidental expenses" should be levied upon the pupils, and that the Principal be advised of the "views of the Board in regard to the Institution and the want of interest therein which appears to be evinced by the Principal."

1839, September 12—Mr. Marsden resigned, as a result of a decline in the Institution and of misunderstandings with members of the Board.

1839, September 23—Henry W. Thorpe was chosen principal on the recommendation of the Philadelphia Association of Teachers. It was stated that he had taught for the last sixteen years in London and New York.

1840, April 23—Miss Reynolds resigned as Assistant Teacher; and the President was directed to advise with the Philadelphia Association of Teachers respecting a successor; and to inquire whether arrangements can be made to have music, drawing and the other branches necessary, taught by Miss Macfarlane and Miss Nesbitt.

The Board voted to borrow \$100 from the Bank for repairs. A class of minor scholars was established, to embrace spelling, reading and writing, at \$4 for the summer and \$6 for the winter session.

1840, May 11—Miss Hannah S. Sears of Boston, recommended by the Philadelphia Association, was elected Assistant teacher—yeas 5, nays 2—a motion to appoint Miss Macfarlane Assistant Teacher and Miss Nesbitt teacher of Music having been lost—yeas 3, nays 4.

1840, May 20—Miss Sears declined to come for "less than \$250 salary, independent of board and washing." Miss Eliza Wheaton was then appointed Assistant Teacher, but no acceptance came. June 8, Miss Clara Ashmead was appointed. She not having fulfilled her engagement, the Board again sought the services of Miss Sears and secured them. The donation made by

D. M. Smyser, Esq., to the Female Seminary, was appropriated to the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus.

1840, September 18—Miss Nesbitt was elected teacher of Music but she declined, and Mr. Brutting was employed.

1841, April 30—Mr. Brutting having left, Miss Nesbitt was appointed teacher of Music—tuition \$18 for the winter and \$12 for the summer session. Miss Seares having resigned, Miss Louisa Moore was employed by the Principal. A piano was ordered to be bought from Dr. D. Gilbert for \$100, payable in six months. A cellar was dug and a well sunk on the premises.

1843, April 20—Mr. Thorpe and Miss Moore both resigned, the result of the withdrawal of the State appropriation of \$300 a year.

1843, April 29—Miss Martha E. Campbell was appointed Teacher, for \$300 tuition fees and one-half the surplus, she to pay all the incidental expenses.

1844, March 5—Miss Campbell moved the school to the building nearly opposite, the property of Dr. Gilbert, (the Powers property,) and Mr. J. H. Brown took the Seminary building, rented the piano and had the use of the furniture, but he was soon discouraged and left. The fall examination, September, 1844, was highly praised.

The next minute is dated 1847, November 30, when Prof. Baugher, Hon. Moses McClean and J. B. Danner were chosen Trustees in place of Messrs. Macfarlane and Stevens removed, and McClellan, deceased.

1847, December 6—But twelve scholars could be procured, but the Board moved to re-establish the school, and Dr. Schmucker was directed to correspond with Miss Moore and Mr. McClean, with Miss Guyon on the subject of taking charge of the school.

1848, January 12—Miss Martha E. Campbell was employed at \$300. Steps were taken to re-occupy their own building which had been in use by the directors of the Public Schools.

1849, April 30—Miss M. A. G. Wallace was appointed in place of Miss Campbell, resigned.

1852, March 13—Miss Wallace resigned, and in July Miss Grace Darling

was appointed at the rate of \$300 a year. \$90 were borrowed to pay debts.

1852, Sept. 24—Mr. Danner succeeded Mr. Harper as Secretary and Treasurer. Rev. Robert Johnston was appointed a Trustee in place of Dr. Watson, removed.

1853, November 17—The piano was sold to Mr. Danner for \$45.

There are no further minutes till

1856, July 17—Miss Darling resigned, and Mrs. David Eyster (formerly Miss Reynolds) was elected Principal, and she took the school building, library and furniture for her gratuitous use—she taking the school “upon her own responsibility.”

1858, September 18—Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth, Dr. H. S. Huber and Henry Wantz were chosen trustees to fill vacancies. Messrs. Harper and Thompson having resigned as Trustees, James F. Fahnestock was chosen Trustee, in place of Mr. Harper.

1861, August 16—The Academy was rented to Miss Caroline Sheads without furniture, for ten dollars from date till March 31, 1862.

1861, March 14—Miss McClellan leased the original Academy for \$25 a year.

1879, July 18—All the Trustees having died except Hon. Joel B. Danner, he petitioned the Court for the appointment of nine Trustees to manage the property.

1879, July 23—Necessary repairs were ordered made. Robert G. McCreary was elected President of the Board, Dr. Charles Horner Secretary, and Dr. John A. Swope Treasurer.

1887, April 21—Existing vacancies were filled by the Court; and the Board now stands as stated at the opening of this article.

Our fathers bravely strove to establish in Gettysburg a Girl's School which would rank with the Boys' school. And though they failed, their example may incite their successors to another effort which may be more successful. The nucleus still remains.

E. MCP.

# Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, July 12, 1887.

## An Ancient List.

List of Tavern-Keepers in the townships named, October 1, 1772.

*Berwick*—Nicholas Bittinger, Seth Duncan, Frederick Kuhn, Henry Sealy.

*Cumberland*—Samuel Gettys, John McNutt, John Campbell, James Black, James McKean.

*Germany*—Adam Winterode, Peter Gathan, Jr., Adam Sherman, Patrick McSherry.

*Reading*—Leonard Leas.

*Straban*—Hans Morrison.

This list was found by me in the Penn-Physick papers, in the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. It would be interesting to know the site of each of these Inns; and I will be glad to learn any facts relating to them. It ought to be practicable to fix definitely each of these centres of neighborhood actively.

E. MCP.

[From Notes and Queries.

## The Agnews of Marsh Creek.

BY SAMUEL EVANS, COLUMBIA, PA.

Robert Agnew, banker, of Cootehill, Ireland, furnishes the following information derived from his father who is still living:

“Three brothers of Agnew came from Scotland during the persecutions in that country and settled in Ireland, one at Craigmore, near Randallstown, county of Antrim; another at Donegore, near Antrimtown, and the other somewhere in the county of Tyrone. One or two sons of the one who settled at Craigmore went to America, sup-

posed to be before 1738 or 1739, and settled in Philadelphia, and it appears they were very successful in business there.”

It is supposed that Samuel and James Agnew, who moved from Donegal, in Lancaster county, and settled in the “Manor of Masque” in the year 1739, where the sons of the brother who settled near Randallstown, Craigmore.

JAMES AGNEW was born July 31, 1711; and probably came to Donegal (now Rapho) township, Lancaster county, Pa., when it was organized in 1729 with Arthur Patterson, who married Ann Scott, in Ireland, in 1724. Patterson and Agnew were blacksmiths, the latter being a single man. It is well known that Arthur Patterson carried on the business for many years, and was a skilled workman in various other branches in the manufacture of iron and steel into agricultural implements and edge tools. I cannot discover that James Agnew carried on the business in his own name while he resided in Donegal, and I infer that he was a journeyman, and probably worked for Mr. Patterson. It would seem from their intimate and close relationship through life, that they were friends. James Agnew married a Donegal lass in 1731, whose name is now unknown. By her he had two children, viz:

*i John, b. March 4, 1732.*

*ii Jennet, b. August 22, 1735,* and who married Cap. Abraham Scott. (A tradition in the family is that the Abraham Scott who married Jennet Agnew, was the father of James Agnew's second wife. I cannot discover any of the name old enough to correspond with his age, in Donegal, and therefore I conclude that Captain Abraham Scott was the person. He was a relative of the Chickies Scotts, but not a brother.)

James Agnew married, secondly, Rebecca Scott, daughter of Abraham Scott. She was born December 17th, 1707, and was the sister of Mrs. Ann Patterson, wife of Arthur Patterson, Mrs. James Moore, and Samuel Alexander and Josiah Scott, all of whom settled along Big Chickies creek, at and near where the old Paxtang and Conestoga road crossed now the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike. From the letter which appeared in *Notes and Queries* (No. cl) it will be seen that James Agnew removed to Marsh creek in 1739, where he carried on blacksmithing for many years. He died October 2d, 1770. Several years after his death his son, Samuel, purchased land in Carolina, and removed there. The Agnews in the south are descended from Samuel. The Rev. Samuel A. Agnew,

who resides at Bethany, Lee county, Mississippi, is a Presbyterian minister and a direct descendant of James Agnew.

In a future number of *Notes and Queries* I propose giving a sketch of several members of the Scott family, of whom Mrs. James Agnew was one.

## Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, June 14, 1887.

### Local History.

On the outside of to-day's STAR AND SENTINEL is the first number of a new series of articles on our Local History. I will continue them, at brief intervals, during the summer. They will be devoted chiefly to events which occurred prior to 1800, and will be based upon private and official papers which have never been printed. I have been in possession for many years of a mass of papers relating to the ten years' struggle for the creation of Adams county, and have recently come into possession of other papers, relating to the same subject, which were discovered in Harrisburg. These manuscripts are of inestimable value as a record of names and events; and when printed will be found to be the richest contribution to the early history of this region which has ever been made.

These articles will be a continuation of the series of 1876, but will be in different lines of investigation, and will cover personal incidents, civil facts, military service, and the incidents of frontier life and controversy. As we recede from those times, persons and events, interest in them grows upon us and to preserve an accurate record of them is a while it is a pleasure.

E. M.

was appointed at  
year. \$90 w-

1852.

Ms.

# Star's Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 2, 1887.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

Hance Hamilton in the French-  
Indian Campaign of 1755  
and his Associates  
in Command.

List of the Men Composing his Own  
Company from the "Marsh  
Creek Settlement."

The discovery of valuable papers relating to the military career of Col. Hance Hamilton has revived my interest in that unique character who still maintains a distinct outline in the lurid setting given it by the bloody events of 1755-'58. He was a typical frontiersman—alert, enterprizing, and daring. From 1749 to 1759 he was the central figure among the "Marsh creek" settlers who were already noted throughout the Province for their self-reliance, aggressiveness and force. He is first known to us as Sheriff and Associate Judge of the newly-formed county of York; but the fascination connected with his name is the outgrowth of his activity in the protection of the frontier settlements from 1755 to 1758 against the fire and fury of the French-Indian alliance.

Braddock's defeat in July, 1755, had opened the way for Indian assaults upon the scattered settlements in Southern Pennsylvania—all of which were without the protection of either ammunition or men. The authorities at Philadelphia had responded to an urgent call for the former by sending in October to York certain supplies for the "back counties," of which the share of the "townships of Huntington, Strabane, Cumberland and Mun Allen," was 75 guns, 3 quarter-casks of powder and three pounds of lead. For men to use this ammunition, the settlement was expected to rely upon itself. At

once Capt. Hamilton with a quickly-organized company was on the march to the relief of the Great Cove from miseries which one quaint sentence from Adam Hoops vividly describes:

"We are in as bad Circumstances as ever any poor Christians were ever in, For the Cries of Widowers, Widows, fatherless and Motherless Children, with many others for their Relations, are Enough to Pierce the most hardest of hearts; Likewise it's a very Sorrowful spectacle, to see those y<sup>t</sup> Escaped with their lives not a Mouthful to Eat, or Bed to lie on, or Cloths to Cover their Nakedness, or keep them warm; but all they had consumed into Ashes."

On the 3rd of November Hamilton started; on the 6th he was at John McDowell's mill with 400 men (half from Cumberland county) to rescue the settlers who had escaped the fury of the savages, and to recover the cattle which had been left alive.

In the next year (1756) the calamity of the fall of Fort Granville, on the Juniata (near the site of Lewistown), after the death of Lieut. Edward Armstrong its commander, created fresh and deep alarm. Farmers left their large crops ungathered and in July and August fled with their families in such numbers that this Marsh creek settlement actually became the western frontier of the Province. Again Hamilton at his outpost of Fort Lyttleton ("Burnt Cabins") was unwearied in scouting, arresting spies, warding off attacks, and restoring confidence; and in August in company with troops of Capts. Mercer, Ward and four others, was on the march, under Col. John Armstrong, to the capture of the Indian post, Kittanning, which was taken early in September, with the loss of but one man of his company, (John Kelly). His Lieutenant was William Thompson, his Ensign John Prentice, and his Sergeant William McDowell. The campaign of 1757 was less eventful because of the capture of Kittanning, but it was not less useful. We trace him May 13th, at Fort Lyttleton, and June 29th at Ray's Town (Bedford) on a scout. Jacob Snyder was then his Lieutenant and Hugh Crawford his Ensign.

His activity and intelligence in 1755, '6 and '7, secured him promotion in 1758 when he was made Lieut. Col.

of the first battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment. There were three battalions of 17 companies each, and each company with 68 men. This command had been organized with exceptional care, as a great responsibility rested upon it. Many of the officers had had, like Hamilton, several years' training; and, no doubt, many of the men had often before met face to face the wily savage in deadly conflict. The three Colonels were John Armstrong, James Burd, and Hugh Mercer. The Lieut. Colonels were Hance Hamilton, Thomas Lloyd, and Patrick Work. Two of the Majors were Jacob Orndt and David Jamison. Among the senior Captains and Lieutenants were Edward Ward, William Thompson, Asher Clayton, Francis Johnston, Jacob Sneider, William Blyth, Samuel Miles, Samuel J. Atlee, and Patrick Allison. Among the junior Captains and Lieutenants were David Hunter, Andrew Finley, Archibald McGrew, Robert McPherson, James Ewing, Thomas Hamilton, Victor King and William McDowell.

They were a goodly company. Several lived to take part in the Revolu-

tion. Mercer, a Captain in '56 and wounded at Kittanning, now Lieut. Colonel, became a Brigadier General in 1777 and found distinction and death on the battlefield of Princeton. Miles, a Sergeant then Ensign in 1756, a Lieut. in '57, Captain in '58, '59 and '60, led his Rifle Regiment in the battle of Long Island in 1776, and subsequently served as Deputy Quarter Master General of Pennsylvania, and as a Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals. Francis Johnston, an Ensign in '57, '58 and '59, a Captain in '60, and a Colonel in the Revolution, was afterwards Receiver General of the Commonwealth. Atlee an Ensign and Lieutenant in 1756, '7 and '8; a Captain in '59 and '60, became a Revolutionary Colonel and had a conspicuous civil career after peace.

John Armstrong and James Burd were trained and trusty Indian fighters.

Thomas Lloyd was a Captain in 1756 with Atlee as Ensign and Miles as Sergeant, and was a Lieut. Col. in '58-'9. Patrick Work was a Captain in 1756 and '57, and Lieut. Col. in '58 under Mercer, and in March, 1759, succeeded

Hance Hamilton, resigned, as Lieut. Col. of the first battalion.

Orndt, a Captain in 1754, '56, and '57, was a Major in '58 and '59 with varied experience. Jamison as Captain was badly wounded in 1756 at Sideling hill, became a Major in '58, and brevet Lieut. Col. in '59.

Of the company officers, Ward served continuously from 1757 to '59, reaching a Majority. Thompson was Hance Hamilton's Lieutenant in 1756, and a Captain in '57. Clayton, an Adjutant in 1756 was Gov. Denny's Captain Lieutenant in '57 and '58 and was a Lieut. Colonel in '64. Sneider was an Ensign in 1756, Hance Hamilton's Lieutenant in '57, and lived to see Revolutionary service. Blyth was a Lieutenant in 1757 and served through '58 and '59 and again in '63. Allison was an Ensign in 1756, a Lieut. in '57 and of Horse in '58 and '59. Hunter was Captain of an "Associated Company" of York County in 1756, and afterwards a Captain of "new levies" in '59. Finley was a Lieut. in the "Associated regiment" of Lancaster in 1747-'48, a Captain of the "Associated Companies" of York County in 1756, and a Lieutenant in the field in both '58 and '59, and in 1777 in the Revolution. McGrew was Lieut. in an "Associate Company" of York county in 1756. McPherson, an "Associated" Captain in '56, now first in active service, became a Revolutionary Colonel and afterwards served in many places of honor and trust. Ewing (from Donegal) became Adjutant of his regiment. Thomas Hamilton, Hance's son, served through 1758 and '9, as did his Lieutenant Victor King. McDowell was a Sergeant in Hance Hamilton's company at the capture of Kittanning in 1756, and a Lieutenant of "new levies" in '59, and again in the Revolutionary war.

These few personal facts attest the character of the command and prepare us for the brilliant issue. The campaign of 1758 largely retrieved previous disasters. The expedition against Fort Duquesne under Gen'l Forbes was completely successful, and the frontier rested for a time from its perils.

In the final advance made by Forbes upon the Fort, with 2500 picked men, Col. Armstrong's troops had the post of

honor, being in the front division—this in recognition of the rights of the veterans of 1756, the captors of Kittanning. Hamilton, then a Captain, now Armstrong's Lieutenant Colouel, thus had a conspicuous part in this movement, and largely shared in the honor of the result—fittingly crowning a peculiarly active campaign which extended from February at Fort Lyttleton with 110 men busy in defensive movements, down into December, wherever duty called him in a service highly hazardous and exacting. These facts are gathered from public records.

I am able, and fortunate in being able, to add to our knowledge of these events some interesting personal records and facts which have never been printed and which deserve publication and preservation. They are in Hamilton's handwriting (except the names to receipts), were in his possession at his death, and came into my possession through my great-grandfather, Col. Robert McPherson, who was Hamilton's principal executor and who preserved the papers placed in his hands. These valuable lists, now more than a century and a quarter old, are:

First—A list of the persons composing Hamilton's company from June 1, to August 1, 1758—as shown by the pay-roll.

Second—A list of official and other payments by Hamilton from May 30 to December 8, 1758.

I append these in their order, with all their peculiarities in the spelling of names and things—as being, so far as I know, the only authentic existing lists of the men of Hamilton's company of 1758, and of some of their comrades in other companies:

#### LIST I.

*A Receipt for the Mens Pay in Lt. Colol, Hamilton's Company from the 1st of June to August the 1st, 1758.*

We the Seribscribers Acknowledge to have received our pay and arrears of Pay from the 1st Day of June to the 1st day of August 1758 "back col in (full.)

the "tow Jacob Schneider, [L'tt]  
bane, Cu David Ramsey John Fohnis von  
was 75 gu Patrik Campbell his  
and thre Charles Reeker [cor'l] Charles X Sips  
use this John Mitehill mark  
was exp James Hewet his  
his Sam'l Robinson, [ser.] Abram X Deson  
Thomas X Hendey his

mark	William X Swails
his	mark
William X Clinchey	his
mark	James X Finlew
his	mark
John X McClerey	his
mark	Hugh X Moireson
franeis McBride	mark
Philip Cramer	his
Casper Zinn	mark
John McVe	william Baker
Martin Fromm	Fras. Gib
his	his
Sam'l X Furguson	James X hamilton
mark	mark
Samuel Shanon	his
his	Artur X Doble
Joseph X Ridebough	mark
mark	Robert Ramsey
Michal Moyers	his
Edward Fowler	Charles X O'Neal
John Power	mark
James Robinson	his
George Darby	Martin X Zigler
his	mark
Rob't X Farrel	his
mark	Peter X Doyel
James Ray	mark
Georg Shweigaert	James Stewart
his	mark
Thos. X Pendil	mark
mark	

#### LIST II.

*An account of Cash Paid and to Whom.  
FORT LYTTLETON MAY THE 30 & 31ST, (1758)*

(1.) £115 0 0		
To Samuel Robinson sergant....	£ 2 0	0
To David Ramsey.....	15 0	0
To Philep Cramer, Drum'r.....	12 10	0
To Thos. McClure.....	8 5	0
To John Mitehel.....	3 5	0
To will Clensey.....	9 15	0
To Francis McBride.....	11 5	0
To Henery Attkison.....	12 5	0
To Robert Ferall.....	11 0	0
To Patrick Campbell.....	6 15	0
To Archd McComb.....	11 0	0
To John McCallough.....	8 0	0
To James Wilson.....	4 5	0
	£115	5 0
(2nd) £345 0 0		
To James Wilson.....	3 5	0
John McClerey to.....	6 5	0
To Robert Ramsey.....	14 5	0
To Charles Oneal.....	11 0	0
to John Galbreth.....	14 0	0
to Lamberd Spareks.....	14 0	0
John McVaey to.....	13 15	0
Edward Fowler.....	8 5	0
James Elliot to soldier.....	6 15	0
Will Baker to.....	11 10	0
Thos. Henery to.....	13 5	0
Arter Noble to.....	9 0	0
To Samuel Fargison.....	13 0	0
Charls Sips to.....	13 10	0
Casper Zinn.....	5 10	0
Martin Zigler to.....	11 15	0
Abram Deson.....	8 0	0
Samuel Shanon.....	14 0	0
William Parker to.....	10 10	0
George Swagert.....	10 15	0
Miehal Miar.....	6 15	0
Joseph Ridebaek to.....	11 10	0
William Clark.....	11 10	0
Hugh Morison to.....	8 15	0
Martin From.....	6 5	0

Tbos Pindel to.....	3	0	0
Lenord nixt.....	4	5	0
Thos Sankey to.....	5	5	0
James Steward to.....	2	5	0
James Robinson to.....	11	0	0
Charls Recker to.....	14	0	0
Casper Taner to.....	14	0	0
John Power to.....	13	10	0
James Finley.....	11	10	0
James Huet.....	14	0	0
To John Bee.....	4	0	0
James Steward solder to more..	0	4	0
Cash Leit of this to my Self....	4	10	0
	£344	7	0
250	0	0	

June 1, 1758

To peter Doyle.....	7	0	0
To Fancis Gib.....	12	0	2
To William Hamilton for the mens pay for shues.....	73	0	0
Ditto for Capten Ward.....	69	0	0
	£166	0	0
to Charls Rian.....	10	0	5
to Charls Bruckins.....	7	10	0
to Charls Coyl to.....	4	5	0
to Allen Brown tor James Ham	0	10	0
3rd to Capten ward, Lent.....	30	0	0
payd Jeremy Loghery.....	7	10	0
payd to James Elliot for Will Blith, Leftent.....	6	8	0
to my Self in Change.....	0	2	0
to Jacob Snider Leftenent in part.....	15	0	0
	£ 81	5	0

Following are two accounts on the back of the sheets containing the above, the second being without date:

£69 0 0—from Capt. Ward.

An account of Cash payd and to whom.	
June 3, 1758.	
To Jacob Snider, Liftn, to in full of his pay.....	6 10 0
To Frederick Van Hambach.....	2 0 0
" Margret McConal for Egerton	15 0
" Samuel Thompson pedler....	10 10 0
" David Ramsey for John Fisell	1 5 0
Jacob Hare tor Daniel Elliot.	5 0
By Cash to myself taken.....	8 0 0
	£ 29 5 0
Left at Fort.....	40 0 0
	£ 69 5 0

£250 0 0

June 12 To Mr. David McCon- naghay.....	5	0	0
13 To Victor King sent to Georg Clark.....	10	0	0

*List without date:*

I payd John Minshel for John bee.....	1	18	2
To John Irwin for Gib francis..	0	8	9
Of ye 4 10 0 out of ye 345 pounds payd Robert Elliot..	5	0	
Gave to Harford and Dison to			

folow Swals.....	1	15	0
to the wagner for caring clos...	10	0	
to Margret McConal for Egerton	2	0	
To barekely, pedler, for knives & forks.....	7	0	
to Hugh miser, [Mercer] major, for my men when at yomin			
for orders to William Smith	1	14	0
payd Robert McConaughy for			
John Mitchell.....	5	15	0

**LIST III.**

**1758 CASH RECEIVED**

Reed of Captn. [James]

Young paymaster.....	£312	8	0
Aug. ye 8th James Loghery..	106	6	0

*August ye 8th 1758 Cash payd and to whom:*

1758 Payd Samuel Thompson for ye men by order.....	4	15	0
8th Payd Capt. William Arm- strong for my men.....	2	17	0
Payd Lift, Snider his pay..	15	10	0
" James Smith for Sam Robinson.....	10	6	
10 " David McGaw for Sam- uel Reynolds from my men which I collect- ed for him.....	20	3	6
" David Ramsey in full..	1	2	0
10 " Patrick Campbell "	4	5	0
" Charles Recker, Corp'l.	4	16	6
" John Mitchel at camp...	3	13	0
" James Huct.....	3	11	6
" Samuel Robinson.....	1	16	6
" Thos Henery at camp..	2	1	6
" William Clinsey in cash	3	9	0
10 " Sam Sbanon for Clinsey	5	0	
" philip Cramer.....	4	4	0
" William Hamilton for my men.....	13	2	6
11 " Will Hamilton for gold 2 Dlrcs—1 prs.....	12	3	0
" Casper Zin.....	3	0	
" John McVe.....	3	3	0
" Martin Fromm.....	4	5	0
" Samuel Forgison.....	3	15	0
" Sammel Sherman.....	4	5	0
" Joseph Ridebogh.....	3	5	0
" Michal Miar, taler.....	4	1	6
" Edward Fowler.....	3	16	0
11 " John Power at Camp....	4	0	0
" James Robinson.....	3	16	0
" George Dorby at Camp..	2	4	0
" Robert Feral at Camp...	4	3	0
" James Ree at Camp.....	3	4	0
" william Hamilton to tak hom.....	70	12	0
" George Swagert in full.	4	0	0
" Thos pendel.....	4	0	0
" Casper Taner at Camp..	3	16	6
" Charles Sips in full.....	4	5	0
" Abram Deson in full...	2	7	6
" William Swals at Camp	1	9	0
" " to cash lent.....	15	0	
" gone for dolcres.....	4	10	0
13 " Thos Croyl for Peter doyle Swals & Will Clark.....	13	3	
" And for myself.....	15	0	
" And for Will Baker....	1	13	9
" James Finley.....	4	3	0
" Hugh Morison at Camp	3	14	6

13	" John Galbreth in full...	2	15	0
	" Samuel Thompson.... .	16	6	
	" Galbreth & Smith for orders.....	1	1	6
	" Josua Bulifen for Will Baker.....		14	6
	" Francis Gib in full.....	4	5	0
	" James Hamilton in full	2	5	0
	" Artuer noble in full.....	3	0	6
16	" Insign Hugh Crawford			
	" in full of his pay .....	6	10	0
	" Rober Ramsey at Camp	4	16	0
	" Charls Oneal in full....	2	8	0

Following is another account:

LIST IV.

1758, Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 2d, this is an account of what I have done with my pay and to who I have payed it to.

	Sent to Liffenon Evans of the Royal Americans in paper money.....	2	0	0
Oct. 23	Sent Hom by spirofthis and 33 pound reed of Mr. Poter.....	17	0	0
	To Patrick Campbell lent cash.....	5	0	0
	Sent Hom by Samuel Getis.....	15	0	0
Nov. 3	to Charls Rians, lent.....	10	0	
17	Charls Rian to pay Fowler.....	10	0	
25	ye was woman polly miller in full.....	5	0	
Oct. 5	Colol Meser [Mereer] for			
	Lamberd Sparks.....	10	0	
	ye gunsmith for Mr. James Loghery for Dresing his gon.....	5	0	
8	Denis Laghey lent.....	5	0	
	" Abram Deson for silver	15	0	

On back of the sheet containing this account is this memorandum without date:

" My pay is. .... \$50 0 0

NOTES ON THE LISTS.

James Stewart was the only skilled penman of the company. Four names are written in German: Cramer, Zinn, Fromm, and Fohnis von. Cramer was the drummer. Fohnis laid claim to aristocratic birth.

Edward Ward and William Armstrong mentioned in the lists, were probably the two Captains at the Fort, and the names of many in the lists may be of their companies.

John Bee who received three payments, was the school-master of the Upper End. I wrote somewhat of him in 1876. He was a superior penman.

"Blith, Leften't" was the Lieutenant of William Armstrong's company, of the first battalion.

"Frederick Von Hambach" was En-

sign of John Armstrong's company, of the first battalion.

William "Swals" appears to have run off; and two men were sent after him.

The payment to Maj. Mercer "for my men when at yomin" is mysterious. But in August, 1756, several companies of Col. Weiser's battalion were in the neighborhood of Fort Allen, and some men then or now under Hamilton may have been there. (See Arch. II, 678). Still the entry lacks clearness.

The "William Hamilton" who received money to "take home" was probably Hance's son William.

Paymaster James Loghery was formerly Lieut. in Capt. Wetterholt's company, first battalion. James Young was the regular paymaster.

The payments made in May and June were manifestly made at Fort Lyttleton. Those from August to December were made at Fort Bedford, on the outward and on the homeward march.

The service in this campaign was severe. Major Lloyd, writing to Col. Burd from Fort Ligonier the next Spring, April 4, 1759, says of the 2nd battalion, that "the grave-yard has most of them. Exhausted as they were with the fatigues of a most unmerciful campaign, it was impossible they should stand the united efforts of sickness and hard duty. Left for duty are 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, and 32 of the rank and file."

I expect to have something further to say of Hanee Hamilton. E. MCP.

July 25, 1887.

# Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 30, 1887.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

Further Items About the Campaign of 1756-'58. The Efforts of the Marsh Creek Officers to Secure Their Land from the Virginia Government.

The additional scattered papers I have, pertaining to the period—1755-1758—give few names of soldiers addi-

tional to those in the lists printed in the STAR AND SENTINEL of August 2. And it is possible only to find here and there a trace of the rank and file from this neighborhood who took an active part in those events. I note these names:

In March and April, 1756, Mat. McClure received to Robert McPherson, who was not then a Captain but had some connection with the service, three times for money due him "for service done in the expedition" against Kittanning—once in the presence of Thos. Boyd, once in the presence of Samuel Reynolds. Probably this Thomas Boyd was the same whose name is honorably mentioned for gallantry in the campaign against Quebec in 1775. See Archives, X, N. S., p. 7, note.

In August 1758, Thos. Moor, "a driver of York county," received from Matthew Dill, "waggon master of York county," twenty shillings; and he appears also to have received of Wm. McClellan at Jno. Hamilton's £1 10s. Moor's team entered "His Majestie's service" June 25, 1758 and was discharged August 25, 1758—"his Holl teame and waggon being unfit for service two Days being allowed to go home." An order to this effect is signed by Matthew Dill, "Waggon Master."

1759, July, I find receipts from James Ferguson, David Moor, Samuel Herron, James Cooper "for James McMullen's subsistance," and Thos. Willson for himself, and John Widlok. These payments were made by Robert McPherson, and in each case state an account. In Samuel Herron's account is a reduction of £1 14s per Robert Miller merchant at Carlisle.

In June 1759 are payments to Thomas Moor "as a waggoner in the Last Campaign." In July, there was paid to Jean Johnston by Robert McPherson, five pounds and eight shillings, being the amount of a note in her favor for value received and payable on demand, which was executed by Thos. Moor in the presence of John Moor, and dated June 14, 1758.

Here is an interesting old manuscript:

A list of guns, Byonets, Catrichs Boxes Blankets horns and Pouches delivered Into the stores By the soldiers of Capt. Robert McPherson's

Company Drawn y<sup>e</sup> 14th December 1758.

Where del'd	Guns.....	*Byonets.....	+Catr. Boxes.....	Blankets.....	Horns.....
At Pittsburgh.....	2	2	2	..	2
At Ligonier.....					
At Stony Creek....	2	2	2	1	2
At Bedford.....	5	5	5	6	5
At Carlisle.....	18	18	18	31	7
Ye drafts with Capt. Byers delivered at Carlisle.....	5	5	5	8	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	32	32	32	46	16

\*Jas. Ferguson received in full.

\*David Moore received in full.

I find also this odd advertisement, written. It is interesting as showing, among other things, how Quarter Master's accounts were settled at that day:

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

MAR: 22d, 1759.

All persons as have Been employed in the Publick Service as Waggon Masters or Horse Masters are Hear by Required to Collect the accounts from the Owners of such waggons or Horses as ware under their Charge During this Last Campaign which accts being Properly sworn to before a Magistreat the are emediately to Repair with to philadelphia when they will be adjusted and settled Given under my hand at Carlisle.

JAMES SINCLAIR,  
N. D. Q M gl.

N. B. All persons who have orders from Pittsburgh are desired to bring to J. DICKSON.

The "N. B." is in a different handwriting. Was J. Dickson of this country?

After the close of the Indian Wars, the officers of the Pennsylvania Government made an effort to secure the grant of crown lands to which they were entitled under the King's proclamation of October, 1763.

On the 6th of April, 1764, ten of the officers entered into an article of Agreement, the original of which is in my possession:

We subscribers who have served in the Pennsylvania Regiment as Officers, intending to obtain the Lands allowed us by his Majesty's Proclamation do hereby agree and promise to pay a proportionable part of the expence according to the Rank of our several commissions, that shall arise in consequence of the steps taken to get the said lands granted and surveyed and patented provided that the said steps are first allowed of by every subscriber.

Witness our hands this Sixth day of

pp. 1764.

HANCE HAMILTON,  
DAVID JAMESON,  
WM. THOMPSON,  
DAVID HUNTER,  
ARCHIBALD McGREW,  
THOS. HAMILTON,  
PETER MEEM,  
ALEX. MCKEAN,  
VICTOR KING,  
ROBERT MCPHERSON.

Three months later the same officers joined by two others entered into this article of Agreement, the original of which I have, evidently superseding the other:

Wee the Subscribers, whose names and Seals are hereto affixed, late officers in his Majestie's Service in Pursuance of his Majestie's Proclamation, for granting Lands in any of his Majestie's Governments to such Officers as have served in America, who shal apply for the same

having met in Order to have the benefit of the said Royal Proclamation, have agreed in the following manner, to wit each subscriber Covenants and agrees for himself severally, but not jointly with the others Parties hereto to pay a Proportionable share, (that is to say, in Proportion to the quantities of Land mentioned in the Proclamation assigned to the several officers according to the rank they last held in his majestie's service) of all expence in searching out, applying for a Confirmation, and surveying such Lands and all other incident charges thereto relating provided that no steps be taken or entered upon without the Consent and approbation of the whole subscribers, and it is further agreed that in case Lands sufficient cannot be had that so much as may be found be divided in the aforesa proportion respect being had to the quantity and quality of sa Lands and We further agree to admit of the oath or oaths (together with a Particular account, to be sufficient Proof,) of any person approved of by the subscribers for all such monies as they may expend in the service afores<sup>d</sup> and that in Case any dispute should arise touching the said Lands that the same be submitted to arbitration.

As Witness our Hands & Seals  
this 7th Day of July, 1764.

HANCE HAMILTON [seal]  
DAVID JAMESON [seal]  
WM. THOMPSON [seal]  
DAVID HUNTER [seal]  
ARCHIBALD McGREW [seal]  
ROB'T MCPHERSON [seal]  
THOS. HAMILTON [seal]  
VICTOR KING [seal]  
ALEXDR MCKEAN [seal]  
JAS EWING [seal]  
JAMES SINKLER [seal]  
PETER MEEM [seal]

These officers selected Capt. William Thompson to make the journey to the Capital of Virginia to confer on this

subject with the authorities. I have the original account of Capt. Thompson of his expenses, which is subjoined with a memorandum of the amounts paid by each officer to reimburse the expenses:

JOURNEY TO WILLIAMSBURGH.	DR.
To sundry expenses from the Mary	
Ann Furnace to Baltimore.....	£ 1 3 0
Ditto from Baltimore to Williamsburg and Back again.....	24 1 4
Ditto at Baltimore.....	4 17 0
Ditto from Balt. to the Mary Ann	
Furnace.....	0 19 0
	£31 0 4

N. B. I Persuaded Lieut. Gorrell along with me and pd his expence. I send an a/c't kept by Mr. Buchanan and self from Balt. 'till we returned there.

WM. THOMPSON.

Spirits and shrub from Mr. Robinson.....	£ 2 8 0
Cash paid the Men that put us ashore at Annapolis.....	7 6
Paid Three bell at Williamsburg.....	£ 4 10 0
Paid Supper & Club at	
Ditto.....	1 12 0
Paid at Brunel's Ferry..	3 1 0
	9 3 0
Exchange at 10 per cent	0 18 0
Paid at Poplar Island..	0 10 0
Paid for Oysters.....	0 1 6
Paid Boat Hire.....	10 0 0
Paid Robert Lenard....	1 2 8
	£24 10 8
Deduct pd. by Mr. B. at Williamsburgh .....	9 4
	£24 1 4
Mr. B. amt. of disbursements.....	11 7 1
	£35 8 5
	11 16 2
Outfit of Mr. B at Baltimore.....	£2 4 9
to the sloop.....	0 15 0
to Mrs. Inch.....	1 15 0
at Ports Mouth.....	£ 0 3 0
at Norfolk.....	1 6 10
at Williamsburg.....	8 6
at Norfolk.....	1 11
	3 9 4
Adv. @ 10 per cent....	7 0
	3 16 4
Mrs. Inch.....	1 1 0
Pd. toward Boat hire...	1 5
Mr. Stewart.....	10
	11 7 1

The account of what ye officers payd to Capt. Thompson.	
Coll. Hambleton	£4 10 pd
Major Jameson	4 10 pd
Capt. Hunter	2 14 pd
Capt. McGrew	2 14 pd
Capt. McPherson	2 14 pd
Capt. Hambleton	2 14 pd
Lieut. King	1 16 pd
Lieut. McKeon	1 16 pd
Lieut. Ewin	1 16 pd
Ensign Sinclair	1 16 pd
Ensign Mean	1 16 pd

This effort proved unsuccessful, and it was renewed from time to time. I append a copy of a receipt showing that nineteen years later the State of Virginia was still pressed for this settlement:

PHILADELPHIA, October 30, 1783. Received of James Ewing, Esq., on account of Capt. Robert McPherson three pounds toward raising a fund for repaying such expenses as have or may occur in prosecuting the claims of the Pennsylvania officers to Land in the State of Virginia.

JAMES IRVINE,  
£3 0 0 Treasurer.

The failure is in contrast with the action of the Penns who gave to the "Officers of the Pennsylvania regiment commanded by the Hon. J. Penn, Esq., 1764," twenty-four thousand acres near the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna at Sunbury, being in Buffalo Valley, and on Chillisquaque and Bald Eagle creeks.

Capt. William Thompson who made the journey to Williamsburg in 1764 was the same William Thompson who in 1775 became the Colonel of a Battalion of Riflemen, in the Revolutionary Army, and in March, 1776, a Brigadier-General. He was a native of Ireland. He died at his home near Carlisle, September 4, 1781. After his service in the French-Indian war, he lived for a time in Pittsburg and was joint purchaser of the buildings of old Fort Pitt. During the Revolution, after his service in New England he succeeded Lee in command at New York, March 19, 1776, and in April was ordered to Canada to re-inforce Gen. Sullivan by whose orders he attacked the enemy at Three Rivers on the 6th of June, where he was captured with several other officers and not exchanged for more than two years. After exchange he was appointed a Major-General but he did not live to exercise that command. His wife, Catharine, died in Chambersburg, March 4, 1808. In a list of Pennsylvania officers of 1756-'63, by Col. James Burd, prepared in 1783 and published in the *Harrisburg Telegraph* Jan. 23, 1872, William Thompson is credited to Mifflin county. Is not this an error? Mifflin was not created till 1789.

His journey was from "Mary Ann Furnace," which was situated on the headwaters of Furnace creek, in York county, about four miles from Hanover,

in West Manheim township. It was built in 1762 by George Ross, Esq., of Lancaster, (afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence) and Mark Bird, of Philadelphia; and was the first furnace built west of the Susquehanna river. It ceased to operate about the year 1800 and there are now no traces of the furnace visible except the race. Capt. Thompson in 1764 was, evidently connected with the management of it, as he proceeded from, and returned to, it.

The journey from Baltimore appears to have been by sloop. In Baltimore they boarded with Mrs. Inch; (I so read the name, though it may be Irish.)

They went ashore at Annapolis probably to interest in their mission the authorities of Maryland whose troops had an equal right. They put up at the "Three bell" tavern, Williamsburg. They crossed a river at Brunell's ferry. They stopped at Poplar island. They enjoyed a small dish of Oysters. They employed Robert Lenard for some special service.

I have no further trace of the Lieut. Gorrill who was persuaded to join the party, or of Mr. Buchanan who appears to have joined him at Baltimore.

What can "Spirits and Shrub from Mr. Robinson," at a cost of £2 8s mean?

It is noteworthy that these York county officers were nearly all from the west end, now Adams. E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, August 25, 1887.

#### Pennsylvania Troops at North Point.

Rev. T. H. E. Jacobs, formerly of this place, contributes the following communication to the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia. It will be of much interest here.

MR. EDITOR:—The statement in the communication in to-day's *Ledger* on "The York Centennial," that York furnished the only troops from Pennsylvania that in the war of 1812 took part in the battle at North Point, probably claims too much for that staid and venerable borough. I have in my possession the papers of my grandfather, General Jacob Eyster, at that time in command of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, giving

a full account of the provision made within his district to aid Baltimore and the arms distributed to troops from several of the border counties of Pennsylvania that marched to the scene of conflict.

Accompanying the account are letters from the Secretary of War, Armstrong, and Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania. Without entering into the details, we have the record of the following Pennsylvania companies which were furnished arms by General Eyster, either at Gettysburg or Westminster, Md., on their march to Baltimore: From Second Brigade, Fifth Division, (Adams county:) Captain Alexander Cobean, 20 stand; Captain Alexander Campbell, 36 stand; Captain T. C. Miller, 9 stand; Captain Frederick Eichelberger, 50 stand. From First Brigade, Eleventh Division. (Cumberland county:) Captain McKinney, (Shippensburg,) 52 stand. From Second Brigade, Eleventh Division (Franklin county:) Captain Culbertson, 79 stand; Captain Robertson, 47 stand; Captain Findley, 40 stand; Captain Bard, 16 stand; Captain Alexander, 7 stand; Captain Flanagan, 55 stand. As it was August 27th when these arms were forwarded to Gettysburg, and the battle of North Point did not occur until September 12th, 1814, there was ample time for the troops to reach the field of conflict. A member of Captain Cobean's Company, who died a few years ago, had told me of the attempt of the British vessels to pass the line which they occupied, and of the horror of the militia when, after their fire, they heard the groans of the wounded and dying on board the men-of-war. Abundant evidence to the same effect, we doubt not, may be readily found elsewhere.

As Wi  
this 7th

Phil., Sept. 26, 1887. H. E. J.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

### Early Public Roads.—No. 2.

My last was devoted to the two Public Roads laid out, from east to west, in 1747 and 1748, one west through Black's Gap, via Hunterstown and Mummasburg, the other through Nichol's Gap via Gettysburg to the top of

the mountain. I gave such courses and distances of each original route as were attainable.

One of these roads was afterwards changed and straightened; probably both were.

I now have the pleasure of indicating with accuracy the route of the road from "Abbet's Town" through Gettysburg and "Miller's Town" to the Franklin county line, as definitely established and used for many years, up to 1819. The paper lying before me is authentic and is taken from the records of the York County Court.

The distances on this road were these:

	Miles. Perches.
From Abbot's run to the Centre of Oxford.....	4 251
From Oxford to "Canawago" creek .....	274.5
From "Canawago" creek to Forks of Road at John Murphy's.....	1 209.5
From Abbot's run to the "forks of the Road".....	7 95
From John Murphy's to George Lashells.....	1 195
From Geo. Lashell's to centre of Gettysburgh.....	5 177
From Abbot's run to centre of Gettysburgh.....	14 171
From Gettysburgh to line of Franklin County.....	14 8
	28 185

These figures show that Gettysburg is the geographical centre of the county, on the east and west line.

The "forks of the road" were the point of junction of the two roads of 1747 and 1748. The ~~longer~~ <sup>shorter</sup> distances from Abbottstown to the top of the mountain are as follows:

Beginning at or near to Abbetts towns: s 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 327, s 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 818, s 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 205, s 81 w 107, s 72 w 148.5, s 68 w 456.5, s 82 w 182, n 74 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 182, s 84 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 233, s 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 191, s 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 112, s 84 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 107, s 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 301, s 74 w 220, s 79 w 332, s 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 74, s 56 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 579, w 82 perches to Gettysburg.

Beginning at Gettysburgh s 89 w 78, s 79 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 126, s 69 w 343, s 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 240, s 73 w 145, s 85 w 184, s 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 60, s 76 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 88, s 66 w 254, s 78 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 223, s 69 w 114, s 56 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 106, s 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 60, s 50 w 86, s 52 w 298, s 43 w 114, s 50 w 214, s 30 w 37, s 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 161, s 33 w 225, s 41 w 54, s 47 w 110, s 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 23, s 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 104, s 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 94, s 38 w 125, s 67 w 214, s 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 123, s 83 w 90, s 76 w 156, n 61 w 167, s 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 26.5, n 65 w 6, w 17.5 n 46, w 27 n 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ , w 24, s 57 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 33 perches to a post on the line between York and Franklin counties.

The improvements noted on this profile of the line of the old road are these, going west:

McTaggart's between Abbott's Town and Oxford, near the latter.

William Bailey's, on the east side of Brush Creek.

Jno. Murphy's, between the Brush creek and Swift Run.

Geo. Lashell's and Hassler's between Swift Run and Rock creek.

Gettysburg, between Rock creek on the east and Meadow (now Stevens) run on the west.

McClellan's, on the east bank of Marsh creek.

Miller's Town; then "Waynesburgh" lying 461 perches west of Miller's Town. The distances between them are s 50 w 214, s 30 w 31, s 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  w 161. "Mine branch" lay 225 perches beyond. Was "McKessonstown" once known as Waynesburgh, and if so, after whom was it so named?

"Scott's in the Mountain" is the next improvement noted, and the last, and is quite near the line.

It is interesting to compare the courses and distances of the old road with those of the turnpike road from Abbottstown to Gettysburg, which, built in 1819, is yet operated. I give the courses and distances of the latter, beginning at Gettysburg:

East 66, n 56 e 580, n 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  e 40, n 78 $\frac{1}{2}$  e 182, n 81 e 171, n 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  e 81, n 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  e 152.5, n 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  e 437, n 59 e 78.5, n 85 e 500, s 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  e 270.5, n 85 $\frac{1}{2}$  e 462, n 71 e 155, n 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  e 385.5, n 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  e 736.5, n 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  e 192—Being 14 miles and 9 perches, errors excepted.

The turnpike varies considerably from the old road bed and is 169 perches shorter.

The first mile of the turnpike, beginning at Gettysburg, ends on Küof's land. The second, on A. Campbell's land. The third, on John Rangen's land. The fourth, on Saltsgiver's land. The fifth, on George Bercaw's timber land. The sixth, on George Bercaw's land. The seventh, between Swift Run and Brush creek, in Baum's field. The eighth, on Cornelius Night's. The ninth, at Little Conowago bridge, on Diehl's land. The tenth, at Oxford, on Himes's land. The eleventh, on Gitt's land. Twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth mile are not similarly indicated. The fourteenth is 9 perches east of Ab-

bott's run.

I place these various figures and memoranda on record, as sometime there may be a reason of curiosity or interest for running these lines upon the ground.

E. MCP.

### Gettysburg Clover.

BY T. C. HARRAUGH.

A clover leaf at Gettysburg  
I plucked the other day,  
When 'neath a lurid summer sun  
Contended blue and gray.  
No armies stood about me then,  
The very air around  
Breathed peace and quiet where I was  
Upon the battle ground.

September's leaves fell thick and fast  
As men fell long ago,  
And where the deadly cannon stood  
I saw the clover blow.  
Again for me the rebel lines  
Out of the forest came;  
I seemed to see them melt away  
Before the battle's flame.

Behind me Round Top rough and grim  
Stood out against the sky,  
And distant Seminary Ridge  
Showed where men dared to die.  
And in my front, a lovely sight  
Amid the falling leaves,  
I saw the wheat field where one day  
Dead men lay thick as sheaves.

Around me once in battle fell  
The South's heroic sons,  
And Armistead as bravely died  
In front of Cushing's guns.  
Here bravery beat rebellion back  
'Mid snlph'rons smoke and flame;  
Here valor gave to Gettysburg  
Her deathless wreath of Fame.

I saw the gentle western wind  
Bend low the clover's crest,  
As once it bent the pines above  
The dying here's breast.  
And as I stooped to pluck a leaf  
Methought upon the plain,  
I heard the shout of viety' swell  
With loyal might and main.

Men who fought at Gettysburg—  
Our chevaliers in blue,  
I'll keep my modest clover leaf  
In memory of you.  
And when upon it I shall gaze  
What memories will throng!  
Your cause, it was forever right,  
Your foes' forever wrong!

Forever wrong! let History point  
To Gettysburg with pride,  
For Freedom triumphed on its field.  
And strangled treason died.  
Long may the pine tree bend her boughs  
Where struggled blue and gray,  
And may the sweet pink clover bloom  
Forever and a day!

CASSTOWN, O., Sept., 1887.

# LOCAL HISTORY.

## EARLY PUBLIC ROADS.—No. 3.

### The Line of the First Road up the Cumberland Valley, From Which our First Roads Radiated.

Of the early public roads which were laid out through the territory lying west of the Susquehanna river, the most interesting, historically, is the road up the Cumberland Valley from "Harris's ferry towards Potomac." It is the most interesting, because for a period of seventy years, it was the great highway up and down which passed the produce of that large and fertile region; because in the early Provincial wars to which the Marsh Creek settlement gave many of its fathers and sons it was the way by which they marched to meet the enemy and by which they marched to receive greetings from homes made safe by their valor; and because it has the unique distinction of having been the first effort of our forefathers to connect this wilderness with the civilization which lay beyond. It swept by our borders on the north and on the west; and by reason of its location became the highway from which radiated the roads which ran southward from the Conodoguinet region to Baltimore, and eastward from the Conochogeaue region to both Baltimore and Philadelphia. And it was in this net work of roads and the choice of markets thereby afforded, our Marsh creek fathers found their first impulse to prosperity.

This was the pioneer road of Southern Pennsylvania. It was laid out six years before Cumberland county was created, and while all the territory west of the Susquehanna was within the jurisdiction of the Court at Lancaster. Hence in the archives at Lancaster is the only record now attainable of the various steps by which this road came into being. It was in controversy for nine years. The first trace of it is in 1735. It was surveyed by courses and distances and ordained as a lawful road in 1744. I conjectured in my first letter on "Early Public Roads" that the

date of its creation, undecipherable in an old manuscript, was 1741. The conjecture was based upon the fact that east and west roads through the region south of the South Mountain were petitioned for as early as 1742 and it was not considered probable that these movements ante-dated the actual laying out of the great road through the Cumberland Valley. But they did ante-date the laying of it out, though they followed the agitation and efforts to secure it.

I have said that the first trace of this pioneer road appears in 1735. It was in November of that year, when a petition was presented to the "Worshipful the Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions" at Lancaster, from inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna river, opposite to Paxton, praying that a roadway be laid out "from John Harris's ferry towards Potomac." The petition was favorably regarded, and Randle Chambers, James Peat, James Silvers, Thomas Eastland, John Lawrence, and Abraham Endless were appointed the viewers, with power in four of them to act.

They reported a route for the road at the next sitting of the Court, but the view had developed the usual result of great neighborhood agitation. In the winter of 1735, it is recorded that there met at the house of Widow Piper in Shippensburg, a number of persons from along the Conodoguinet and Middle Spring to remonstrate against the road passing through "the barrens" and to ask that it be made through the Conodoguinet settlement as more populous and more suitable. When, therefore, the viewers made their report in February, 1736, they were confronted with the petitions of a "considerable number of inhabitants in those parts," who set forth that the said road, as it is laid, is hurtful to many of the plantations, is "further about, and is more difficult to clear" than if it was laid more to the southward. They therefore prayed that a review of the same be made by "persons living on the east side of the Susquehanna." This conveys a delicate suggestion that personal or other interests had influenced the previous viewers, two of whom lived on the line as laid out. The Court

granted a review and appointed William Renwick, Richard Hough, James Armstrong, Thomas Mays, Samuel Mongomery and Benjamin Chambers, to "make such alterations in said road as may seem to them necessary for the public good." Some of these lived west of the Susquehanna—others east of it. So the Court did not fully share the suspicions of the remonstrants, but conceded something to the excitement of the moment.

In May of the same year, these viewers reported that they had altered "the eastermost part of said road which they find very crooked and hurtful to the inhabitants." They reported these changes: "From the said ferry near to a S. W. course about two miles; thence a westerly course to James Silvers'; thence westward to a fording place on Letort's Spring; a little to the northward of John Davison's; thence west, northerly, to the first marked road in a certain hollow; thence about S. W. a little to the southward by Robert Dunning's to the former marked road; thence along the same to the Great Spring head—being as far as any review or alteration to them appeared necessary—which road so altered as above said and altered from the return to go by James Silvers's house, was allowed to be recorded. So says the record of the Court. All the authorities which I have seen fix 1736 as the year, and this line as the line, of the road. But that is error.

I do not find any other papers, or notes of proceedings in the Court, by which to trace the further progress of this controversy. But I find among the Court papers of February, 1744, the "courses and distances" as reported by five new viewers—from which I infer that the Court on hearing both sides directed a re-review. This report, made in February, 1744, was confirmed in May of that year and was ordered to be recorded. I append these "courses and distances" in detail for two reasons: because one can judge from them what variations were sought, and because the record of these lines ought to be in shape for permanent preservation and for ready use.

**From Harris's Ferry to the Tempor-**

**ary Line, May, 1744.**

Beginning at marked White Oak on Susq<sup>a</sup> river and extending thence S 66 W 110, S 63 W 120, S 73 W 120, W 164, N 80 W 126, W 791, N 57 W 580 to James Silvers' Spring; thence S 50 W 117, S 70 W 254, S 73 W 140 to Mr. Hogg's Spring; thence W three miles and 213 p. N 80 W 270, N 60 W 112, W 90, S 60, W 66 to Randle Chambers' Spring 210, S 66 W five miles and 210, S 30 W 66, S 43 W 48, S 60 W (109 to Archibald McCallister's run) 150, S 66 W 620, S 57 W 60, S 75 W 128, W 120, to Robert Dunning's Spring; thence N 66 W 36, S 40 W 44, S 64 W 620, S 53 W 160, S 60 W 386, S 50 W 260, S 64 W 220, S 58 W 272, S 46 W 140, S 55 W 340, S 64 W 280, S 56 W 64, S 63 W 344, S 55 W 280, S 43 W 100, S 48 W (200 to Shippensburg) 304, S 66 W 80, S 72 W 46 to Mr. Reynolds' Spring; thence S 60 W 96, S 63 W 356, S 50 W 180, S 35 W 89, S W 220, S 56 W 112, S 67 W 80, S 50 W three miles and 90, S 34 W 460, to Conogochge creek. Thence S 40 W 264, S 46 W 290, S 28 W 16 to the Falling Spring, S 10 E 24, S 11 W 220, S 21 W three miles, S 29 W 288, S 47 W 444, to John Musel's Spring. Thence S 15 W four miles and 55, S 40 W two miles and 256 to Thomas Armstrong's Spring. Thence S 20 W 564 to a marked black oak in the temporary line—being in the whole sixty miles and 109 perches.

RANDELL CHAMBERS,  
ROBERT DUNNING,  
ROBERT CHAMBERS,  
BENJAMIN CHAMBERS,  
JOHN MCCORMICK.

Comparing the line as finally laid with the line recommended by the first reviewers, it will be observed that the point of difference was at James Silvers' Spring. The road continues a southwest course to Mr. Hogg's Spring, and thence west and northwest to Randle Chambers's Spring, and by McCallister's run to Dunning's Spring. While the re-reviewers recommended that from Silvers' Spring, it should go westward to John Hay's meadow, by Letort's Spring, and John Davison's, [also on the Letort near Middlesex,] by a certain hollow to Dunning's Spring. These re-reviewers failed and the "great road" took the other line and ran north of the site of Carlisle, which was not surveyed until 1751 or several years after the location

of this road. The re-reviewers were nearly all from the west side of the Susquehanna.

No change was proposed by the reviewers west of Dunning's Spring; and that part of the road as finally laid out may fairly be assumed to have been as originally proposed by the first view. So that alike the Conodoguinet and the Middle Spring remonstrants all failed. The course through Shippensburg, it will be noticed, was without variation. And the road struck the "temporary line" between Pennsylvania and Maryland, about two miles southwest of Thomas Armstrong's Spring.

From these figures and data, it would be easy to recover the old site of the road, with little difficulty.

The road was not immediately opened through its entire length of sixty miles. For I find that in December, 1750, the Court warned the inhabitants of West Pennsboro township to "cut, clear and bridge the Great Road leading from the river Potomack to the River Susquehannah as far as the same extends through their township." As this is the region about Newville, it will be noticed that there was a reason why it should have been reported as late as 1755 that there was only a "tolerable road" as far up as Shippensburg. In time, however, all difficulties were overcome, and the road served abundantly its purposes.

The distance of the road from the site of Carlisle was inconsiderable, and access to the village was afforded by the cross roads laid out from the North to the South Mountain. And traffic became so active that in 1762, the two streets—High and Hanover—were laid out by the Court as public roads—High 2600 feet in length, Hanover 2200 feet. Thereafter, they were repaired at the general charge. In 1771 a further enlargement took place when a public road was laid out from "Carlisle Commons (near where the road from York and the Trindle road meet) thro' Pomfret street to the Great road leading to Shippensburg."

From the southwestern part of this "great road," our two east and west roads of 1747 and 1748, as stated in Letter No. 1, started. The Chambersburg and York road, now Mummasburg and

Hunterstown, started at John Mushel's plantation, which appears in the "courses and distances;" and the Hagerstown road toward York started "at the temporary line," and ran northeast through Nichols's Gap.

My next letter will deal with the roads which ran south from this "old road," toward Baltimore, and gave the Marsh creek settlement its first direct connection with that Town.

E. McP.

October 18, 1887. See N. 91

### The Boundary Monuments.

The County Commissioners, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of May 19, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the care and preservation of the monuments marking the boundary lines of this Commonwealth," have made a careful examination of that portion of the venerable and historic Mason and Dixon line, between the State of Maryland and our borders. Through the courtesy of Mr. Ruff, Clerk to the Commissioners, we are enabled to give a full synopsis of the result of their labors. They found the stones located as follows, and in the condition described:

*First.* In open field on lands of John A. Brumgood, in Union township; good condition.

*Second.* In road leading from the Hanover and Westminster road to Littletown, on lands of Philip Leas, in Union township. This is a five-mile or crown stone, and was broken off near the ground and replaced one foot west of original place. The marks are plain and it is otherwise all right.

*Third.* On line of lands of Jacob and David Kump, in Union township; in good order and marked "P" (Penn.) and "M" (Md.)

*Fourth.* On land of E. Matthias in road leading from the Hanover and Westminster road to Baltimore turnpike; badly mutilated, the Commissioners could not discover when or by whom.

*Fifth.* On line of lands of Jacob Parr and Noah Brown; broken off, the broken part being in Mr. Parr's field in Germany township.

*Sixth.* On line of lands of Jacob Staley, in Germany township, and Jacob Hildebrand, Carroll county, Md.; stone in good condition.

*Seventh.* On land of A. Michael, near Klinefelter's mill. This is a crown stone in good order but out of position.

*Eighth.* On land of Uriah Willet, Germany township. It is lying in an open field and about one-half of lower end on one side broken off; the top is in good condition.

*Ninth.* On land of August Smith, Ger-

many township; in open field in good condition.

*Tenth.* On land of John Horner, Germany township, near Alloways creek; in good condition.

*Eleventh.* On land of Mr. Williams, Mountjoy township; in open field and in good condition.

*Twelfth.* On land of Abiahem Hesson, Mountjoy township. The stone badly broken up, and only small pieces found. This should be a crown stone, but could not tell from pieces whether it was or not. It is located about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile north of Harney, Md.

*Thirteenth.* On lands of Joseph Witherow, Cumberland township, near intersection of Rock and Marsh creek. It is in an open field and in good order.

*Fourteenth.* On land of Joseph Witherow, Cumberland township; on bank of Marsh creek, in good condition.

*Fifteenth.* On land of Jacob Waybright, Freedom township; out of place, standing along the fence but in good condition.

*Sixteenth.* On land of Mrs. Gilliland, Freedom township; along fence, badly mutilated, but seeming to be at original place and well fastened.

*Seventeenth.* On land of John Weigand, Freedom township; down but in good condition.

*Eighteenth.* On land of Geo. Beam, Liberty township; broken in two.

*Nineteenth.* On lands of Jacob J. Topper, Liberty township; out of ground and lying on a rock in a field, and, according to report, about 50 yards from the line on the Maryland side. This stoue is said to have been moved away at one time by a former owner, who intended to use it to put across the mouth of a bake oven, but upon the advice of his neighbors, who told him of the trouble it might cause, he replaced it in the field.

*Twentieth.* On land of Mr. Donahue, Freedom township; out of ground but in good condition.

*Twenty-first.* On land of Mr. Eyler, Liberty township; somewhat defaced on the Pennsylvania side.

*Twenty-second.* In the garden of Adam Tressler, Liberty township. It is a crown stone in good condition.

*Twenty-third.* On land of D. B. Martin, Liberty township; in good condition.

*Twenty-fourth.* On land of Jacob Miller, Liberty township; broken in two and somewhat defaced.

*Twenty-fifth.* On land of Uriah Harbaugh; defaced and top broken. It shows mark "P" on the Penna. side, but is broken off on the Maryland side.

From this point it is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile to the Franklin county line. The Adams county line ends on land of James McGuin, who lives, or at least owns land, in Liberty township.

The Commissioners were engaged three and one-half days in their examination.

# Star & Sentinel

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Tuesday Evening, Nov. 15, 1887.

## EARLY PUBLIC ROADS---No. 4.

*The York Road to Carlisle, 1749  
-50; and the Menallen Road  
to York, 1751, and the  
Controversies connected With Them.*

To comprehend the exact situation as to roads in the territory of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and York, it must be remembered that in 1739 a road had been established from Lancaster to the present site of Columbia; that, in 1740, a road had been established from Lancaster to the present site of Harrisburg; that, in 1740, the Columbia road had been extended through the present site of York, by Hanover, to the Provincial line, becoming known as the Monocacy road; that, in 1742, a road connected the Walnut Bottom, Cumberland county, with the Susquehanna by Lisburn at the site of Goldsboro'; that, in 1744, the Harrisburg road had been extended up the Cumberland Valley, by Carlisle, Shippensburg and Chambersburg to the Provincial line west of the South Mountain; that in 1747 and 1748 the two east and west roads had been laid out from the Aitietam and Conochogeaue regions to York; and that, older than either, was the road from the present site of Hanover (then Little Conewago settlement) to Baltimore Town--which last road was laid out in 1736 under Maryland jurisdiction and was reviewed and recorded in 1767 under Pennsylvania jurisdiction.

The Adams county portion of this territory was but feebly accommodated. The entire region north and northeast of Black's Gap was without any road, east or west, north or south. The central belt had no direct line to its southern market, except by York. The southwestern belt was without access to any market. And this, although these settlements were at least eleven years old and numbered many hundreds of active citizens. It goes without

out saying that there was soon a scramble for outlets.

Naturally the first successful effort was for the relief of the oldest and most populous section: the northeastern part of the county. It sought connection with Harris's Ferry, with York and with Baltimore; and it secured all.

DILL'S ROAD, 1747.

Among the Court papers at Lancaster I find that within the present territory of York county, though helping a small segment of northeastern Adams, a road was granted in 1747 from Isaac Rutledge's mill, on the Yellow Breeches creek, to the town of York, on the petition of inhabitants of Warrington, Monahan, Dover and Manchester townships. This road, running southeasterly, divided into about two equal parts the townships of Monahan and Warrington, crossed the Yellow Breeches and Dogwood run a short distance west of their junction, passed by a church marked in 1792 as Dill's, crossed the Conewago and passed through Dover to York. It corresponded nearly to the present road through Dover and Wellsville, now known in York as the "State road." From 1759 down to and beyond 1792 it appears on the maps as "Dill's road," from its proximity, no doubt, to the homes of that conspicuous family. A petition was presented in 1751 for the extension of this road to Carlisle, "there being as yet no Road that a Waggon or Cart can come to Carlisle from those parts of the Country." This was marked to be "considered" but I think the road was not extended to Carlisle till 1765.

AN EARLY EFFORT TO REACH THE SUSQUEHANNA.

In the next year, 1748, there was an effort in the same neighborhood to secure connection with Harris's Ferry; and a petition was sent to Lancaster, bearing date February 17, 1748, of which this is an exact copy:

The West Side of Suscohanna.  
To the Honorable Coart of Quarter Sessions held at Lancaster the first tuesday of feby, 1747-8.

The humble petition of part of the Inhabitance of the west side of Suscohanna humbly saeth that as we have been obledged to work att and Repare Roads which we have nad no benefit of and as we have never hade any Roads

Laid out for our benifite we humbly Desier the faver of the honorable binch to allow us a Road to be Laid and by order of Coart from John Harrises fery to william wiremans mill the nearest and best way that can be found and we your petitioners shall ever pray.

Matthew Dill

Thomas Kenton

John Rood

Jaines hamelton

Tho: Cambell

Robert Johnston

James Betty

George brandon

James Carruthers

James Dill

Thos. Dill

Matthew Dill, juner.

Andrew Miller, William Trindle, Henry Wilson, Thos. Dill, Jas. Robinet, John Beals, were appd viewers with power to any four to act.

This "William Wierman" mill of 1747-'8 is, no doubt, the present John W. Wierman mill, which has been uninterruptedly in the family for at least one hundred and forty years. It is on the Bermudian, about 1½ miles east of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg State road. I find from other records that William Wierman lived in Huntington township, then Lancaster county, in 1747, and that in that year his daughter

Hannah married Samuel Cox according to Friends' custom. This petition appears not to have passed beyond the stage of consideration, but the purpose of it was measurably met by the extension in 1751 of the Trent's Gap road over the mountain, giving an indirect connection with the eastward road of 1742 and the Harris's Ferry road of 1744. After many years the region secured the present direct connection with Harrisburg.

FROM YORK TOWARDS CARLISLE, 1750, THROUGH TRENT'S GAP NOW HOLLY.

In April, 1749, a petition was presented at Lancaster for a "road sufficient for wagons to travel between Archibald McAllister's mill and York," and in May, John Bails, Abra. Lorne, James Hendricks, Caleb Hendricks, John Loan and Michael Carr were appointed viewers. Meantime, York county was formed, and a petition was presented there for "a road from Archibald McAllister's mill on Burmudgeon to York." It was signed by:

John Douglass, George Brandon, John Graham, Francis Boner, William

Wilson, William Herron, Thomas Cook, William Carson, Samuel Cox, John Smith, John Brandon, Wm. Smith, James Brandon, Charles Coulson, John Star, Thomas Kinton, George Brandon, Joseph Jolly, Will. Cox, Richard Cox, Jon. Griest, Thom. Kenworthy, Michael Bower, Alex. Underwood, Rob't Comer, Jacob Fullwiler, Jacob Beales, Jon. Beales, Will. Beales.

The viewers now appointed were John Bales, William Cox, John Grist, Abraham Lero, John Lees, James Pettit. And upon their report in the fall of 1750, the road was ordered opened. It ran in a general south-easterly course, from four miles below the Cumberland county line, between the headwaters of the Bermudian, through Huntington and Reading townships, crossed the Bermudian, the South branch of the Conowago, Red Run, the Little Conowago and Salmon Run and joined the Dill road south-east of Dover. As laid down in Howell's Map of 1792, this road lay slightly north-east of "Derdorf's" mill and crossed the Bermudian near Binders' on the township line between Huntington and Warrington. It is the road which now runs through Mechanicsville on the extreme line of Latimore, and was made in 1800, the dividing line between Adams and York counties from the Cumberland line "where the road from Carlisle to Baltimore leads through Trent's Gap, then following said road to Binders."

I have investigated as fully as possible and believe that the "McAllister" mill site referred to, is Mr. Edward Dick's present mill on the Clear Spring branch of the Bermudian. Mr. Dick writes that the old mill stood over one hundred years and that he has a recollection of some of the settlers who have passed away speak of that mill as being at one time McAllister's mill. Next, the petitioners for the road were chiefly from the Eastern side of the township of Monahan, and their natural preference would be for this starting point for the road. Next, its distance from the Cumberland line is about 4 miles as required by the record. And, next, the other possible mills appear never to have had a McAllister as an owner. The viewers, I think, made a compromise. They located the road about two miles west of the site of

this mill, and yet within reasonable distance of the rival site—the Wierman mill, thus hoping to serve the larger number. Had they done otherwise and located the road as desired by these petitioners, it is altogether probable that it would have been adopted as the division line between the two counties in 1800, to the consequent enlargement of Adams county and the diminution of York. So far, I have not found the "courses and distances" then laid down, but append the "courses and distances" of the extension of this road "from Richard McAllister's mill towards Carlisle," up to the county line, as reported by Richard McAllister, George Brandon, Will. Doodes and James Dill and ordered laid out in the next year, 1751:

N 25 W 80, N 12 W 240, N 15 W one mile, N 70 W (100 p to small Branch) 120, N 40 W 200 to Tho. Keaton's Lane up do. and thro vacant Land N 35 W one mile and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  pps to marked pine in the line dividing York and Cumb<sup>d</sup> Co., 4 miles and 26 ps.

I have spoken of a rival site in the Wierman mill. For in the summer of 1750, the citizens of Huntington petitioned for a road "from Wierman's mill to York town—twenty-one miles."

James Robinet	Jacob Hayns
George Roseborro	James Blakely
Henry Harris	Casper Alaker
John McCaxwell	James Jackson
James Lawrence	William Wireman
Valentine Fickes	Edward Hatton
John Cox	Nicholas Wierman
Henry Saferat	Benjn Cox
Frederick Urie	Henry Wireman
John Rynor	Thomas Powell
Wm. Caxwell	John Wireman
John Collinger	Jacob Bales
William Reed	Wm. Bales
Joseph Cox	John Pope
James McCurphy.	

The opening of the road from York was welcomed by our neighbors on the North. And at the next Court, this petition signed by some of the best men in Carlisle, was presented:

1751, April 25. Inhabitants of Middleton twp. represent in favor of a Road leading from the land laid out for Carlisle town on Letort's Spring in Middleton twp. to Wakely's (or Moore's) Gap in the South Mountain and thence through the sd Gap as far as the Co. of Cumberland extends.

The inhabitants of York Crunty have in pursuance of an Order of Court opened a road from McCallister's mill to York Town and propose to have it ex-

tended thro the Gap aforesaid till it meet the Road above mentioned and petitioned for.

That it will be absolutely necessary to have a Road from the County of Cumberland to York. Your petitioners Conceive that the above mentioned will be the highest and most convenient that can be had for the benefit of the Inhabitants in general.

Thomas Pottan	John Mitchell
James Smith	James Young
George Ross	Samuel Mifflin
Joseph Clark	William Edgelly
G. E. Cowin	James Kirkpatrick
James Biggs	Robert Campbell
Robt. Miller.	John Denniston
	James M'Leer
	Ezekiel Dunning.

Jno. Calhoon, Jno. Smith, Thos. Wilson, Jas. Wakeley, Jas. Moore and Jno. McKnight appd viewers—with power to any four to act.

It is recorded that a copy of this order was delivered to Capt. Trent, April 25, 1751, and the extension was promptly made. The connection of the Cumberland Valley with Baltimore was thus first secured, though by a considerably circuitous route, by York and the Monocacy road.

And the following item from Cumberland county shows that delay in

opening this road was quickly resented:

1752, October—Robert Hammelton complained that the public road ordered from Carlisle to the York Co. line (of which John McAllister and John McKnaught were app<sup>d</sup> supervisors) had not yet been cleared according to the purport and intent of the said order, to the great obstruction and Hindrance of trade to York Town and Pattapsco in Maryland. A new order to the overseers was made.

#### MENALLEN TO YORK, 1751.

The next road in order of time is that from the headwaters of Opossum creek southward and then eastwardly through (then) Tyrone and Reading townships to York. It was petitioned for in January, 1749, by "inhabitants of Tyrone, Strabane and places adjacent," who asked for a road by the best way from Victor King's mill on Conewago to the road leading from Patapsco to Adam Forney's (Hanover.) The viewers appointed were Robert Owins, James McWilliam, Victor King, William Proctor and John Koonts. Almost every trace of Victor King's mill has disappeared. In Howell's map of 1792 it is marked as on the south bank of the Conewago a short distance east

of the mouth of Opossum creek, within the present limits of Straban, and east of the road from Tyrone to Hunterstown. When the movement became known, it excited opposition especially from "Menalien" township, whose inhabitants made, in November, a formal remonstrance. They set forth that they had heard that "an order for a Grate road has been obtained which does not begin at any public or proper place or any weas convenient to the inhabitants." They further set forth that, having had a "town's meeting" concerning it, they can find nothing to the advantage of the township in having the road where it now is. They earnestly "crave a review." The signers were:

Rob. McConaghv	Thomas baldwin,
Robert Moor	John Gilliland
Walter Carson	Samuel Mcferan
Francis Beatty	Saml McConaghye
Thomas McFerron	Henery Thompson
Charles McBride	James Moor
James Parker	Jon Wright
James Smith	L. McCowin
David Watson	John Mickle
William —	Wm Moor
John Lorans	Jon Furgison
William Simpson	Robert Moor, jr
Jon Blackburn	William Dunwoody

A review proposed a change of starting place. Instead of beginning at Charles Pidgeon's in the mountain near Opossum creek it was to begin near the "Quaker meeting house in Menallen," which was then southeast of the present site of Centre Mills where a Tunker meeting house now stands. This change was resisted. And at the April Court in 1750, remonstrants set forth that the road laid out from the Head drafts of "Grate Conowago and Possum creeks by William Proctor and associates to the Susquehanna was a good road, neither hilly nor swampy." They further stated that on a review "the new road laid out, vacating part of the former and starting near the quacker meeting house in Menallen township, is carried through swamps and is stony; and that it is not in the power of the petitioners to support it." The signers of this were:

John Morton, James Wilson, Richd. Proctor, John Gilkey, Michael Wilson, Alexander Maghon, Thomas Morow, John Sadler, Thomas Bracken, Will. Young, Joseph Jolly, John Simons, John Wilson, Jesper Wilson, Isack Sadler, Richard Sadler.

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In response to this, James Murphy, Samuel Deeson, Richard McCallister, John Douglass and John Griest were appointed re-viewers, and the road reported by them was ordered cut and cleared. I have not found the "courses and distances" of the line finally adopted. But there is every indication that the road began in the mountain, and struck the Monocacy road within a mile and a quarter of York. It ran through the present townships of Menallen, Butler, Tyrone, Reading and Hamilton, by Centre Mills, Heidlersburg and East Berlin. It ran considerably north of the site of Victor King's mill—from which I infer that the "Menallen" remonstrants were substantially successful in their struggle. As this road touched the Cumberland Valley several miles further west from Carlisle than the preceding, there was not much promptness in connecting with it. And a connecting road was not ordered till 1755 and not opened till 1762.

It thus appears that all the public roads opened up to 1751 ran towards York; that the Monocacy road was the only one which led to Baltimore southward; and that the only way through this territory from Carlisle to Baltimore was by York. This continued for several years longer to be the situation of the county.

To give some variety to these articles and at the same time regard the chronological order of events, I propose to devote my next letter to the circumstances connected with the shooting of Dudley Digges in 1751, at Kitzmiller's (now Bollinger's) mill—respecting which I have a valuable official paper hitherto unpublished.

E. MCP.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1887.

## Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, January 24, 1888

## LOCAL HISTORY.

The killing of Dudley Digges by Jacob Kitzmiller in 1752; the trial before the Supreme Court of the Province, and the

acquittal of the accused—An unpublished Report by Richard Peters, upon the who's case.

### No. I.

An unusual pressure upon my time and strength, for the last two months, has compelled a suspension of these letters. They are now resumed in the hope that I may be able to keep them up with an approach to regularity. An intelligent public need not be reminded that in dealing with facts which occurred more than a century and a quarter ago, of which little record was made at the time, and much of that little has often been lost, it is no easy task to gather the few scattered data which are in sight and out of them construct the story of the actual. And yet, if this be not now done as to these events which are so rapidly fading into oblivion, the hope of ever knowing them accurately may as well be given up.

The shooting of Dudley Digges in 1752 was one of the lamentable incidents of the settlement of this region, and it served not only to excite animosity among the settlers under Penn and Lord Baltimore, but also between the two governments which then represented those two interests. Those who are interested to learn the precise use which was made of it, can find much on the subject in Vol. II of the Pennsylvania Archives, and Vol. V of the Colonial Records.

John Digges, the father of Dudley, obtained a warrant from the Land Office of Maryland in 1727 for a tract of land to contain 10,000 acres, to be named "Digges's choice." It was surveyed, after a fashion, in 1732. That survey included only 6,822 of the 10,000 acres warranted by him. It lay on the "Little Conewago" creek, within the present limits of Conewago and Germany townships, Adams county, and of Heidelberg township, York county. It included the sites of both Hanover and Littlestown, the former being on the south-eastern extremity of the tract. When granted, the land was supposed by the Maryland Land Office and by Mr. Digges, to be within the limits of Maryland. But the survey in 1739 of the temporary line, which was to mark for the present the division between Maryland and Pennsylvania,

threw it within the limits of the latter. The Diggenses were from Prince George county, and held from Maryland. The Kitzmillers were Germans, and were naturalized citizens of the Province of Pennsylvania. The name is one of the earliest on the Naturalization List of the Province of Pennsylvania. "Jacob Kitzmiller" was naturalized in Philadelphia by the Supreme Court of the Province on the 11th of January, 1743; and he was the eighteenth resident of Lancaster county thus received into Pennsylvania citizenship. This, under the law then existing, presupposed seven years' previous and uninterrupted residence in the Province. So that the immigrant must have arrived in this country not later than the spring of 1736. This Jacob was probably the father of the rugged and sturdy Martin; and Martin's son Jacob, who shot Diggles, was probably the grandson of the settler. The dates are all harmonious with this theory.

Martin Kitzmiller built a log mill on the Little Conewago in 1738. It soon became one of the best known mills west of the Susquehanna, as it was on the line of the old Provincial road from Philadelphia through Lancaster and York to Virginia. He enlarged it with a brick addition in 1755. Between these two dates, occurred the tragic event, which so seriously disturbed the relations of the two Provinces. Existing documents show that Kitzmiller got a warrant for this land from the Penns in 1747, and a patent from them in 1759; and that, with the exception of one year, it remained in the occupancy of the family for 106 years, or down to 1844.

There was no doubt of the fact of the killing. There was the usual difference about the circumstances. The Maryland authorities denounced it as "cruel murder," as a "wicked act," as due to "old Kitzmiller's artifices" to get possession of land known at the time to be taken up and held under Maryland, and to his "practices" which gave Diggles an excuse for using force, and they resolutely demanded possession of the bodies of the prisoners that they might be tried in Maryland. The Pennsylvania authorities refused to consider the act "cruel murder" in ad-

vance of a "legal tryal;" held that the act was committed to the Northward of the temporary line and within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania; and said that, if done within the limits of Diggles' right to land, that fact being capable of proof by actual survey, the Court, at York, would consider all "legal proofs to show that the jurisdiction belongs to the Lord Proprietor of Maryland," and would either hold or surrender them, according to such proof.

This Court was so held, in the fall of 1752, in a private house in York. The Attorneys-General of the respective Provinces attended—Tench Francis for Pennsylvania, Henry Darnall for Maryland. The Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania presided. The two Associates assisted. The Secretary of the Province, Richard Peters, also attended and was a witness. Immediately on his return to Philadelphia Mr. Peters wrote to the Penns in England a full account of this noted trial. I recently discovered this unprinted and important letter in the Archives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in Philadelphia, and have had it copied for publication in the STAR AND SENTINEL. It is much the most satisfactory account of the trial yet found. Though written with unconcealed feeling, it is highly valuable as, probably, the only complete report extant. And it is based upon direct observation and on knowledge.

I append it entire, as spelled and punctuated:

Nov. 17, 1752.

HONOURD PROPRIETARIES—

By advice of Mr. Francis I attended the Supreme Judges to York. Several Letters had passed between the Governor & President of Maryland concerning the Jurisdiction of the Place where Jacob Kitzmiller shot Mr.

Dudley Diggles. The Maryland Letters as usual were rude, evasive, vague and full of assertions without Proof. The Governor, who took Mr. Francis's advice in every step, and got him to draw the material and Law Part of these Letters, tryd, even by stating the case in full for them, and telling them what the Royal Order demanded, to bring them to the Point, viz.: that the Place where Dudley Diggles was shot was or was not possessed by any one under Lord Baltimore at the Time the King's Order bore Date—But all was in vain. Instead of giving clear answers and Proofs in Point, the President chose to

harangue and talk as idly as a Child, whereupon, to cut the matter short, our Governor laid the whole before the Council, and after serious deliberation, they advised the Governor not to interfere any longer, but to acquaint the Judges, they might order the Tryal of Kitzmiller when they pleased, and when the Day should be fixed, that the President should have timely notice of it, and be told, that the Government, or the Parties, or any concerned might attend the Court, and offer what they should think proper to the Grand or Petit Jury, either as to the jurisdiction or the Fact. This Minute of Council was drawn by Mr. Francis, and with all imaginable judgment and care.

This did their Business effectually as to the President, or rather as to the two Governments—then as to the Fact, the Governor sent an Express to Annapolis, with a Letter to the President, requesting authenticated Copies of all Warrants, Returns of Surveys, Orders, Patents and all other Papers that had issued out of the Land Office, or any other Offices relating to the Land taken up or claimed by Mr. Digges, with orders to the Messenger in writing if this was refused, to apply to the proper Officers with Witnesses, and if they refused, to take such notice of every word said on the occasion, either by the President or officers, as that he might make a full Deposition of all the Proceeding. On this the President sent exemplified copies of all Papers relating to the Land, and without Fee or Reward.

Mr. Cookson by order of the Governor, who took with him two Attorneys, one a Surveyor, the other a sensible man, examined carefully the courses of Mr. Digges's Patent, and laid them down on a map, then he run the courses of what Digges called his Resurvey from the Return of Survey, and laid them to the former in the Map. The courses of the Patent were chained and measured with the utmost exactness, and not only 50, but there were about sixty courses in the Tract and but one Place of beginning. Mr. Cookson and another surveyor calculated these courses from the Place where Kitzmiller's Land came up to the line of Digges's Tract to the beginning Tree, to try where the angles near Kitzmiller's Land should fall, and as well by actual measure as by a just calculation, the Course of the Line, so far as the *Locus in quo* was concerned, was laid down on Paper. Thus furnished on came the Tryal the first of November, at York, before Mr. Allen, Mr. Growdon and Mr. Cowpland, Mr. Francis by the Governor's express Direction doing his office as Attorney General, for he acts by Deputy in the Counties over Susquehannah.

As soon as the Grand Jury were sworn, Mr. Darnall, Attorney General of Maryland, gave a Paper to the Court

purporting to be a Petition from himself,\* done by order of the President and Council of Maryland; informing the Court that the Jurisdiction of the Place where Mr. Digges was murdered was in Maryland, and praying that the Prisoner might be delivered over to the officers of Maryland, in order to receive his Tryal there. When it was determined by the Court that the Petition should be read, he was after the reading it told by the Court, that he might lay before the Grand or Petit Jury any Proofs he had that the Place where the young Gentleman came by his death was in Maryland, and if it was found by the Country to be so, they should think they had nothing to do with the Tryal, and that the Prisoner should be delivered to the Maryland Officers—that the Attorney-General would on being applied to, lay all their Proofs before the Jury, and assist them but the matter of the Petition was such, that he Mr. Darnall as a lawyer must know that the Court could not grant it.

A Bill of Indictment was found by the Grand Jury against Jacob Kitzmiller, the Son of Martin Kitzmiller, for the Murther of Dudley Digges in the County of York, and against Martin Kitzmiller the Father for aiding and abetting him. They were accordingly arraigned and tryed on their pleading not guilty—And the Proofs turnd out the clearest, the strongest and the fullest to prove the Innocence of the Defendants that could be. The Proofs were of two sorts—those respecting the Jurisdiction—and those concerning the Fact—and as such were treated separately by the Attorney General, Mr. Francis; for, as soon as ever Mr. Darnall received his answer, he departed the Town, and did not concern himself with the Tryal, tho' the two Brothers of the deceased did, and had all their Witnesses examined by the Grand Jury and again on the Tryal. By the Papers sent under the Seal of Maryland, it appeared that Mr. Digges had taken out a Warrant for 10,000 acres, in any Part of the Province of Maryland—that there was surveyed in 1732, 6822 acres to the Northward of the Temporary Line—that in 1735, a Patent was granted to Mr. Digges for the 6822 acres, by Metes and Bounds, that is to say, by one Tree marked for a beginning, and then by sixty six Courses without Marks, and the last Line was to be a straight one to the Place of Beginning—that the *Locus in quo* was not within these Lines, consequently as the Place was four miles to the Northward of the Line, run by virtue of the Royal Order, and not within this Tract surveyed under Lord Baltimore, the Jurisdiction was in Pennsylvania, unless some other survey should be offered—and another survey was offered, viz.: a survey made in 1745 and called a Resurvey, and tak-

out, as was said, to supply the Deficiency of the 10,000 Acres granted to Mr. Digges by Warrant in the year 1727: but upon reading the Warrant of Resurvey, and the Return, and the Patent, it appeared that there was 3178 Acres vacant Land expressly called so, granted in 1745 to Mr. Digges, and paid for as vacant Land, which is a manifest Breach of the Royal Order in the Governor, Judges of the Land Office and all the other Officers and Surveyors concerned in this iniquitous Transaction.

The Receipt for the Consideration Money expressly says for Land being vacant and contiguous to Digges's choice, and bears Date in 1745—the Return of Survey says expressly being for vacant Land—the Patent says expressly vacant Land, and a new Rent is reserved as for Lands granted upon Instructions from the Lord Proprietor posterior to the Royal Order.

The oral Proof was, that the *Locus in quo* was not within the Lines of the original Survey, and that Mr. Digges's Orders were to lay out such Lands for the Dutch as they desired, whether within or without the Lines of his Patent for that he could cure it by a Resurvey. This was the Testimony of Mr. Digges's Surveyor Robert Owins, who said further, that Kitzmiller came to the place in 1737, and had been in Possession ever since, that he bought the Possession of a Man who bought the Land of Mr. Digges, and was told at the time he did purchase, that he must pay Mr. Digges for the Land, but that Kitzmiller never paid Mr. Digges, nor would he pay him till he should run his patented lines, tho' sometimes he said he would pay Mr. Digges, and did every now and then treat with him for it.

I gave Testimony that in 1743 Digges and his son Henry applied to me for a Warrant for so much Land as would make his irregular Tract a Square—that he not agreeing to pay the usual Price, it was agreed between him and me that all the Land contiguous to the Lines of his patented Tract should be surveyed for the Use of the Proprietar.

\*For copy, see Archives II, p. 93—E, McP.

ies of Pennsylvania, and that he should shew his Lines, and that when the Land was surveyed and returned for our Proprietaries, the whole should be left to them to grant, and Mr. Digges's Application should be noted to them—That Mr. Digges flew off from this, refused to shew his Lines, and afterwards by Mr. Dulany's advice took out a Resurvey and Patent from the Land Office in Maryland, and obstructed our Surveyors, and was complained of to Mr. Braden who promised Redress.

I shall only add on this head that our Governor intends to charge the Breach of the Royal Order on the Government of Maryland, and to request they would order all the People off the resurveyed

Land, who should have settled there since or before the Royal Order by Mr. Digges's Sales, for that he never was possessed of that Land under Lord Baltimore, but in breach of the Agreement & Order.

I now come to the Fact.—Old Mr. Digges as it appeared by all the Evidence convened some of his neighbors and workmen to his house the night before, & having there procured a man, who had sometimes executed Writs for the Sheriff, but without a Deputation, to act a Sheriff, he advised his Sons to accompany this pretended Sheriff, and the People whom he had got together to go next morning and take old Kitzmiller—the Sons were loath to go, but at last over persuaded by their positive Father they consented—a Plot was laid that one of Mr. Digges's Sons and another man should carry their Guns, and as neighbors call at Kitzmiller's Son's Shop, who was a Smith, and lived and worked on the Plantation—that they should pretend to try their Guns, and if the old Man was at home and the coast clear, they should shoot off a Gun which was to be a signal for them to come—That accordingly this was done, and on hearing the Gun, the pretended Sheriff with his Company entered the Plantation, and the Sheriff seized old Kitzmiller, who finding that he was arrested called out for assistance—That his Sons came out of the Fields and his Son Jacob the Smith out of the shop—That Jacob had a Gun in his Hand, which when Mr. Dudley and Henry Digges saw they ran to him, and offered to wrest it out of his Hands: the Father, Mother and two Sons all this while being engaged with the Sheriff and some of the Company, and some of them struck with clubs and bloody—That the Digges's would have persuaded Jacob to shoot off the Gun into the air, but that he did not, and as Dudley Digges was going from him, after he saw he could not get the Gun, he, Jacob, presented the Gun and shot him in the Back with Swan Shot of which he dyed—That all this was done in some space of time so small, that Mr. Henry Digges said it could not be more than three minutes, and others not so much, tho' some said much more. It appeared that when the Gun went off, old Kitzmiller his Wife and Sons were abused and struck, and one upon another, or in a Fray, and that all was in confusion. The Jury being clear that the Jurisdiction was in Pennsylvania, and that the Officer was a Ruffian without authority, who came in a scandalous and hostile manner on Kitzmiller in his own Plantation brought their Verdict Homicide in his own Defence in Jacob—and not guilty as to Martin the Father. And it was a just and righteous verdict.

Mr. Francis conducted this whole matter with such a Judgment and clearness as pleased everyone, and there was need

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of it, for as the Grand Jury had found a Bill against Jacob for Murder, and against Martin for abetting, and it was believed that no Evidence was offered on the Part of the Crown to bring the old man into such an Indictment, one could not tell but the whole Country might have been previously determined, for there is a Grudge betweeu the Dutch and Irish and that has an unaccountable influence even in matters of Right. But by the just Distinctions and plain State of the Evidence made by Mr. Francis, no doubt remained on the minds of the Jury, nor on any fair By-Stander in the crowded Court.

Mr. Francis went up purely to serve the Proprietaries, for he had been with the Governor before this to lay down his Commission of Attorney General, because of the scandalous Treatment of the Assembly, who for no reason on Earth made him no allowance for the last year,\* thus branding him with a publick mark of their displeasure, at the end of a Year wherein his business had been double, and great Service had been done for the Publick. The Governor desired him not to lay down just then, but to go to York in this cause, whereon so much was at Stake—John Ross had fifty pounds from old Kitzmiller—Joseph Rose £20, John Lawrence had £20 and young Mather had £10—in all £100—and had it not been for Mr. Francis the Jury would have been no otherwise instructed by all these Council than to bring it in Manslaughter—So that he truly saved the young man from the Infamy and Pain of such a Sentence. I suppose this must be particularly rewarded, and that both the Governor and Mr. Francis expect I will do it for the Proprietaries. I am

Honourable Proprietaries  
Your most dutiful and  
obedient humble Servant  
RICHARD PETERS

PHILADELPHIA,

17th November, 1752.

\*See Col. Records, V, p. 579. Mr. Francis resigned as Attorney-General in 1754.

This animated letter makes it clear that the Attorney-General for Maryland abruptly left the case when the court declined to send the prisoners to the Maryland jurisdiction for trial. This left the Attorney-General for Pennsylvania in uncontested charge of the rights of this Province, so far as they were involved in the trial, but with an uncertain relation to the prisoners. They had four private counsel, but Mr. Peters represents that it was Mr. Francis by whose "just distinctions" the prisoners were saved from the verdict of manslaughter, with which the private counsel would have been content. Who acted as prosecutor does not appear. There is no mention of a deputy attorney-general, nor is there record of

the existence of one for York county at that time. And yet Mr. Francis' efforts, as described, can hardly be considered as in the line of duty of such an officer. The two brothers of Dudley Digges saw to it that their witnesses were heard. But it is difficult to resist the conclusion that, so intermingled with Provincial differences was this issue, the Diggenses suffered both from want of facts and from want of proper representation before the Court, and this largely by the fault of Mr. Darnall.

John Digges, the father, I have seen described as a "disturber of his neighbors." He appears to have been litigious, scheming, hard. Not so his son Dudley. As he lay dying, his gentle nature shone out as, asking for the boy Jacob, he said: "God Almighty would forgive him and he desired that they should not hurt the boy." He lies in Conowago chapel-yard.

I have still another original document on this subject, the notes taken by Chief Justice Allen on this trial, with the names of the jurors, &c. I have spent many days in deciphering it, and propose to print this in whole or in part in another number, and then close this subject.

E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, January 19, 1888.

## Star & Sentinel

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1888

## LOCAL HISTORY.

The Shooting of Dudley Digges—The names and record of the Jurors—Some light on the incident itself.

### NO. II.

The letter of Mr. Peters published on the 24th ult. gave so complete and graphic account of the trial of Jacob and Martin Kitzmiller as measurably to lessen the value of the Notes taken by Chief Justice Allen on the trial. These Notes have come to me through Dr. William H. Egle, now State Librarian, forwarded for study and use. They were apparently left by the Chief Justice with the Provincial authorities, through whom they have come down

us. The Chief Justice knew much of the case before the trial, for it was before him the numerous affidavits were taken in Philadelphia when the authorities of the Province were seeking to settle the fact of jurisdiction and to know what reply to make to the demand of Maryland. His Notes are, therefore, less full, as his memory was comparatively fresh. But as they constitute an interesting and curious record, I have deciphered the entire document, though with no little difficulty. My leisure for three weeks or more was spent upon it.

I regard the preservation of these Notes as a most fortunate circumstance. The trial took place in the third year after the creation of the County of York, and the record of it there made has been lost. So that without these Notes, we would be ignorant of the names of the jurors or of the witnesses, and all the incidents of the trial—except those preserved by the letter of Mr. Peters which had itself lain buried for 135 years.

These Notes were taken on foolscap sheets, folded so as to make a page of 6 inches by 4. The paper is of good quality, rough surface, and the sheets were fastened together by pins. The Notes are yellow with age, but in good state of preservation.

It is a curious fact that on the outside page, the Chief Justice wrote the name of the prisoner as John Leonard Kitzmiller. That was the name of a brother of the prisoner. On the inside, the record is correctly stated thus:

The King	Tuesday, 31st O'ber 1752.
vs	Bill found agt. one for
Jacob Kitzmiller	murder and the other
&	for abetting, and they
Martin Kitzmiller	arraigned. Not guilty,
	&c.

Wednesday, 1st Novm Tryal began.  
Names of the Jury called.  
The prisoners join in the challenges.

Jury.

John Blackburn, aff.  
John Day, aff.  
Samuel Reynolds, sworn.  
John Wright, aff.  
Wm. Willis, aff.  
Samuel Underwood, aff.  
Baltzer Spangler, sworn.  
Joshua Low, aff.  
Wm. Griffith, aff.  
Leonard Orr, sworn.  
Bernard Holtzinger, sworn.

Finley McGrew, aff.  
Some jurors not naturalized were not received. Six were challenged by the Prisoners.

This was a remarkable jury. I doubt whether a better ever sat on a like case within these counties. After the lapse of nearly a century and half and in the dimness of that period, I am yet able to state these facts concerning them.

John Blackburn was a Friend who lived in Warrington township. He was a man of force, and in 1758 was temporarily suspended from meeting for "appearing in warlike manner, and going to fight the Indians" in the French-Indian War. From 1760 to 1764, inclusive, he was a Member of Assembly. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1751.

John Day was a citizen of high repute, also a Friend, and was the presiding justice in the Courts of York County in 1749 for the transaction of its ordinary business. He also lived in the North end of the County.

Samuel Reynolds was of Cumberland township, and is presumed to have been of the family which intermarried in 1780 with the Kers and Wilsons, of which Dr. Dobbin gives us record.

John Wright, son of the Wright who established Wright's ferry, Columbia, was a prominent man on the west side of the river and was a member of the Assembly from 1749 to 1759.

William Willis lived in Manchester township and in 1754 made an agreement with the County Commissioners to build the walls of the Court House. One of the same name had a well-known mill near Tate's ferry in 1769.

Samuel Underwood, no doubt, was one of the prominent family of that name who lived near Archibald McAllister's mill, and was probably the son of William Underwood, the first clerk of the Warrington Friends' meeting and the first teacher in that section, beginning in 1740.

Baltzer Spangler was an active citizen of the central belt of the county. At his tavern, in York, the early elections for the whole county were held. He was one of the viewers to lay out the road, in 1754, from York, through York and Shrewsbury townships, to the temporary line, and in 1787 was a

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member of the first Borough Council of York.

Joshua Low had, as early as 1737, a ferry at what is now York Haven, over which at that time passed most of the trade from Lancaster to Shippensburg, thence through the site of the present villages of Newberry, Lewisberry and Lisburn.

William Griffith lived also in Warrington township, having taken up land there in 1736, of which land some is yet owned by his descendants. He was a justice of the peace as early as 1751.

Leonard Orr was, no doubt, of the family of James Orr who settled in the Manor of Maske in May, 1739.

Bernard Holtzinger was a prominent citizen of the central belt, one of whose daughters became the wife of Col. Thomas Hartley of the Revolutionary Army, and who had also a distinguished civic career and died our Representative in Congress in December, 1800.

Finley McGrew lived in the North end, where "McGrew's Mill" was an important point. There is record of the laying out, in 1769, of a public road beginning at "McGrew's Mill," thence along by the meeting houses at Huntington (York Springs) and Warrington, to intersect the road leading from Low's ferry (York Haven) to Carlisle at or near the Newberry meeting house. He lived within the present limits of Tyrone township, on whose tax list of 1801 is his name.

Of the 12 jurors eight affirmed, and but four were sworn. I think the eight were all Friends, and from the Northern settlement of the county. The twelve were picked men of resolute character and superior intelligence. The names of the grand jurors who found the bills have not come down to us; but there can be no doubt they were of like grade with the petit jury who were quite capable of doing justice without "fear, favor or affection."

Mr. Peters's letter states that in 1743 Mr. Digges applied to him for a warrant for so much land as would make his irregular tract a square, and that it was agreed between them that the land contiguous to Digges's tract patented under Maryland should be surveyed fo

the use of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, to be returned to them, and that Mr. Digges's application should be noted to them; but that Mr. Digges afterwards "flew off from this," and under Mr. Dulany's advice took a re-survey and patent from Maryland.

On page 28 of Vol. II of the Pennsylvania Archives, will be found a confirmation of this attitude taken by Mr. Digges, towards the Pennsylvania settlers. It is there recorded that on May 10, 1749, a "Humble petition of the Inhabitants of Little Conewago" to the Governor of the "Province of Pennsylvania" shows that "John Digges who holds a tract of 6822 acres by a Maryland right, now claims three thousand acres more by Virtue of a re-Survey, on which late Survey your Petitioners are now living on, and have warrants for their respective tracts in this Province and have had the Same Laid out Accordingly, Notwithstanding which, Said Digges Daily threatens to Sue them, unless they pay him a hundred pound Maryland Currency & Hundred, or Pass their Bonds for the Same, bearing Interest from the date, which said Bonds he would directly send to Squire Carroll and Squire Dullany, to whom said Digges has Mortgaged all his Concerns in this Province. Now your Petitioners Shew, that they are under a great Concern and Daily terror lest they Should be Carried into Maryland, and there Confined, being Sensible of the Ill Usage they would meet with there, and the Vast Expences that would Acrew. Wherefore your Petitioners most Humbly request that you will use Some speedy Means for their relief, or otherwise they will be obliged to quit their Plantations."

This petition bears this endorsement: "Signed by Hendrick Seller, and 13 other names badly written."

The terms of this petition indicate that the parties to this controversy had frequent collisions; that Digges persisted in claiming the "disputed land" as his; that he threatened to dispossess those who had settled upon it; and that these threats had alarmed the settlers. It further shows that the scheme to arrest and carry off Martin Kitzmiller was long meditated as well as carefully planned; and that its purpose was to

among the neighbors. And the boldness of the step suggests that Digges fully expected, what he actually received, the cordial support in it of the authorities of Maryland. The "terror" into which he threw the settlers in 1749 became a reality in 1752, by an act in which both fraud and force were elements.

Precisely what was proved, and by whom, will appear from the Notes of the Chief Justice which, too long for this, will be given in another, article.

E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, February 1, 1888.

## Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, March 13, 1888

### LOCAL HISTORY.

The Killing of Dudley Digges—Notes of the Trial, and some Items respecting it.

No. III.

I append the remainder of the "Notes of the trial" described in Letter II:

Jury sworn. Mr. Francis read the Indictment.

Indictment: on the 26th Feby 1752 assaulted Dudley Digges dec'd and shot him in ye back of which he dyed instantly.

Jurisdiction: The previous Question, and if the Jury should find the Jurisdiction in Maryland, then no necessity to inquire into the facts.

It was proper for the Government of Maryland to have offered proof of the Jurisdiction.

On the 25 May, 1738, Proprietaries entered into agreement that a certain Line should be run for temporary jurisdiction.

If land in question did belong to Maryland then the Prisoners to be delivered to Maryland. If not, then the Jury have jurisdiction.

On the 14th Nov. 1727 warrant to Mr. Digges for 10,000 acres to be of force for 6 months.

Warrant renewed to 1st Apr. 1732.

18th April 1732 survey made 6,822 acres by courses and distances from a fixed station without mentioning a natural Boundary; last line not run by Courses and distances but to close with the place of beginning.

11 Sept. 1735. Patent issued for 6,822 acres in common form and on common terms. Rent 13.

25th May 1738 Royal order [issued.] All still till the 15th July 1745. 15th July 1745. Petition presented to the Judge of Land office of Maryland praying that he might correct errors and add vacancy.

Petition granted, and warrant issued the same 15th July 1745.

1st August 1745 A Resurvey was made but how and in what manner does not appear. Resurveying—Surveying it over again. This does not appear to have been done but instead of it the Surveyors ran a different course and at a distance from former in some places and in others in the same places. 3679 acres added to 6822 6822

10,501 Survey made 1st August 1745 and certified.

It does not appear the survey was made to correct errors.

Agent Mr. Tasker gave a receipt for £183 19s in satisfaction for additional vacancy.

18 Sbr. 1745 Patent issued on certificate of Resurvey as called and yet distinguishing it as additional vacancy.

Patent does not mention the correction of errors.

It reserves a new Rent, viz: 21 0—0 and  $\frac{1}{2}$

Living in lines out of the Bounds of the Original Survey but included in the additional vacancy.

Maryland testimony not disclosed to the Atty. Genl.

Evidence offered:

Evidence and Depositions under the Great Seal of Maryland read.

Rent of 1st Patent 6822—£13-12-11 payable in half yearly payments in silver or gold or commodities and an alienation Fine.

Royal order read, 25th May 1738.

Petition of Jno Digges read, to correct errors and add contiguous vacancy dated 15 July 1745.

Warrant of Resurvey read dated 15 July 1745, correcting errors and making additions of vacant contiguous Land cultivated or otherwise.

Attorney Genl. showed this to be an express Breach of the Royal Order.

Certificate of Resurvey read; added The vacant land thereto contiguous amounting to 3679 acres beginning with

Place of Beginning of the old Patent.

Variation between 1st courses in Patent and 1st courses in Resurvey—all amounting to 10,501 a.

Reexamined and passed by the examiner.

Receipt for lands in money by Mr. Tasker Agent, vacant land added.

Patent of Confirmation read. Recites petition and courses of Resurvey and certificate for 10,501.

3,697 as vacancy added and as such granted. At the mouth of Gresse's Branch where it intersects Conewago.

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Rent of £21 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$  stood in silver and gold and a fine on alienation of one whole year's rent.

Alienation bond of use recorded within one month 18 Octr. 1745.

1. *Martin Ungefare* says that he, Mr. Cookson, Mr. Mathers and Mr. James Smith began at the \_\_\_\_\_ and followed the courses of the 6822 till they come to Kitsmiller's Field, where they set up a Pole. Robert Owens said that they were at the place of Beginning in the Field. From the Pole to the place of killing 44 Poles. We went down to Annapolis and there received from the officer of the old Land office a copy of the courses of Mr. Digges's Land in which the place of beginning was the 3 Trees and contained 6822. Applied to Mr. Battey, a surveyor of Prince Georges county. Battey went further from Kitsmillers than Mr. Cookson. Mr. Battey did not come into the Field but Mr. Cookson did. He went 3 miles beyond Kitsmiller—then 8 or 9 men sent from Mr. Digges, of whom Dudley was one, obstructed the survey. Adam Furney, Wm. Oler, Martin Kitsmiller, Herman Up de Graff. They had clubs but no Blows.

2. *Michael Charles or Carle.*

1st May 1738. Martin Kitsmiller and he came to Conewago. John Digges told him that he would take Kitsmiller away if he did not buy it of him. Kitsmiller said he Digges could give no right and therefore Kitsmiller and Ungefare went to Annapolis and brought a copy of Survey of Digges. They began and run the Lines of Digges's Land, marked a little. Digges's people came with Hickory clubs. Dudley Digges, the deceased, threatened to sue Mr. Battey who grew sick. The Line did not come into Kitsmiller's Field—about 6 or 7 Poles from it. He told Mr. Digges that they were more in numbers and would defend themselves. On Battey's going away they continued their examination to Koontz's field and there they made a corner. Was, at running the temporary Line, that Martin Kitsmiller was there and had lived there 2 years, 4 or 6 or 8 miles from the temporary line. Mr. Cookson began at the same place with Mr. Battey, where Grasse's Branch intersects Conewago. Made a corner tree in Kitzmiller's—45 Pole from the Corner Tree. It was measured. He was the Chain Carrier—A Wild Cherry Tree and some Hickory Trees.

3. *Herman Op de Graaf.* Came up with Mr. Battey about a mile before they came to Kitsmiller's. The Lines ran off the Fences about 4 or 5 poles of

Kitzmiller's place; about 50 or 60 poles from the Smithy Shop. He requested Mr. Digges to shew his draught in which was several Plantations. He had several opportunities of knowing the Lines, being often with Mr. Digges.

It seemed to him that Mr. Digges's Resurvey went different corners from the old Lines at Michael Wills where Gresse's Branch intersected Conewago sold him by Mr. Digges. Adam Furney, his son, Ungefare and Digges was present at the Resurvey.

4. *Mr. Cookson.* Had orders from the Secretary to try the Lines of Digges Choice. Examined the Lines and marked trees, the place of Beginning Showed by the neighbors, it was notorious. He examined his draughts with the Courses of the exemplified Patent of Mr. Digges. 44 Poles from the Line to the place where Digges fell.

5. *John Mather Junior.* He carried the Chain when Mr. Cookson tryd the Lines. At one of the Courses they came into an orchard where it was improved on both sides; but the neighbors said the Lines had always run through the orchard. They were about 43 Pole distant off the Line, but he did not carry the chain then.

6. *James Smith*—Went to the start where Cressy's Branch intersected Conewago to a Wild Cherry Tree and an oak Tree. Assisted in carrying the Chain to Sell's Plantation. Measured down to the Smithy Shop 44 Poles from the Line. Did not run the Lines but the several courses interfered. 37 Poles to Kitsmiller's garden.

7. *Robert Owings.* Benedict Calvert directed the land to Philip Jones, surveyor. He was the discoverer, and Edward Stevenson was the Surveyor, and Philip Jones was his deputy. He surveyed but not knowing what it was they did not return it. This he calls the 1st survey and then a year or two afterwards they run other Lines and returned them. Then he altered the Survey and then he made a Return. Very troublesome and then wrote to Mr. Digges who told him that he might run Plantations without regard to the Lines and some were in and some were out and Mr. Digges said he would get a Resurvey and alter it. He had not discovered an error in the Lines. He says, not when Wickham had made his Survey. Another Survey made, and then they plotted the Plantations within this Plot. Stevenson's courses did not go down the Creek. Stephenson and Phil Jones made the original Survey. Told him that it was surveyed but not returned. This is Wickham's Survey. After the Return of Survey in 1732, Wickham made another Survey but it was never returned. In the Resurvey he included all the Plantations that J. D. had sold—did not confine himself to the Patented Tract. He was afraid to go into any Lands but what were patented. The place of beginning is the same that Mr. Cookson began with, Oak Saplings and a Wild Cherry Tree.

8. *John Logsdon.* About 5 year ago,

Augt. or Sept. he was at Mr. Digges when Kitsmiller came there to buy his land of Mr. Digges. Kitsmiller agreed to take the land of Mr. Digges, and he was ordered to come the next day to run it out. Began in the Resurvey to divide between Kitzmiller and Bunker. Took in the Land. Mr. Dudley Digges was there and directed the Survey. Dudley Digges and John Digges gave the courses. Understood there was a difference from Mr. Digges. It was out of Kitzmiller's Plantation and in the Resurvey. Says that the place of Beginning is the same as Mr. Cookson began at.

9. *Edward Logsdon.* Speaks to the place of Beginning.

10. *Michael McGuire.* John Leman, 16 or 17 years ago, lived where Kitsmiller now lives. Robert Owings surveyed it and Wills. Kitsmiller was there before the temporary Proclamation—not sure whether he was or not. Kitsmiller came there when Leman went off. 17 years ago McGuire came there—worked about for 2 years and then Leman went away and Kitsmiller came: 1752—15—1737.

11. *Hannah Owens.* 12 or 13 years, Kitsmiller came to Lodowyck Slyvers or Seyberts. Kits. said John Digges was going to take away his Land from him and that he would sell the place to anyone else—he had laid out £100—Lived in Mr. Digges's service. John Leman bought the place of Mr. Digges and he got Robert Owings to survey the Tracts. Wilde carried the Chain. After the Survey was returned, Robert Owin says he knew not what passed between Mr. Digges and the Surveyor on his Return. He made many Surveys but he did not make the Survey which was returned. There may be 20 courses in the return that he knows nothing of. One Stoner is in possession of a Tract that R. O. surveyed for himself. Martin Kitsmiller was in possession many years before the Proclamation but his house was in one of the Surveys. Zachary Butcher [ran it] after the Proclamation.

12. *Wm. Digges.* Says that he accompanied his Father to Philadelphia about 8 or 9 years ago when he asked the Secretary.

13. *Richard Peters.*

Thus far to the Jurisdiction.

Then to the Fact.

*Anthony Worleys* called but not appear.

*John Seyfert.* Anthony Wormley came to Kitsmiller's Shop, wanting a screw to be made for his Rifle Gun. Jacob Kits. [said he would make it] in 2 days. Henry Digges [was there] with a Rifle. You have a fine Rifle. It shoot mark when you, A. and H. did that. A. Wormley come into the Room where Seyfert was and said he had won a gallon of liquor and desired Martin to let him have it. A. W. walked out in the kitchen, came in again. I saw

Dudley Digges, Patrick Coyle, John Stackers. Afterwards, by and by, Jacob Sheely came with Grain to the mill and 2 horses asking for the Miller. Martin man that he had not seen before laid hold of Martin Kitzmiller, struggling, turning over another. Martin made a noise. His son Jacob ran out of the shop with a gun in his hand. 3 men caught hold of him: Dudley Digges, H. Digges, and Jno. Stackers. struggling and pulling up and down. M. K. struggling with the strange man crying for help. The strange man abused the woman, tore her cap, pulled her by the hair and got into the house, and Seyfert with him. Whilst in the house, a gun went off and before he got out Digges was shot. The strange man holding him with H. Digges wanted to carry him away. Martin came out with a gun, told him to begone or he would shoot him. Henry Digges pointed the Gun at Martin whilst the strange man and Martin were struggling. They worked up and down. Henry stood off at a distance, called to have the Taylor bring my brother here. He went to Digges and lifted [him] up and got him 2 yards more or less but could get no further when he called to Henry and they got him go about a Pole but no further. He laid a little while, and then he ordered Girls to lay straw under him or about him. He lay there 2 hours more or less then he asked for water and water was brought, but no dram in the house. [It was] asked by somebody whether he, D. Digges, would go into the house. He said no. Then we turned [him] on the straw and he dyed. He was asked twice.

Seyfert received no Blow. 2 more of his [Kitsmiller's] sons came whilst they were struggling, they were knocked down—holes in their heads and bloody, but he did not seem them [hit.] Digges was shot in the middle of the Back above or near the Hipp. He dyed there—he saw him before and after he was dead. Whilst lying on straw he asked for the Boy Jacob—wanted to see him—he [Jacob] went into the House and said he could not go and see a man in such a condition. Digges said God Almighty would forgive him and he desired they would not hurt him. Jacob seemed to be very sorry. Henry Digges held it up pointing the gun to and fro towards Martin whilst struggling with Martin. There was his wife and some of the company with them. Spoke to Wilmot, the strange man to go off or

else he would shoot him. He went off and came again for his creature. He did not know the strange man nor even asked him who he was. He was in the house looking out of the window when the man took Martin by the hand and held him fast, and then the struggle, and pull and tow near upon the ground. The wife went out to assist and was

torn by the hair by the strange man. Smithy Shop was about a Pole from the place where they were engaged. Kitsmiller paid tax about a year ago when in this County. The gun went off after the Sheriff seized Kitsmiller about such work, then as he saw, not 2 minutes.

Mr. H. and D. Digges were of the party with the Sheriff. He took a gun carried it out, told him to be gone. He came to work as a Taylor 2 or 3 days before. Cant tell whether H. Digges's Gun was loaded or no, but the same Gun that he had when he shot with Wormley.

*Jacob Sheely.* He came with 3 creatures to the mill. He saw those people walking up and down. He asked for the Miller. The miller took the Baags off, when a strange man catched him by the hand as if he would have shaked him by the hands but said he arrested him in Mr. Digges' name. Kitzmiller struggled when wife came out. Jacob and 3 others struggling for the gun and was afraid his Creatures would be scared. He saw them fighting and was talking with his little Boy. The gun went off but did not see. A. W. had gun and another young man whom he did not know. 3 were on Jacob and would take the gun from him but he would not. He cant tell when the Gun went off, but when it went off all ran away. Not long in struggling for the Gun—as long as can count 30. About a quarter of an hour between arrest and Gun going off the wife ran up to help her husband.

*John Stackers.* Came to Mr. Digges house. There was the sheriff and several others. He asked where he was going. He made a joke, and afterwards he called him aside and asked him to take Kitsmiller. Then they went about a mile and then H. D. and A. W. parted, went to shoot at a mark to give them a signal if the old man was at home. When they shot, then they rode up. Digges and Stackers and Patrick Coyle. A. W. went into the Store-room and asked for Liquors. W. had beat H. D. and won Liquors. Then Sheely came to the Mill. The Miller came out and the Sheriff was in the Smithy Shop. Then Jacob called for his Rifle. Kitsmiller and wife and Sheriff struggling together, and Jacob and Digges had hold of the Gun together all one among another. Patrick Coyle gave young Kitsmiller a Blow on the head. Stackers did not strike, saw Dudley Digges drop down at the noise of the Gun. His face to Dudley Digges' face. A yard off from Digges when he fell down on his knees, and carried him to the corner of the Smithy shop,  $\frac{1}{4}$  quarter of an hour from arrival. Not a minute between his seeing the struggle and falling of Digges. No words heard by him that passed between Digges and Jacob. After all

fled forth, he saw Henry Digges there. He went off and saw Leonard Kitsmiller, strike him several Blows. He saw Patrick Coyle strike Hans Leonard Kitsmiller. They had small Hickory sticks to lick their Horses, or Switches. J. Wilmot had one Hickory Stick thicker than the Thumb and Patrick Coyle had a Hickory Stick. He saw them cut the Hickorys. Patrick Coyle struck John with one Hickory Stick, a stick not a switch. He stood then as nigh him as 9 times of the Court house to him.

*Patrick Coyle*—The night before he set off the Sheriff was at Mr. D. house and he heard em talking that he was going to take Kitsmiller and ask him on the morning to go with them to prevent mischief. A. W. and H. D. went before them. When (A. W. and H. D.) were gone he cut a Hickory Stick. Heard them talking about shooting at a mark which was to be the signal; heard the signal Gun go off. Sheriff went to Kitsmiller and arrested him in the Lordship's name. Called for a Riffle. Jacob got a Riffle behind the Shop door. Digges bid him discharge the gun and then he would let it go. John Leonard K. with a large stick struck P. Coyle. [Jacob said] "Let go the Gun and I'll shoot no man." [said it] 3 times, then he [Digges] let it go. Then he [Jacob] presented the Gun turning it round till he came to D. D. and shot him running away. 3 or 4 Guns presented by the family of Kitsmiller and then Seifert warned them off, bid them begone, or they would all be shot as the man was that lay down on the ground. John Leonard when he received the Blow dropped the Gun and went off. He saw Blood but does not remember the scar. Sheriff, Kitsmiller and wife was under the Trough and he saw H. Digges pull the wife off the Sheriff. John Stackers not far from him. Heard Kitsmiller call for his Riffle but did not hear him call Jacob. He took Wilmot for a Sheriff but he heard afterwards he was none. Patrick lives sometimes at Mr. Digges, and sometimes at Mr. Owins, served his time to James Conry.

*John Wilmot*—Called 3 times.

*Henry Digges*—The Sheriff, Wilmot, he said he was a Sheriff, but did not shew the writ. His father told him that he must go. A. Worley and he parted from the rest and shot at a mark which was to be a signal. Then A. W. went into the house for the Whiskey that he won from you. H. D. charged the gun again and set it by the mow about [30 poles.] Sheely came with the Horses and then Sheriff took Kitsmiller by the Hands and Kitsmiller pulled him under the Trough and called for gun to shoot them. Dudley and Jacob struggled for the Gun and desired him to discharge the Gun, 3 times. Sheriff called for help and he went to assist him, but he desired his

other not to part with the Gun. He said 2 or 3 times he would shoot no one. He heard the Gun go off and his Brother dropped. Wilmot never let Kitsmiller go till gun went off and Dudley fell. 3 guns in the hands of the family. Seyfert had no Gun nor did strike a blow. He did not fear Seifert. John swore if he did not leave his Brother he would shoot him. Dudley asked for Whiskey then for Straw. He was drove off again and [they] stood over my Brother and drove him off. [They] said it was good enuff for the \_\_\_\_\_ 3 were standing over D. D. H. D. was refused though he desired it 3 times. It might be 2 minutes and a half between arrest and Gun going off. Never a Gun to his knowledge in the hands of him or any other person who came with the Sheriff. Henry Digges struck John and Leonard Kitsmiller who came with a Club and struck off his Hat and Cap. He saw Patrick Coyle going towards Jacob and Digges when he went to pull the woman off. Stackers was a little way off from his brother. No difference between Jacob and D. Digges.

*Leonard Kitsmiller.* He and Brother John was in the turnip Field about 20 poles, heard a noise and saw the confusion, ran and saw H. D. pointing his Gun. My Bro. John says, Lord they are killing father and mother. H. D. and J. S. struck him cross twice and the Horses broke and ran into the yard and after that the shot was. He had no stick in his hand. Received 2 cutts in his head.

The length of these Notes precludes much comment. It will be noticed that only one witness (Coyle) testified to Jacob's pointing of the gun at Digges when shooting; and he was of the attacking party. The others saw the scuffle and noted the firing as following quickly upon it. "About a minute," says one. "As long as he can count 30," said another, and he the most impartial witness—Jacob Sheely—because accidentally present and presumably, from all the circumstances, without any prejudice. Mr. Peters, who was present at the trial, reported to the Proprietaries, that Jacob had "presented the Gun and shot Digges in the back" as Digges was going away

after having failed to get the gun; but there is not in the evidence as here presented any thing to justify that statement. Digges was shot in the back, but that might have occurred in the wrestling, quite as readily as when Digges was going away. Besides, it is hardly credible that Digges would deliberately go away leaving the weapon

in Jacob's hands ready for discharge. The only theory on which such action could be reasonably explained—that Jacob had promised not to shoot him—as disproved by the statements of witness that Jacob and Digges never had a difference and by the fair inference that if Jacob had thus lured him to his death Digges would not have shown toward Jacob the tender spirit that illuminated his last hours. On the whole, I am of opinion that the discharge of the gun was an accident, and that in every view the verdict of the jury was justified.

Mr. Peters names the defendants' counsel, as John Ross, Joseph Rose, John Lawrence and young Mather. At the time of this trial, (1752) there was not a lawyer resident west of the Susquehanna. The attorneys of the Lancaster, Philadelphia and other bars attended the terms of the York Court and left after the close of them. The first resident lawyer at York was Samuel Johnston, admitted in 1755, and for five years he was the only one. The Kitsmillers' lawyers were, therefore, all strangers. But I find that John Ross attended the Court at Lancaster as early as 1735, Joseph Rose in 1750, John Lawrence in 1746 and John Mather in 1751. All, I think, were of the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Ross was a man of high professional standing and in 1759 was one of the attorneys of the Provincial Council (Col. Rec. VIII, p. 339, 342.) John Lawrence was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province in 1767, and ten years thereafter being disaffected to the Patriot cause he was arrested but paroled with a limit of boundaries to the State of Pennsylvania, afterwards tried, sentenced to death but finally, after two reprieves, pardoned by the Supreme Executive Council, November 23, 1778. Of Joseph Rose and John Mather, I find no other mention.

The next spring, in April, 1753, the Supreme Judges held a Court of Oyer and Terminer at York, at which John Swales was convicted of the murder of Thomas Reily at York. And the Governor issued a warrant for the execution of the convict. This was the first case of conviction for murder in the county.

E. MCP.

**Note to "Early History."**

In Letter III on the Kitsmiller trial, in the evidence of Hannah Owens, it is stated that Zachary Butcher ran the lines after the Proclamation. Butcher was one of the Proprietaries' surveyors, and the reference is, no doubt, to his surveying expedition into this region in 1741, when he tried to survey the Manor of Maske. In a letter on that subject, is this Postscript:

"P. S. I was laying out some Land for Adam Pfarney, and Mr. Digges sent his Son and Robert Owen to warn me off. They said the Land I was then laying out was not theirs, but that they own'd 7,000 acres. I asked for their draught, or shew me their bounds, I had no design to intrude on them. They went away mute, and would do neither.

ZACH. BUTCHER.

CONEWAGO, June 17, 1741."

This ought to have been inserted as a note.

Evidently those were "rough days" in this region. Clubs and rifles cut a large figure.

E. McP.

Dr. Page, U. S. A., son-in-law of the late Hon. James Cooper, of this place, has been detailed to duty in Washington, as Assistant Surgeon General.

Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," is to have a monument in San Francisco, to be built by the estate of the late James Lick. This recalls an interesting event in Mr. Key's life. Shortly before his death, Mr. Key visited Gettysburg with two of his grandsons, and having brought with him the carefully-prepared papers of the manumission of Clem, one of his slaves, executed them before Sampson S. King, Esq., a Justice of the Peace whose office was in the room now occupied as an office by Col. John H. McClellan. The Col. remembers the fact, and was a witness to the paper. He says Clem wept and said he did not care to have the papers, and was unwilling to leave the service of Mr. Key. Mr. Key said he wished him to remain with him as a servant and a free man, and that he should return to his farm where he should have a home until his death. Mr. Key was admitted to the bar of this county, Aug. 25, 1802.

The brothers, Joseph and Samuel Little, are two of our oldest citizens. The former will be 93 on Saturday, the 17th inst., and the latter 85 on the same day.

Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia, on April 24, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the medical profession. A reception will on that date be tendered to him by the medical faculty and students of the University of Pennsylvania. He will receive in memory of his long and distinguished services a gold scalpel with jewelled handle. Dr. Agnew's work on Surgery is a monument to him. He was one of President Garfield's physicians, and is in the front rank of his profession. He was born in Lancaster county, and is related to the Agnew family who were prominent in the early history of the "Marsh creek settlement."

**Mr. Bittinger's Death.**

In our brief notice, last week of the death of William Bittinger, Esq., we stated that he died on Monday morning, March 22, 1888. Such was our information but his death occurred on the evening of Saturday the 3rd inst. He was the oldest of twelve children. We are enabled, through the courtesy of his son-in-law, Rev. Daniel

# Star & Sentinel

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Tuesday Evening, Mar. 13, 1888.

## Adams County Historical Society.

At an informal meeting of citizens recently held, it was deemed advisable to undertake the organization of a Historical Society, in this county, to include the civil, political, military and general history of the county and the neighborhood. Materials for most important recent history are all around us, which ought to be preserved. Materials of more remote history are naturally fading away and a concerted effort should be made to recover and preserve them. This committee has issued invitations for a meeting for the purpose of adopting a Constitution and of organizing a Society if it should be so voted, to be held in the Arbitration Room of the Court House in the afternoon of March 24th, at 1 o'clock.

It is hoped that this matter will commend itself to the public spirit of our citizens.

Eberly, to give the following brief sketch of his useful and successful life.

Wm. Bittinger was born in Berwick township on the 21st day of Nov. 1820, at the old Bittinger homestead, on the Carlisle turnpike three miles West of Hanover. His great-great-grandfather, his first ancestor in this country, emigrated from Alsace, France, in 1736, and bought the "Shannon Tract," that is the homestead farm on the Carlisle turnpike, in 1753. His great-grandfather, Nicholas Bittinger, was a Captain in the Second Battalion of the Revolutionary Army, an active citizen and one of the founders of the Lutheran church at Abbottstown. His remains are buried there beside those of his son Joseph, grandfather of William. Mr. Bittinger's father's name was Joseph.

Mr. Bittinger had a good elementary education in his youth, and his boyhood was spent in work on the farm and at school. On Nov. 22d, 1835, he went to Abbottstown and served two years in the store of Joseph Carl. At the expiration of his term he went with Samuel Wintrode to assist in teaching school at Waynesboro', Franklin county. The school had 119 scholars, among whom was Henry L. Fisher, Esq., now one of the leaders of the York bar. The school closed in May 1838 and Mr. Bittinger was employed in the store of George Basbore, a prominent Waynesboro' merchant, but at the urgent solicitation of his father he returned home in June 1838 and entered the store of his uncle, Henry Bittinger, at York Springs, where he remained until November, 1841. He spent the winter with his father on the farm and in March, 1842, he opened a store in Abbottstown and continued in business until March, 1855, when, in consequence of impaired health on account of close attention to business he retired to the homestead farm, where he remained two years, and then returned to Abbottstown where he has since resided. On the morning of May 1st 1842 he was confirmed a member of the Lutheran church, and on the evening of the same day he was married to Miss Eliza Heaffer, who survives him. All of their children, four daughters, are dead.

Mr. Bittinger was a remarkably successful and energetic business man. He was shrewd, calculating, determined,

prompt to meet his obligations his word inviolable. He never undertook anything he did not successfully execute. His judgment was excellent, especially in his estimate of men and he was rarely deceived. He was regular and attentive to his church duties, but was modest and undemonstrative. He was a kind, affectionate and devoted husband and father, and his married life of nearly forty-six years was peculiarly happy. In his whole sickness he displayed a strong faith in Christ. He was willing to die. He remarked to his family early in the week, that Saturday would be his trying day, and it proved so.

The estate of Mr. Bittinger is estimated at \$225,000. His will was admitted to probate on Friday morning. After liberally providing for his widow, and son-in-law Rev. Daniel Eberly, and minor bequests to his brother and nephews, he appropriates at least \$80,000 to benevolent objects. His gifts to Pennsylvania College, of this place, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, and the Lutheran church at Abbottstown are generous and munificent, and should and will be gratefully appreciated by all friends of the recipients.

To Pennsylvania College he devises his farm, mills and store-house and all improvements, situated near Mechanicstown, Md., containing two hundred acres of land, and also makes that institution residuary legatee after all his bequests and the expenses incident to the settlement of his estate have been paid, said bequests to be applied to the endowment fund of said institution, provided it will be called the William Bittinger Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science. This farm &c., was formerly known as the Landers Mill property. The cash value of the bequest is estimated at not less than \$42,000.

After the death of his son-in-law Rev. Daniel Eberly, he devises to the Lebanon Valley College of Annville, forever and not to be sold, a limestone farm in Cumberland county, near Shiremanstown, containing 204 acres, to be applied to the endowment fund of said institution to be called the Josephine Bittinger Eberly Professorship of Latin Language and Literature. This farm is valued at \$40,000.

He further bequeaths \$3,000 to the

Lutheran church at Abbottstown on condition that the congregation subscribe and pay in double that sum to build a new church in Abbottstown. Rev. Daniel Eberly is made executor with power to sell his real estate at public or private sale.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

### Interesting Letters from Hon. J. K. Longwell, Westminster.

In the months of November and December last, I received the subjoined letters from Hon. J. K. Longwell, a native and for many years a resident of this town, but during his maturer life a conspicuous and honored citizen of Maryland. Both letters are interesting, and are worthy of preservation in these records. I give them in their order:

#### Mr. Longwell's Letters.

##### I.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 23, 1887.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON.

*My Dear Sir:*—Having read your Local History in the STAR AND SENTINEL, concluded to write you and state that I was considerably interested in its perusal.

I have a very vivid recollection of the great Whig Meeting in Gettysburg, in 1844. I left Westminster in the morning with a friend and joined the cavalcade gotten up by Maj. Ege, at Taney-Town. When it reached your place it was a very formidable body. We passed through Baltimore, Middle and Stratton Streets to York and thence to the "Diamond." Being halted immediately in front of the Bank, your father came out, and after welcoming us, invited us to dinner, as the Hotels were crowded, which we gladly accepted. I remember that the "Square" was well filled with an immense throng, including James Bell's large team of Horses from Menallen. The crowd was so great that I heard but little of the Louisiana Senator's speech. The letter you have published, addressed to Mr. Stevens on that occasion, contains a list of names, all of whom have departed this life except Judge Russell and probably one or two others—such a list as either party in your place cannot (I think) excel to-day.

In reference to your Roads. As they are generally located in the northern section of your county, I do not have much knowledge. The Road spoken of to Monocacy passed through Hanover, Littlestown and Taneytown to Frederick. It was the main road from

Philadelphia to the South, and I have heard old men say that they have seen General Washington, whilst President, pass through Taney-Town often on his way to Mount Vernon. In those days, there was no communication except by the Chesapeake Bay landing at the Head of Elk.

Hoping that you will continue the publication of your Local History, I remain yours with much esteem.

Your Friend  
J. K. LONGWELL.

##### II

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 5, 1887.  
HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON.

*My Dear Sir:*—I received your favor one week ago, and in reply state that the Road from York to the Monocacy crossed that stream near Frederick, thence to Nolan's Ferry on the Potomac, thence to Winchester which was then the frontier town in Virginia.

I think your Local History referred to a Road from York to Patapsco and another from that County to Baltimore Town. I traveled on a part of the former Road about 40 years ago.

It is very probable that a Road was opened at a very early period from Chambersburg through Newman's or Black's Gap, thence through Gettysburg, Westminster and Reisterstown to Baltimore. I have a map of Baltimore taken in 1752 when there were only 27 scattered buildings in the place and two schooners in the harbor at the head of Patapsco. When the Roads were bad old men have told me that there was great difficulty in getting along with a few barrels of Flour. This was a period long anterior to Turnpikes.

The Merchants and others of Baltimore desiring a much better communication with Pennsylvania, obtained a charter in 1805 to construct a Turnpike Road to the Pennsylvania line through Westminster and a branch from Reisterstown to the Line in the direction of Hanover. This Turnpike was completed about 1810, and constructed afterwards through Gettysburg to Pitt, as the wagoners called it. A Turnpike was constructed about the same time on the branch through Hanover, &c., to Carlisle. In 1805 a charter was obtained from the Legislature of Maryland to construct a Turnpike from Baltimore to York and finished about 1810.

You must have concluded that I belonged to the Methusaleh stock, when you ask me to furnish the names of families residing about Gettysburg. I will however do the best I can, although my knowledge of the suburbs is very imperfect. Thus, Rev. Alexander Dobbin, James Gettys, Hugh Jackson, W. McPherson (your grandfather), Rev. C. G. McLean, Robert Hayes, Sweeney, Pfouts, McClellans, Cobeans (mill), Dr.

and Crawford, then across to Top, (formerly called Sally McTire's Hill), Gwinns, Spanglers, Beiter, Benner, Culps, John Cline, &c. My old friends Russell and McClellan could extend this list very much.

Rev. Mr. Dobbin must have been a very important man in the efforts to create Adams County. When were the Old Hill Church and the Church on High street erected?

Rev. McLean came to Gettysburg about 1817-'18, and lived in the brick house at the intersection of the Turnpike and Emmitsburg roads until he bought the poor farm on Willoughby's Run—but lived in a log house on the west bank of the stream until the fine mansion was erected which unfortunately was destroyed during the battle.

You ask leave to print—not as it has been carelessly written, but as you are good at culling, if anything that I have used can be dove-tailed in your Local History you are at liberty to use it.

My eye-sight is somewhat imperfect, but judging from your own chirography I think you can at least guess at it.

Yours Very Respectfully,

J. K. LONGWELL.

P. S.—If there is anything else I can communicate, I will be happy to do so.

#### NOTES ON THE ABOVE.

The second letter, as will be observed, is an answer to a question for which I had not been able to find an answer in the books. The "Monocacy" road was a famous road, and I felt curious to know where it crossed the Potomac and struck the Valley of Virginia which it connected directly with Pennsylvania.

As to the road which Mr. Longwell thinks was opened at a very early period from Chambersburg through Newman's or Black's Gap through Gettysburg by Westminster to Baltimore, I think the fact is that about 1768, a road was laid out from Shippensburg south to the Adams line county through Kerfoe's Gap, and that about 1769 this line was extended from a point about a mile eastward of "Matthew Wilson's Cabin" (near Mummasburg) down through the site of Gettysburg to "Adam Bus's lane" (near Littlestown,) and that it there connected with a road previously laid out from that lane to Baltimore by Westmuster. This was the first and for many years the only artery of communication which Baltimore had with the Marsh Creek, the Conocogheague and the Shippensburg settlements. And this road it was, which

gave to Gettysburg a large part of its early prominence in this end of York County, and was the determining fact in securing for it the County seat of Adams, when formed.

The "Old Hill" church was of log and was built, it is believed, between the years 1763 and 1768; the present stone building was begun in 1792 and finished in 1793 or 1794. The first church in Gettysburg, the present United Presbyterian, then "Covenanter," was built in 1804.

The McLean house referred to first is now McCleary's tavern. The second house was on the site of the brick tenant house now on the hill west of the barn at Willoughby Run. E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, March 21, 1888.

## Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, April 3, 1888.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

### EARLY PUBLIC ROADS.

#### Those Running North and South.

Previous letters have shown that all the roads laid out through the Marsh Creek and Conewago Settlements, up to 1751, were from East to West. At Hanover, a road, laid out under Maryland in 1736, led to Baltimore. From Hanover, there was a road south-westwardly to the Valley of Virginia, and eastwardly to York. The Northern and Central roads all led East, and none came nearer to Hanover than the road which ran through New Oxford to York. Meanwhile, the commercial importance of Baltimore grew; and it was the nearest market not only for the settlements alluded to, but for the Shippensburg and Carlisle settlements which found the Susquehanna and its large tributaries an expensive inconvenience in summer and a serious obstacle in winter. The Conocogheague settlement had a like interest in reaching Baltimore. It is interesting to trace how these advantages were secured. They came slowly, because there was a natural resistance among the authorities to outlets which took trade

to a rival colony and a rival city. The feeling was the same as impelled Philadelphia within my recollection to resist the incorporation of companies to build with their own money the Northern Central, the Lebanon Valley and other railroads which opened facilities of trade and travel to Baltimore. The policy in both cases was one of obstruction. It involved punishing communities for living west of a river, or near the Maryland line; and was based on the theory that the right of these communities to outlets was to be exercised after the river had changed its course, or there was a re-arrangement of Mason and Dixon' line. From the beginning, and until quite a recent date, this region suffered from these senseless and selfish discriminations of government against them.

The first cross road, in this part of York county was ordered, I think, about 1753. In that year, there is a report of viewers for a road from Christopher Hussey's Mill to John Lane's Mill, thence to Pigeon Hills to fall into into the Patapsco road. This road was petitioned for by citizens of Warrington and Paradise townships. I cannot locate the Mills; but the Pigeon Hills show the general location and line. It ran from the Northern End of York County to Hanover. In April, 1755, there is record of the view of a road from Trent's Gap to the York road. From which record I infer that the first-named road, from Hussey's Mill was the first laid out and that in 1755 petition was made for its extension northward to Trent's Gap, making connection with Carlisle. In 1762, there is record of a road from the Yellow Breeches Creek "thence to fall into the road leading from Hussey's Mill to towards Baltimore." This showed that the South side of Cumberland promptly availed themselves of the advantages offered by its comparative nearness to Baltimore. I annex a copy of the petition of 1755:

1755, April—Petition of inhabitants of York and Cumberland counties who represent that inhabitants of York county, having "freakent occasion" to travel from York County aforesaid to Carlisle, and the inhabitants of Cumberland County to Patapsco to Market and there being a road laid out from Patapsco road thorow York County

leading to Carlisle aforesaid and yr petitioners having great difeckly to goat from trent's gap into ye said road leading to Patapsco, humbly pray that viewers be appointed to lay out a road from the aforesaid road leading to Patapsco, from the county line of York county into the road laid out from Carlisle to York through the Gap of the Mountain called trent's gap.

William Smith	James Moore
William Smith jr	John Haffie
Robert Hamilton	John Robison
Sam'l Henderson	Thomas haffie
Wm Stevenson	John Lusk
William Blyth	Arch Robison
Jas McKnaught	William Walker
Sam'l Thompson	William Rose
Robt. Smith	Robert Erwin
William Moore	William ferguson
Robert Miller	Fran Watt
Robt Sanderson	thomas McCoy
John Prentice	Jonathan Holms.

The viewers were James Moore, James Wakely, Archibald McGrew, William Smith, John Byers, Robert Walker, with power in four to act.

They reported favorably; and in 1762 the road was laid out—something having held it for seven years.

These roads accommodated the Yellow Breeches region.

Between 1751 and 1759, another cross road was laid out, on the track of which I have not yet been. But I find the road marked in Scull's map of 1759. In a previous letter, I showed how the Menallen people secured their eastern road through Heidlersburg, defeating the interest represented by Victor King's Mill. But by 1759 I see on the maps a road laid out starting from the other road at Opossum creek and running south by King's Mill, through Hunterstown, then south-easterly course, crossing the York road east of Swift Run, and running first a south-easterly and then more nearly southern course to Hanover. So, by 1759, the Menallen settlement had a Baltimore outlet as well as one to York and Philadelphia.

The "Marsh creek" settlement was yet "out in the cold." As far back as 1749-'50, I find an effort to connect the Hanover region with the upper end of Cumberland. At the January Court in that year, this petition was presented; and it is one of the earliest on the records of York County. I give the statement with the signatures:

1749:50—January—Petitions of Mt. Joy and Mt Pleasant and part of Cum-

berland township, ask a road from Martin Kitzmiller's mill to John McFerin's, or into the road run from Willebey's gap of the Mountain to York.

Andrew	James Hall
Robert McDowell	Edward Hagan
John McKnaught	James Pursley
James Hunter	Charles Willson
Thomas Robison	Hugh McBride
Michael McCleary	John McFarrin
Hugh Gilchrist	Quintin Armstrong
Ephrm Hinds,	Eazin Deviney
Alex Mooberry	Charles McMullin
Henrich Klein	Casper Klein
Jacob Rohrback	Jacob Schroyer
Nicholas Schroyer	Ludwig Miller
Adam Schmal	Jacob Ring
Jacob Schultz	Millt. Proctor
Henry Tentilinger.	

These viewers were appointed: Charles McMullin, William Grear, James Horner, Casper Little, John McFarren, Andrew Shriver. Several

of these men are yet remembered. William "Grear" was the father of Col. David Grier of the Revolutionary Army and afterwards a member of the York Bar who died in 1790. This application was "ahead of the times," and came to nothing.

Nearly twenty years thereafter, the road was opened from the neighborhood of Mummasburg through the site of Gettysburg and Littlestown to the Provincial line. These are the only facts I yet have as to this road: At the York Court in January, 1765, before John Blackburn and his Associates, Robert McPherson, Esqr., James Agnew, Alexander Low, Adam Small, Joseph Morrison, and William Greer, or any four of them, were appointed to view the ground, and if they see it necessary to lay out a Road by the nearest and best way the ground will admit of, to begin at "Adam Boose's Plantation and to be continued the nearest way to Black's Gap in the South Mountain." This was on the petition of inhabitants of the townships of Germany, Mount Joy and Cumberland. I have no trace of this report.

But in July, 1767, Henry Slagle, John Hoover, John Buchanan, James Russell reported a road from "Adam Bus's lane at the Provincial line to the Road leading from York to Black's Gap in the S. Mountain near Matthew Wilson's Cabbin." These were the courses and distances:

Beginning at Provincial line n 50, n 18 w 120 up Bus's lane, n 38 w 80, n 42 w 56

n 38 w 50, n 27 w 80, n 49 w 156, n 31 w 62 to Peter's Burgh, n 31 w 220, n 7 e 74, n 37, n 11 w 100, n 18 w 100, n 3 w 20, n 24 w 30, n 76 w 108, n 47 w 66, n 78 w 84, n 62 w 332 to Henry Little's house, n 55 w 530 to Robert Horner's house, n 46 w 60, n 55 w 74, n 33 w 126, w 18, n 30 68, n 50 w 388, n 39 w 80, n 49 w 40, n 28 w 48, n 64 w 228, n 54 w 80 to Rock Creek. n 86 w 160 to Mr. Gettys, n 30 w 208, n 36 w 120, n 49 w 196, n 29 w 240, n 73 w 60 to Robert McKean's, n 68 w 60, n 38 w 126, n 23 w 240, n 37 w 314 to the aforesaid road leading from York to Black's Gap about one mile to the Eastward of Wilson's Cabbin.

This road has peculiar interest for citizens of Gettysburg. It came through Peter's Burgh, (then the name of Littlestown, to which it was officially changed in March, 1832), by Robert Horner's house, over Rock creek, to Mr. Getty's, to Robert McKean's and to the York and Black's Gap road. It became an important road, and maintained its importance for many years. The line of this old road is yet pretty well marked. It was laid out before Gettysburg was plotted; and came up through Mr. Houck's old brick-yard, by the site of the Reformed church, down past Mr. Getty's tavern which was in rear of the Globe Hotel, and thence in a north-westerly direction up to Mummasburg. It is not difficult to locate it between this town and the latter place, it being mainly in sight of the present road, an abandoned turnpike.

The record says this report of the viewers was held "under advisement." I cannot say when the road was actually laid out—the earlier Court records in York being in a lamentable condition of confusion; and some of the earliest books of records being lost or mislaid.

The application of 1765 was for a direct road from the Maryland line to Black's Gap. The report of 1767 was for a road from the Maryland line to the road leading from York to Black's Gap. This was the cheaper line for it connected with a road already laid out through the Gap; and it was the wiser scheme for it was extended to Shippensburg and beyond and brought the trade of that portion of the Cumberland Valley through this settlement. At the same time, it sufficiently accommodated the Conocogheague settlement.

I will have something to say of its ex-

tension, and of other like movements about this time. E. McP.  
GETTYSBURG, March 27, 1888.

## Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, April 17, 1888.

### LOCAL HISTORY.

#### "Marsh Creek" Soldiers in the Revolutionary Army.

The editors of the Pennsylvania Archives in closing their series express the hope that the history of the Associators, the Flying Camp, and the Militia, for whose achievements Pennsylvania has received very little credit, should be written. The services of these troops in the neighborhood of New York, in the Jersey campaign, at Brandywine, at Germantown, and on the frontiers should not, it is admitted, be unrecorded, nor their names be lost.

At this late date, it is not easy to make up for the apparent loss of the official lists and records of these troops. In the nature of the case, this is as to many of the troops an impossible task. I happen to be able to rescue from oblivion a few facts concerning the services in the field of the Second Battalion of York County Militia; and will state them in such order as to show the time and circumstances of their organization and of service. Up to this time, this service has not had specific statement.

In 1775, July 28 and 29, the county of York was divided into five Districts or Divisions, and five battalions were formed. This was done by the County Committee men and the officers of the militia companies then existing. They elected by ballot Field officers. James Smith was chosen Colonel of the first battalion; Robert McPherson colonel of the second; Richard McCallister colonel of the third; William Smith colonel of the fourth, and Matthew Dill colonel of the fifth battalion.

At the same time Richard McCallister was chosen colonel of the battalion of Minute Men of the county, which battalion of five companies was to be made up, in the next week, of one company from each District by Draughts or

Volunteers from the several Militia companies, in a manner directed.

Battalions 1 and 4 were composed of townships now in York county. Battalion 2 consisted of Cumberland, Hamilton Bann, Strabane, Menallen, Mount Joy and Tyrone townships. In battalion 3, were Berwick, Mount Pleasant and Germany townships. In battalion 5, were Huntington and Reading townships. Of the colonels chosen, but one resided within the present limits of Adams county, and the organization of that battalion—694 strong—appears to be indicated by the following isolated memorandum found in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, copied and printed in the *Compiler* March 19, 1875:

List of Field Officers of the Second Battalion of York county militia: Robert McPherson, Colonel; David Kennedy, Lt. Colonel; Moses McClean and Hugh Dunwody, Majors.

Robert Horner, Captain; David Horner, 1st Lieut.; William Linn, 2d do.; Joseph Hunter, Ensign—of Mountjoy Township Company.

Hugh Campbell, Captain; Henry Jones, 1st Lieut.; John Thompson, 2d do.; John Campbell, Ensign—of the Strabane Township Company.

William McClellan, Captain; David Dunwoodie, 1st Lieutenant.; Joseph Morrison, 2d do.; Adam Black, Ensign—of the First Company of Cumberland Township.

(The Second Company of Cumberland Township the officers are not yet returned.)

John Paxton, Captain; Thomas Gilchrist, 1st Lieut.; Second Lieut. wanting; Samuel Smith, Ensign—of the third or lower Company of Cumberland Township.

John Agnew, Captain; James McCallister, 1st Lieut.; Benjamin Read, 2d do.; David Agnew, Ensign—of the first Hamilton's Bann Company.

James Agnew, Captain; Robert Cunningham, 1st Lieut.; William Porter, 2d do.; Samuel Agnew, Ensign—of the second Hamilton's Bann Township Company.

Hugh King, Captain; John Elliot, 1st Lieut.; Samuel Nealy, y., Ensign—of the Tyrone Township Company.

As the whole number of Associators enrolled up to September 14, 1775, in York county was but 3,349, the second battalion included its full proportion of one-fifth. These were the men who first declared themselves ready for the service of the Common Cause.

There lies before me, as I write, the commission of Robert McPherson as

Colonel of this Battalion, issued in 1776, in the usual form, and signed by John Morton, Speaker of the Assembly by its authority. It bears a printed seal of the Province with the motto: Liberty, Safety and Peace. Among the officers, regimental or company, he was, I think, the only person of actual experience in the field; and that was limited to the Forbes campaign of 1758 against the French and Indians.

During the winter of 1775, and spring of 1776 preparations for actual service were begun, under these instructions of the Committee of Observation at York, which were sent out to the various Colonels:

At a meeting of the Committee at York on Thursday the 7th day of December 1775.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Field officers in each Battalion of the County, do immediately procure an exact Account of the Expences, their respective Battalions have been at, for Colours, Drums, Fifes, Adjutants & Fugelmen: and State the Same, charging the Province of Pennsylvania Debtor. And that they request Mr. Morton, Mr. Parker, Mr. Radman, Mr. Pearson & Mr. Jacobs; the Committee of the Assembly, to draw an order on Mr. Hillegas Treasurer, to pay the amount of the account to Mess<sup>r</sup> George Campble John Mitchel & George Henry, or either of them, after such account & order is completed in each Battalion; the Field officers to send the same to the Committee of Correspondence at York.

Resolved, unanimously, that the officers of the several Companies of this County, whose Names have been returned or approved of by the Committee, do, as soon as conveniently may be, present the Articles and Regulations entered into by the Assembly for governing the Militia or Associators of this Province, to the former Associators in their respective Companies, and such others, who have not yet Associated, from sixteen to forty years of age, as they may think proper to call on within their respective Townships, or Districts, so that they have from forty to seventy-six privates in each Company, but not more.

Resolved, unanimously, That after the Companies aforesaid, are Complet-ed, that the field officers, or the Committee men in each Battalion, or a ma-jority of them, may direct such addi-tional Companies to be raised within their District, as to them shall seem proper; in order to fulfil the Resolu-tions of the Assembly.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Field officers of each Battalion do, as

soon as may be, return an exact List of the officers of such Battalions, with the Seniority of each Company, as hereto-

fore fixed; to the Committee of Correspondence at York, which said Committee, or any five or more of them, are to certify the same: To the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania. THOS. ARMOR, Cik.

A true Copy.

Resolved, That no Recruits be taken from York County unless on the Canada expedition until the Companies ordered in this County be completed.

Extracts of the Committee of Observation of York County the 27th of March, 1776.

THOS. ARMOR.

*In Committee of Safety Philada. March 19th, 1776—*

GENTLEMEN

As there is the strongest reason to expect from the preparations made by General Howe, that he already has or quickly intends to remove with his Troops from Boston to some other Colony, and there are some grounds to apprehend his designs may be, to attack this and the neighbouring Colonies on the River Delaware, having in their power some of our best Pilots; We think it our indispensible duty, to request you would immediately apprise the Colonels and Field officers of your County, of the present Critical and Alarming situation of affairs. And although our Inteligence will not warrant our drawing out our Troops immediately, yet we conceive it necessary that every man should be well prepared and in readiness to march out in an Hours Warning. We therefore most earnestly request that you, as well as the officers of the Association; and all other Good men, who have at heart the Welfare of this Country, will exert every means in your power, to put the Associators in a Condition that may enable them to Act with Vigor in repelling any invasion that may be attempted by our cruel and inveterate foes, and to that end we pray a strict attention may be paid to the situation of their Arms and Accutrements, and that the ammunition be put in the Hands of the officers, ready to be distributed. We rely greatly in your Zeal in carrying our request into execution and taking such other steps on the occasion to promote the service, as your good sense shall suggest to be proper and necessary. I am Gentlemen your Humb<sup>r</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>. by order of the Committee.

To the Committee of Inspection and Observation York County. JOHN NIXON, Chair.

a true Copy

THOS. ARMOR, Cik.

This and other Battalions were call-

ed to the field, on the suggestion of the Continental Congress made July 4, 1776, for the purpose of giving needed assistance to "our brethren in the colony of New Jersey," against the Tories and the British—Monmouth county being named as specially requiring their presence. Expresses were at once sent to the counties; and there is record of a payment to Baltzer Spangler and others, York, of £9 for giving notice to the Colonels of the York Battalions. Five of these Battalions were at once put under marching orders and by the 31st of July about twenty companies of York County Militia were in Philadelphia.

The Colonel of the Second battalion left Marsh Creek on the 11th of July, 1776, with the regimental organization printed above, except that Adam Vance was Second Major in place of Moses McClean who as a Captain in the Seventh Pennsylvania Line (Irvine's) had been taken a prisoner by the Indians. The Adjutant of the Battalion was James Miller; the Quarter Master Samuel Morrison.

Robert McConaughy was a Captain in the field, and I suppose his was the second Cumberland township company alluded to in the extract above.

I have the original receipt showing the following advance payments by Col. McPherson to his Captains:

1776, July 31. Robt McConaughy £125 50 privates.  
 1776, July 31. John Paxton £182 10s 73 men.  
 1776, July 31. James Agnew £175 — 70 men.  
 1776, July 31. James Dickson £150 — 60 men.  
 1776, Aug. 2. Wm McClellan £100 — No number.  
 1776, Aug. 3. Hugh Campbell £100 — No number.

Also for the following payments:

1776, Aug. 1. John Paxton £12 on pay as Capt.  
 1776, Aug. 16. John Paxton £7 10s Subsistence to company.  
 1776, Aug. 15. Adam Vance £12 10s Month's pay as Major.  
 1776, Aug. 15. (In Phil.) David Kennedy £15 Monthly pay as Lt. Col.  
 1776, Aug. 16. (In Phil.) Saml Morrison £6 17s 6d Month's pay as Q. M.  
 1776, Aug. 16. (In Phil.) James Miller £6 17s 6d Monthly pay as Adjutant.  
 1776, Aug. 21. Hugh Denwoody £12 10s Monthly pay as Major.

These dates of payment indicate that the Field officers of the Battalion en-

tered active service July 15, 1776. The above payment of £7 10s to Capt. John Paxton was for mileage of 60 men to Philadelphia. (See Col. Rec. X. 687.) In the same volume, are entries of orders for a month's pay for "Morris Cunningham of Col. McPherson's Battalion;" on Sept. 14, is an order of the Council of Safety for £9 18s for diet for part of Col. McPherson's battalion on "their march toward New Jersey"; and in the next Volume, Feb. 11, 1777, an order to Capt. Simon Vanersdelen for £2 14s for subsistence of his Company of Col. McPherson's Battalion of York County Militia, to be charged to Congress." There is no other mention of "Morris Cunningham" and I am in the dark as to his company or rank. Simon Vanersdelen was between September, 1776 and February 11, 1777, apparently promoted from Ensign to Captain, but whether in his own or another company does not appear.

The Battalion was at Perth Amboy, N. J., on the 17th of September, 1776, for I have this original receipt:

PERTH-AMBOY, 17th September, 1776. Rec'd from Capt. Hugh Campbell of Col. McPherson's Battalion York County Pennsylvania, ten Camp Kettles. For Col. BIDDLE, D. Q. M. G.

GEORGE A. BAKER.

On the same day, the Council of Safety ordered that £2 8s be paid to Rachel White for four weeks' board of Jorance Doran, a wounded man of Col. McPherson's Battalion; and October 29, 1776, Hans Morrison received £12 15s for arms purchased, to be charged to Col. Robert McPherson.

On the 26th of September, the regiment was at Elizabeth Town, N. J.; and on October 4, Col. McPherson received a pass to go with Major Davidson to Pennsylvania.

E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, April 7, 1888.

#### Two Interesting Lists of Revolutionary Troops.

On the outside of this paper is an account of the organization of the Second Battalion of York County Militia of 1776. Nearly all the documents relating to this organization have been lost. But two valuable lists remain: of the membership of the companies commanded respectively by Capt. Hugh Campbell and Capt. Robert McConaughy. The former list is a copy of the original, which is the property of Mrs. Rebecca Campbell Dickson, a

grand-daughter of Capt. Hugh Campbell. The latter is a copy of the original in my possession, which was found among the papers of Col. Robert McPherson. These are a new and valuable addition to Local History and have come to light in time for use in the volume on this subject about to be issued by the State.

E. MCP.

A Muster Role of Capt. Hugh Campbell's Company of the 2d Batt<sup>n</sup> of York County, Commanded by Col. Rob't McPherson now lying at Perth Amboy September 17th 1776.

Hugh Campbell Captain

William Lowther 1st Lieut

Robt McElhinney 2d do

Simon Vau Ausdolen. Ensign.

Sergeants.

1st. Cornelius Cosine, 1st. Alex Bogle,  
2d. Alex Willson, 2d. Jas McElhaney,  
3d. Joseph Hunter, 3d. John McCush,  
4th Jno Armstrong. 4th. Wm. Leach.

Drum and Fife.

John Banta,

Andrew Little.

1. Arthur Beaty.
2. Hugh McGlaughlin
3. Wm. Duffield,
4. Sam McNamey,
5. Jacob Smock,
6. Francis Montort,
7. Benedict Yearly,
8. Benjamin Leach,
9. Robt Barber,
10. James Hutchison,
11. Charles Orr,
12. Robt McGown,
13. Thos Orbison,
14. Hugh McWilliams,
15. Wm. McCance,
16. Jacob Swiser,
17. John Cuningore,
18. Nathl Porter,
19. Abram Brewer,
20. Lawai'ne Montort,
21. John Sage,
22. David Casart,
23. Henry Little,
24. Wm. Carsman,
25. John McCance,
26. Robt Stewart,
27. \*Abram Banta,
28. Joseph Weast,
29. John Hope,
30. John Wilson,
31. Charles Tiumons,
32. Andrew McKinney,
33. Andrew Shiley,
34. Frederick Shetz,
35. Henry Little,
36. Peter Millar,
37. Andrew Hunter,
38. James Lyon,
39. Nicholas Millar,
40. Patrick Hagan,
41. Farrah Doran,
42. Stephen Giffen,
43. James McCreary,
44. Orbin Wence.

\*On Furrow.

AMBOY, Sept. 17, 1776. 16 enlisted in the flying Camp.

Mustered then:

1 Captain,

2 Lieutenants,

1 Ensign,

3 Sergeants,

3 Corporals,

1 Drummer,

1 Fifer,

34 Privates.

4 on guard,  
1 sick, absent,  
1 sick, present,  
1 on Furrow,

MUSTER ROLE, No. 3.

WEDNESDAY, 30 April, 1777.

Theu received of Capt. Campbell, eleven pounds, it being for a number of Mouutjoy Company's expenses homeward from Philadelphia, who were engaged in service of United States under the said Captain in the sumer Campaign. Received by R. MCILHINEY.

A Muster Roal of Capt. Robt. McConaughy's Compy of the Second Battalion of York County Militia Commanded By Col.<sup>nt</sup> Robt McPherson.

Capt. Robt. McConaughy,  
1st Lieut. Samuel Dickson,

2d Do. Wm. Hamilton,

Ensign John Gowdy.

Sergeants.

John Hamilton, Thos Curnin,  
Robt McConaughy, Wm Brenan,  
Andrew McFerran, John Anderson,  
Jos Pogue, Adam Weaver,

Drummer,  
Philip Stockslagle.

Fifer,

Jacob Oiler,

Robt. Brakinridge, David McElwe,  
Wm Gowdy John Atford,  
Thos. Armstrong, Andrew Heron,  
Sam'l Forgison, Jonas Scogan,  
\*Wm Patterson, †Christopher onal,  
\*Wm Bleaky, Saml. Young,  
Archibald McDowell, Daniel Hamilton,  
Jos. Taylor, \*Alexdr McLiu,  
†Deserted 3d Sept.

\*Discharged Sept. 3d.

†Deserted 3d Sept.

# Star & Sentinel

—:o:—

Tuesday Evening, April 24, 1888.

## Improvements.

An old landmark in the town was taken down last week. It was the house long occupied by the late William Gillespie, and James Major; and afterwards bought and occupied till death by the late John T. McIlhenny. Nothing was discovered about the building to fix the date of its erection or the name of the builder. But the date was most probably 1792, when the owner was Archibald Dickey. The building referred to was on the north half of Lot No. 9, and on the S. W. corner of Baltimore street and the first alley south of the Public Square. The building was a heavy frame of rough-hewed timber and was weatherboarded. Some of the spaces between the uprights were filled with brick; others with tan; but more with clay having oat straw mixed with it to give it cohesion. The mud had become solid, and it came out in large chunks. The inside plastering was of extraordinary excellence. An interesting relic about sixty years old is still visible. It is the huge wooden pipe through which the first water supply of the Borough was carried into the house. The log is over 3 feet in circumference and is supported by brick pillars in the cellar. A like log still lies under the pavement. The first water works were built about 1823, and as the property was a business place at that time we presume the water was promptly introduced. Or it may have been taken in by Mr. Gillespie who bought the property in 1826 and had his bakery in the yard. The brick building in the rear was, apparently, built about 1800 by George Kerr.

A relic of the battle was found in the shape of a rebel bullet imbedded in the upper sill near the corner of the alley. The section of the sill containing it is now in the office of the STAR AND SENTINEL.

# Gettysburg Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.:

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1888.

## LOCAL HISTORY AND GENERAL.

### York Turnpike.

The York and Gettysburg Turnpike was built in 1818 and 1819, and its completion was celebrated by a grand ox roast and gathering at Lashell's Tavern, five miles east of Gettysburg. The total stock subscriptions amounted to \$103,516, and the entire cost of building road and bridges to \$107,366. Alexander Cobean, of Gettysburg, was the first President, and George Upp, of York, the first Treasurer of the company.

### Copper in the Mountain.

Mining for copper in our South Mountain is no new thing. Hon. John Sweeney, of Chambersburg, born at "Sweeney's Cold Spring," and all his life residing in or in sight of the mountain, informs us that as early as 1833 prospecting for copper ore was systematically carried on, and that it resulted in the sinking of a shaft and the building of a smelting furnace on the James Watson farm, in Hamiltonian township, about two miles above Maria Furnace, Col. Reed, of Fairfield, being the general superintendent. Considerable copper was secured, but not in paying quantity, and about 1836 the work was abandoned. Copper mining has, however, been going on in the mountain quite actively during the last fifteen or more years, with varying results.

### Elevations in Adams and Adjacent Counties.

The following appeared in the COMPILER in January, 1883, and is now re-published by request. The facts were gathered from the last Geological Survey, and are hence reliable. We suggest that the local reader preserve this paper, or cut out the article for handy reference:

	FEET.
Arendt's Mill.....	780
Arendtsville.....	620
Bendersville.....	737
Bonncauville.....	534

Caledonia, (Cold Springs).....	1,450
Caledonia Furnace, (at bridge) F. co.,	955
Cashtown.....	800
Centre Mills.....	713
Corwell's Tavern.....	1,310
Dillsburg, York county.....	561
Dover, York county.....	431
East Berlin.....	550
Emig's Mill, York county.....	350
Francis Cole's.....	890
Franklintown, York county.....	712
Gettysburg.....	535
Graefenberg.....	1,020
Greenwood.....	890
Hampton.....	552
Hanover, York county.....	599
Heidlersburg.....	541
Hilltown.....	780
Hunter's Run, Cumberland county.....	720
Ridge southeast of Hunter's Run.....	946
Hunterstown.....	578
James Bigham's, Cold Springs road...	1,320 S
Littlestown.....	532 S
McKnightstown.....	656
McSherrystown.....	518
Mary's Hill.....	1,490
Middletown.....	643
Mont Alto, Franklin county.....	1,000
Mountau east of Narrows.....	1,290
Mountain west of Narrows.....	1,485
Mt. Holly Springs, Cumb. county.....	551
Mummasburg.....	542
New Chester.....	552
Newman's.....	1,355
New Oxford.....	521
Pinch Gut.....	1,620
Pine Grove, Cumberland county.....	870
Raven Rock.....	1,290
Rock-Top (at Cashtown).....	1,210
Round-Top (Big).....	799
" (Little).....	671
Rossville, York county.....	490
Seven Stars.....	574
Texas.....	60
Two Taverns.....	428
Widow Brough's.....	845
Wellsville, York county.....	469
Willow Grove.....	970
*York.....	364
Highest point on Chambersburg turnpike (east of Newman's).....	1,440 on.
Highest point on Gettysburg and Shippensburg road, (near county line)...	2,100 ved
Highest point on Green Ridge, (2 miles south of Chambersburg turnpike)...	2,000 out
Highest point on Cold Springs road, (3 miles east of sprungs).....	1,770 r it.

The highest point of the South Mountain of in Pennsylvania is "Snowy Mountain," of Franklin county, one mile south of Caledonia Springs and Mont Alto road. H. time,

\*Datum: mean tide at Baltimore.

### A Doctor's Story.

#### HOW GREEN'S BODY GOT TO HANOVER.

About forty years ago, a negro was hanged for murder at Gettysburg, and the physicians of that town determined to disinter his body for dissection. A young Hanover doctor, who has since represented his district in Congress, was present at the exe-

on, and on his return to Hanover, induced his fellow physicians here to make the effort to forestall the Gettysburg doctors, and get the body of the murderer and bring it to Hanover for the purpose of dissection. Our informant, then a young medical student, now a portly and successful physician in a Pennsylvania town, accompanied the medical party, who drove to Gettysburg after the body. On their way a heavy rain began falling. The alms-house burying-ground was reached, and the grave found and opened in a hurry, to get away before the arrival of the Gettysburg doctors. The rain continued falling, the ground was very muddy, and the rope around the coffin slipped off several times, on each occasion the coffin dropping back into the grave with a thud. Finally, the body was secured and placed in the wagon. The grave-robbers drove off rapidly, but when leaving heard another team drive up and their beaten rivals go into the graveyard and express their astonishment at the open grave.

On arriving at Hanover the body was deposited in an old still-house and there discovered by inquisitive boys, after several days. The wild report ran about the town that the doctors had killed a man to secure a body for dissection, or that a grave in one of the town burial places had been robbed. Great was the excitement and indignation, and the doctors were kept busy explaining the truth of the matter, to prevent being arrested. All the physicians concerned are now dead, except the two above mentioned.

—Herald.

The body carried away was that of James Green, colored, buried in the Poor-house

meadow, under a tree near Rock creek. The hanging took place in the corridor of the jail —Maj. John Scott sheriff—on the 15th of April, 1853. Green was convicted of shooting Sammel Mars, also colored, at a flitting in Menallen township, the year before. The story printed above is measurably correct.—

Editor Compiler.

## Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, April 24, 1888.

### LOCAL HISTORY.

#### Some Ancient Documents.

Two interesting old documents recently came under my notice.

One is a copy of a marriage bond executed in 1790, in accordance with the Act of Assembly then existing. This is the Act against which Bishop White of the Protestant Episcopal church pro-

tested, in his letters of 1788 and 1790 to Gov. Mifflin and which was ultimately repealed. The law now existing is a much better one. This bond was executed in Cumberland county where the parties resided. After marriage James and Nancy Harris removed to Bellefonte, where their descendants are numerous and influential.

The bride was one of the six daughters of Col. James Dunlop, then of the neighborhood of Shippensburg. Her sister Jane, became January 20, 1794, the wife of Rev. Dr. William Paxton, who was for forty-nine years pastor of the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian church. She died in Gettysburg, in 1862. The other sisters married men of prominence in various parts of the State. The groom was a son of John Harris, who was among the most active citizens of the Valley in the pre-Revolutionary period, and founded the town of Mifflin about 1790, where he died February 28th, 1794. One of the children of this marriage became the wife of Rev. James Linn of Bellefonte, and the mother of ex-Judge Samuel Linn of Williamsport, Penna.

I append the following:

Bond. James Harris & James Irwin. } To Thos. Mifflin, Esq.

KNOW all Men by these Presents,

that we James Harris and James Irwin, both of the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, are held and firmly bound unto Thomas Mifflin, Esq., President, of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the same, in the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, to be paid to the said Thomas Mifflin, Esquire, his certain Attorney, Executor, Administrators, or Assigns, or his Successor in the said Office. To the which Payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally for and in the whole, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators firmly by these presents—Sealed with our Seals, Dated the Tenth day of June, in the year of our LORD One Thousand and Seven Hundred and Ninety.

THE Condition of this Obligation is such that if there shall not hereafter appear any lawful let or Impediment by reason of any Pre-Contract, Consanguinity, Affinity or any other just Cause whatsoever, but that the above mentioned James Harris and Nancy Dunlop may lawfully marry; and that there is not any Suit depending before any Judge, for or concerning any such

Pre-Contract; and also if the said Parties and each of them, are of the full Age of Twenty-one years, and are not under the Tuition of his or her Parents, or have the full Consent of his or her Parents or Guardians respectively to the said Marriage, and if they, or either of them, are not indentured Servants, and do and shall save harmless and keep indemnified the above mentioned Thomas Mifflin, Esquire, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, or his Successor in the said Office, for and concerning the Premises; and shall likewise save harmless and keep indemnified the Clergyman, Minister, or Parson who shall join the said Parties in Matrimony for, or by reason of his so doing; then this Obligation to be Void and of none Effect, or else to stand in full Force and Virtue.

JAMES HARRIS, [SEAL.]  
JAMES IRWIN, [SEAL.]

*Sealed and Delivered  
in the Presence of*

SAM'L POSTLETHWAITE.

The second document is more curious and interesting, as it is a bond of indenture by which John Shanly agreed for a consideration to serve for three years Peter Rinn, and which bond Peter Rinn for a valuable consideration assigned to John Agnew. This brings into clear relief the old relation which the Redemptioners bore to their employers. This contract appears to have been made "on the other side" of the ocean, and to have had effect for three years after the arrival of the immigrant whose expenses of passage were assumed by Rinn. The contract was made May 5, 1774; the immigrant arrived Sept. 9, 1774; and the assignment was made for £18 on the 14th of October, 1774. The transaction was a commercial one, and the details of it indicate that it was an established business. Under the conditions then existing—labor being wanted—public policy encouraged such transactions. Under the conditions now existing, a law of the United States forbids all such contracts.

I append the paper:

INDENTURE JOHN SHANLY TO JOHN AGNEW.

THIS INDENTURE made the fifth Day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, Between John Shanly of the one part, and Peter Rinn of the other Part, WITNESSETH, that the said John Shanly doth hereby covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said Peter

Rinn or his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, from the Day of the Date hereof, until their first and next arrival at New Castle or Philada. in America, and after, for and during the Term of Three years, to serve in such Service and Employment as the said Peter Rinn or his Assigns, shall there employ him according to the Custom of the Country in the like kind. In Consideration whereof, the said Peter Rinn doth hereby covenant and grant to and with the said John Shanly to pay for his Passage, and to find and allow him Meat, Drink, Apparell, and Lodging, with other Necessaries during the said Term, and at the End of the said Term, to pay unto him the usual Allowance, according to the Custom of the Country in like kind.

In WITNESS whereof, the parties above mentioned to these Indentures have interchangeably put their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year first above written.

JOHN SHANLY, [SEAL.]  
PETER RINN, [SEAL.]

*Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,  
in the Presence of*

ROBT. GORRELL,  
JOHN STAUGHMAN.

In consideration of the Sum of Eighteen pounds ten shillings to me in hand paid by John Agnew, I do assign the within servant to serve the said John Agnew or his Assigns the time within mentioned from the ninth day of Sept. last, the time of arrival. Given under my hand and seal at Carlisle, the 14th day of October, 1774.

PETER RINN, [SEAL.]

*Done Before*

JOHN HOLMES.

Dealing in Redemptioners was a distinct business of the time. Sometimes they ran away, and advertisements for them in the Philadelphia newspapers were not infrequent. I have, however heard of one remarkable exception. That was, of a redemptioner who lived with a family near Hanover, and about the expiration of his service bought a fine farm in the neighborhood, having brought with him money to pay for it. Being a German, he took this way of learning the language, and customs of the country. I do not know the name, but there are persons in Hanover who ought to know something of the facts.

We are apt to think that present times are much worse than old times, but even election troubles are not peculiar to this century. In Vol. XV of Colonial Records is a record of the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia, declaring irregular and illegal an

election for Justice of the Peace in 1788 in Germany and Mountjoy townships, York county, and revoking the Commission of Robert McIlhenny. The evidence was taken before Henry Slagle, Jacob Rudisill and David Beaty, Esquires, Justices of York county, and the committee of the Council to whom the evidence was referred, reported in favor of annulling the Commission. The election was held May 17, 1788. A new election was ordered for February 4, 1789. Mr. McIlhenny was elected.

E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, April 7, 1888.

## Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, February 12, 1889.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

List of Subscribers to a Volume of 512 Pages, Printed and Published in Gettysburg, Pa., in 1811, by Robert Harper, Entitled:

The Constitutions of the United States, according to the latest Amendments: to which are prefixed The Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, with the Amendments. Also the Farewell Address of George Washington, Esq., to the People of the United States on his Resigning the Presidency.

GETTYSBURG.

John Ashbaugh.	William Garvin.
Doct. John H. Bogen.	Doct. H. G. Jameson.
William Bell.	Capt. Ralph Lashells.
Gordon Bigham.	John Lashells, Esq.
James Brown.	J. McConaughy, Esq.
William Buehanan.	Wm. McClellan, Jun.
Alex. Cobean, Esq.	Ephraim Martin.
Joseph Cookson.	Mich. Newman, Esq.
John Cunningham.	Samuel Polly.
James Duncan, Esq.	Alex. Russell, Esq.
James Dobbin, Esq.	Walter Smith, Esq.
Alexander Dobbin.	John Troxell, Jun.
Matthew Dobbin.	Doct. Roger Wales.
Moses Degroff.	Doct. Elijah Wales.
David Eeker.	Maj. George Welsh.
James Gettys, Esq.	William Williams.
Andrew Giffen.	Jacob Wertz.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Robert Alexander. Capt. John King.

James Agnew.	George Kelly.
Quinton Armstrong.	Capt. William Kerr.
Francis Allison.	Cornelius Knight.
Isaiae Armstrong.	Geo. Lashells, Esq.
Capt. John Arendt.	John F. Lefavour.
Thomas Armor.	John Laird.
Patriek Archbald.	A. Livingston, Jun.
John Adams.	Samuel Liun.
John Agnew.	Cornelius Lott.
Doct. Jno. B. Arnold.	David Loyster.
Capt. John Albert.	Joseph Little.
Col. Richard Brown.	D. McConaughy, Esq.
H. Brinkerhoff, Esq.	John Murphy.
John Blaek.	John Morrow, Esq.
James Blaek.	John McDermitt.
John Bolton.	Jesse McAllister.
George Brinkerhoof.	William McClellan.
James Bell.	Capt. Jas. McGaughy.
Robert Black.	Daniel Murphy.
Peter Bereaw, Jun.	John Matheus.
Conrod Bender.	James McIlhenny.
John Bailey.	Robert McPherson.
James Blaek.	Wm. McGrew, Jun.
Benjamin Bailey.	Capt. Peter Mark.
John Blekham.	William Melvain.
John Bonner, Esq.	Francis McNutt.
John Bumgarner.	William Maxwell.
George Bumgarner.	James McCreary.
John Brinkerhoof.	John Martin.
George Bereaw, Jun.	John Melvain.
Eleazer Brandon.	George McKeehan.
Caleb Bailes.	Joseph McKelip.
Col. J. Chamberlain.	Jacob Meals.
Jacob Cassat.	Dr. Wm. Melvain.
Lewis Chamberlin.	Peter Martin.
Josiah Coulter.	Nilrod Maxwell.
Capt. Alex. Campbell.	James McGrew.
James Cox.	Fletcher Moorhead.
John Codean.	David Nesbitt.
William Cochran.	Arthur Niekel.
William Craig.	David Niekel.
Jaeob Crowl.	Jonathan Neely, Esq.
Samuel Comley.	James Neely.
Jonathan Cox.	Moses Neely.
John Cargay.	Thomas Pearson.
Fred. Cleaveland.	John Proctor.
Hugh Dunwoody.	John Patterson.
Leonard Dill.	Joseph Pilkington.
Isaac Durboraw.	Jacob Pinel.
John Denwiddie.	Hugh Patterson.
H. Denwiddie, of r. e.	Col. James Reid.
George Deardorff.	Samuel M. Reed.
John Delap, Jun.	Nathaniel Randolph.
John Day.	John E. Reid.
John Edie, Jun.	William Ross.
Isaac Everitt, Esq.	Capt. James Rowan.
John Ewing.	Capt. Samuel Russell.
James Ewing.	John Ross, Jun.
Maj. Jacob Eyster.	Jacob Rex.
James Edie.	Daniel Rex.
George Eyholts.	Michael Row.
John Everitt.	Allen Robinette.
William Ferguson.	Robert Stewart.
Robert Fletcher.	John Scott.
James Fletcher.	And. Schriver, Esq.
John Felty.	James Sample.
John Fickes, Esq.	Maj. Henry Smyser.
Daniel Funk, Sen.	John Stammers.
John Gourley.	Robert Slemmons.
Thomas Gourley.	William Shekley.
James Gourley.	Samuel Smyth, Esq.
James Gallicher.	John Saddler.
William Guinn.	Thomas Stephens.

Bernard Gilbert.	Doct. Thos. Stevens.
Philip Gruber, Jun.	John Thompson.
William Garretson.	Anthony Troxell.
George Groop.	Samuel Tharp.
Philip Groop.	Joseph Thomas.
Capt. William Hodge.	J. R. Thomas.
Wilb's Hooghtelin.	James Wilson.
Capt. H. Hooghtelin.	Benjamin Workman.
Samuel Hunter.	Capt. Chas. Wilson.
Wm. Hamilton, Esq.	George Wilson.
James Horner, Esq.	Thomas Woods.
James Hill.	M. Williams.
Edward Hunt.	Jacob Winrott, Esq.
Samuel Hutcheson.	John Withers.
Charles Hammer.	Wm. Wierman, Sen.
John F. Hapke.	Nicholas Wierman.
Samuel Hubert.	Isaac Wierman.
Capt. G. Hickenluber.	Joel Wierman.
Nathan Harris.	Benjamin Wierman.
Stephen Hendricks.	Thomas Wierman.
John Irwin.	Ludwick Waltemire.
Robert Irwin.	George Waybright.
Thomas Jordan.	Thos. Wright of Benj.
Doct. Samuel Knox.	Thos. Wright of John.
Samuel Kennedy.	James Walker.
Alexander Kerr.	Peter Zimmerman.

This time-stained volume, stout and strong in its leather binding, is to me a most interesting relic. It was published for a definite purpose—for the daily needs of the small but enterprising, aggressive and intellectual community who needed it. At that time, the young town of Gettysburg had less than 100 houses, and the vote of the county was little more than 1,000. These figures represent a population of about 500 in the town, and of between 5,000 and 6,000 in the county, or about one-fifth the present population of each. Facilities for printing, selling and distributing books were correspondingly meagre. Nevertheless, Mr. Harper had the nerve to undertake and complete an enterprise which has not had its equal in the county since.

The book is further interesting as being a type of the times in which it was printed. Public thought was then fixed more intently upon political problems, upon the fundamental principles of government, and upon the true theories of administration than at any subsequent period. Questions underlying these, and those underlying religious differences, may be said to have then absorbed the intellect of the county. This book supplied the actual facts as to the forms, principles and provisions of the National Constitution as then amended, and of the Constitutions of the seventeen States then composing the Union. To the student of politics,

there is value now in tracing the resemblances and differences in these instruments which mirrored the political thought of the country from Massachusetts as far southward as Georgia, as far westward as Ohio, and as far southwestward as Tennessee. To ordinary eyes, the 474 pages devoted to these Constitutions are the dreariest kind of reading; but to the inquiring and heroic men of those days these pages were instinct with life—were both a mine of information, a source of varied suggestion, and a never-failing inspiration of argument. Besides, to our fathers

recently rescued from the omnipotent power of the British Parliament, those Constitutions, which broadly defined the inherent rights of all men and which jealously prescribed the limit of authority for every subdivision of government, were the frame-works in which they had enshrined, and proposed to defend, their public and personal rights—making them thus Charters of Liberties which they deeply desired to know line by line, and precept by precept. For those sturdy patriots regarded them with a reverence only less profound than that they gave their Bible.

It is a happy circumstance that we are able to find in the volume the names of the subscribers who encouraged this publication. A list of them is appended to it, according to the custom of that day. There were 310 of them. Of these, 232 were in Adams, and 78 in Franklin county. At the beginning of this article are the names of the former—all active, thoughtful men of this community 78 years ago.

The copy of the volume I have used in the preparation of this article is in the possession of Mrs. Harriet A. Harper, widow of the late Robert G. Harper. It is hoped that a copy can be obtained for the Library of the Adams County Historical Society, in which should be a copy of every book printed in the county.

I am indebted to the same lady for the opportunity to print this interesting note from Henry Clay to Mr. Harper:

WASHINGTON, 13th April, 1850.  
DEAR SIR:—

I received your friendly letter, and regret very much that I did not see you in person, when you were

City. If I had, I should have seized that occasion to present, as I now do, my acknowledgments for your long and friendly attachment to me.

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity,

I am your friend  
and obedt. servant,  
H. CLAY.

Mr. R. G. Harper.

This letter was written by Mr. Clay the day after he had entered his 73rd year, and within a little over two years of his death. Yet the penmanship is clear and distinct, and shows no sign of tremulousness or debility. How faithful Mr. Harper's friendship was, the files of the *Adams Sentinel* for many years fully attest.

E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, January 5, 1889.

## Star & Sentinel

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 19, 1889.

### LOCAL HISTORY.

#### A House, and its First Occupants.

In 1876, I received a delightful letter from an old friend and school-mate, Dr. W. Kent Gilbert, himself of decided antiquarian tastes and accomplishments. The letter, by an accident, missed publication at the time, and was buried under a mass of manuscripts. Time has not diminished, but has rather added to its value, the more because its author is now numbered among the dead.

It is given entire:

DR. GILBERT'S LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1876.

DEAR SIR:

I send you the original constitution of the Sabbath School Society of Gettysburg, in the hand writing of the Rev. Dr. McConaughy, together with a list of its members. Also the list of the taxable inhabitants of Liberty township for 1809. You will please notice among the articles taxed "All negro, mulatto slaves, all horses, mares, geldings and cattle above the age of four years," which at the present day sounds curious enough. Perhaps it may be unnecessary to suggest in your interesting historical sketches, the propriety of giving a history of the oldest

houses in Gettysburg and their original owners and occupants.

The homes of our ancestors and their memories, should certainly be held sacred; their histories carefully preserved and their unaffected piety and inflexible integrity never lost sight of. It is difficult at the present day to realize the innumerable hardships which they were compelled to endure, and the many trying sacrifices which they often made in the formation of their new homes and the maintenance of their little families. The young married people of the best social standing in the early history of the County, with a most commendable pride and still more to be admired independence, adapted themselves to their circumstances. The commodious establishments of their older relatives and friends differed only in size; the occupants were to each other equal and alike. And I have often thought that the tall and majestic Lombardy poplars which graced the grounds of the old residences of the Scotch-Irish families scattered throughout the County, were emblematic of their possessors. The storm could break, but seldom bend, them.

Not long since, among some old papers, I found the agreement of Andrew Shriver, jr., of Germany township, Adams Co., bricklayer, for the building of a house on the South side of York St., which was occupied some thirty years since by Wm. Gillespie. The document is dated 15th day of March, 1802; is witnessed by Robert Hayes and Peter Spyker; also has the signature of Andrew Shriver, the builder, and my mother's father, James Brown, for whom it was built. In this agreement it is also stipulated to pencil the squares of the building next to York St., a small brick house in the front yard of the property, which I suppose is yet standing and of course the older of the two. Almost immediately after the house was finished, James Brown married Margaret McConaughy, and it became their new home. James Brown was the only son of David and Jane Brown; his two sisters were Jane and Eliza. Jane married Robt. McMurdy, the son of Rev. Robt. McMurdy, one of the earliest pastors of the Upper Marsh Creek Church. Eliza married Rev. Henry R. Wilson, for a long time pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at

Big Spring, Cumberland Co., Pa., and father of Rev. H. R. Wilson, missionary to the Cherokee Indians and afterwards to India. James Brown filled the position of Clerk of the Commissioners of Adams Co. from 1804 or 5 to 1809. Also of Secretary of the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company, and Burgess and Treasurer of Gettysburg. He died Nov. 8th, 1810, in the 39th year of his age. His wife, Margaret McConaughy, was the daughter of Robert McConaughy and Hannah Finlay, and grand-daughter

of David McConaughy, the first treasurer of York Co., who was appointed in 1749 and again in 1764 for two years, was the first collector of excise, elected by the Assembly August 19, 1749, which position he held until 1754, was a member of the Colonial Legislature from 1753 to 1764 inclusive, and was again a member after the Revolutionary War, in 1783-4-5 and 6, and was a Justice of the Peace in 1774 and re-commissioned in 1776. She was a great-grand-daughter of Robert McConaughy, who came to this county in 1734, settled on Conewago Creek, in what is now called Menallen township, on a tract of land containing five hundred acres.

Mrs. Margaret Brown had two brothers and two sisters: the Rev. David McConaughy, D. D., President of Washington College, Pa.; John McConaughy, ex-q., a leading member of the bar, and President of the Gettysburg Bank; Mary McConaughy, who married Jacob Cassat, elected Commissioner of Adams Co. in 1805 for three years, member of the Legislature from 1820 to '23 inclusive, elected State Senator in 1837, and died suddenly at Harrisburg in the performance of the duties of his office; and Elizabeth McConaughy, who never married.

The children born in the York Street house to James and Margaret Brown were: Robert, who died in infancy; Jane E. and Hannah M. (twins), and Harriet. Jane E. Brown married Dr. David Gilbert, March 25, 1829. Hannah M. Brown died unmarried. Harriet married the Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D. D. I have thus in as small a space as possible given you a sketch of one of the old houses and its first occupants. Wishing you success in your historical collections,

I remain, dear sir,

Most Respectfully Yours,

W. KENT GILBERT.

To the Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON.

P. S. In an old German Bible, among numerous curious scraps pasted on the inside of the covers, I find the following:

YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

I do hereby certify, that George Gilbert hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity as directed by an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed the fifth day of December 1778. Witness my hand and seal the first day of November Anno Domini 1779.

No 91. WM. McCLEAN (L. S.)

This George Gilbert was my father's grand-father.

W. K. G.

The lot referred to is No. 117 on the Town Plat, and is now owned by Mr. Luther M. Buehler. The building contracted for in 1802 was a back-building, to which Mr. Wm. C. Stallsmith, in 1862, added the present front building. The "building next to York Street," as described in the contract of 1802, is the Eastern part of the present one-story structure which Mr. Stallsmith enlarged to its present size in 1870. He extended it Westward to the line of his new front building and Southward to the depth of the same, and raised the ceiling proportionately. This structure is now occupied as "Bethany School." Dr. Gilbert's letter is in error in saying that Mr. Gillespie once occupied this property. Mr. Gillespie lived and died in the other back-building, a few doors west, now owned by the widow of Maj. Jacob Sanders.

Lot 117 is put down on Forsythe's plat of the town as owned by Capt. William Lusk; but as his name does not appear in the chain of title, it is probable that he failed to comply with the terms and it fell to another. The chain of title in the old deeds is from the Penns, in 1784 to James Gettys; from Gettys to Robert Graham in 1801; from Robert Graham in 1801 to James Brown whose heirs conveyed it to Dr. David Gilbert in 1848. The western half was sold by Gilbert to W. C. Stallsmith in 1854. The Eastern half was sold in 1856 by Gilbert to John Christner; in 1866 to John and James Cress; in 1866 to W. C. Stallsmith. Mr. Buehler bought the property from Mr. Stallsmith's representative in 1878. The western half has in 100 years had five owners; the Eastern half has had eight.

wners.

The publication of Dr. Gilbert's interesting letter will, I hope, have the effect of stimulating survivors to examine family papers and rescue from oblivion like facts touching the early houses of the town and their occupants. I have the contract for, and the details concerning, the building of the house now owned by the Gettysburg National Bank and propose to make an article upon it, at a convenient time.

E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, February 13, 1889.

#### Passage of Hessian Troops Through Adams County.

FAIRFIELD, May 8th, 1889.

To Hon. Edw. McPherson:

DEAR SIR—For the benefit of your Historical Society, I would state a fact not now generally known, that there was a body of Hessian troops encamped at our town. My father told me he had a very distinct recollection of the time his father took him up to see them. They were encamped just east of town, on land now owned by Robert Watson, and were on their way to Carlisle as prisoners.

Yours,

EBEN. McGINLEY.

#### Notes.

In March, 1781, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution ordering that the "Convention prisoners" then in Maryland and Virginia be removed—"the British to Yorktown and the Germans to Lancaster town, Pennsylvania, or such other place or places within the said State as the executive thereof shall direct." The Germans who were in Virginia were to cross the Potomac at Nolan's ferry. The prisoners in Maryland were at Frederick. The latter were British and went to York. The former may have come in larger or smaller numbers through [then] Nichols's Gap and *via* Millerstown and Gettysburg to Carlisle. But I see no record in the books that the Executive authority of Pennsylvania changed either of the two places named by Congress. The prisoners referred to may have had, as their ultimate destination, Lancaster and have gone by Carlisle. Or it may have been an erroneous report that they were going to Carlisle.

# Star & Sentinel

TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1889.

#### Local Miscellany.

The *Compiler* in its notice of the annual meeting of the Historical Society, says: "After routine business Mr. McPherson read an original paper, his subject being the erection of this county and selection of the county seat. It was listened to with the deepest interest, and the desire to have him print it in permanent book form has become general. It is a very thorough work, and an invaluable contribution to our local literature."

## HISTORICAL PAPER

Read Before the Adams County Historical Society by Wm. McSherry, Jr., Esq., May 6, 1889.

#### REVIEW OF THE LICENSE AND TEMPERANCE QUESTIONS IN ADAMS CO., PA.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ADAMS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY: In compliance with your request I have prepared the following paper:

Adams county was formed from York January 22, 1800. Its area is twenty-four by twenty-seven miles. At the time of its organization its population was 13,172. All the general laws regulating the liquor traffic were operative in the new county. The Judges of the Quarter Sessions were authorized by the Act of April 22, 1794, at the first session of every year, "to limit and declare the number of public houses which only may be licensed for the year following," and to issue their recommendation therefor to the Governor. At the first Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held on the second Monday of June, being the 9th day of the month, 1800, at Gettysburg, the following petitions praying the Court to recommend them to the Governor for tavern license were allowed by the Court:

John Elder,	Berwick,
William Sturgeon,	"
John Hersh,	"
Andrew Polly,	Cumberland,
James Scott,	"
James Gettys,	"
David Sheets,	"
James Cox,	"

John Grace,	Berwick,
Peter Ickes,	"
George Renecker,	Heidelberg,
Baltzer Lohr,	Mountjoy,
John Keagy,	"
Daniel Mark,	"
Martiu Markley,	Cumberland,
David Ehr,	Berwick,
George Fahuestock,	"
Peter Binder,	"
James Brice,	"
William Sturgeon,	Mountpleasant,
Jacob Sailor,	Berwick,
John Myers,	Reading.

[Cumberland township embraced what is now Gettysburg. There were no boroughs in the new county.]

June 10, the following applications were made for tavern license and allowed:

Philip Felwicks,	Cumberland,
Daniel Heck,	Hamiltonban,
Francis Shober,	"
William Reid,	"
Thomas Dick,	"
Ralph Lashells,	Strabau,
Jacob Wert,	"
Wm. Yetts,	Menallen,
John Schlosser,	"
Valentine Fails,	"
John Greer,	"
Alex. Thompson,	Franklin,
Samuel Russell, Sr.,	"
Samuel Russell, Jr.,	"
William Boyd,	Menallen,
John Arendt,	Franklin,
Jacob Wintrode,	Germany,
Frederick Keefer,	"
Thomas Bittle,	"
Joseph Stehley,	"
Zach. Soudihaugh,	"
Peter Moritz,	Franklin.

At the August Court the following petitions for tavern license were presented and recommended to the Governor:

Samuel Fahnestock,	Berwick,
Robert Scott,	Hamiltonban,
George Sherman,	Germany,
Henry Heidelbaugh,	"
Michael Binder,	Menallen,
Joseph Sneeringer,	Germany,
William Johnston,	Reading,
William Walker,	Strahan.

At November Court the following were recommended:

Isaac Deardorff,	Monaughan,
John Snider,	Huntington,
Christian Baughman,	Menallen.

The total number of licenses recommended this year was fifty-five.

It was only a few years ago that the James Gettys tavern (Adam Doersom's house) was destroyed by fire. The house occupied by Valentine Fails, (Fehl,) in the Narrows, still exists, and is now owned by the Hon. Francis Cole, one of the present Members of the House of Representatives from this county. In it to-day is found the same old

mountain hospitality, now bestowed without charge by its generous owner.

In addition to taverns, distilleries were also common throughout the county. There were at least five distilleries and eight distillers at the time the county was formed. It also appears from the above list that of the thirteen original townships each had one or more taverns, and the average was 3½ taverns to each township. It was a very common thing for families to have barrels of liquor in their cellars, and bottles on their tables or in their cupboards. The whiskey was not always good, but as early as 1802 Henry Hoke, of Gettysburg, advertised a process by which "new whiskey was made old and bad liquors were changed to good in a few hours." A writer for the *Sentinel*, in 1807, in speaking of Gettysburg, says, "intoxication is completely banished." This is the first newspaper reference to the temperance question in this county. At the January Sessions in 1814 the Court limited the number of licenses for taverns and public houses to 100. The Act of March 8, 1815, authorized Courts to grant license instead of the Governor, but this did not affect the number of licenses granted in this county for that year nor for a long time after. In 1820 the population of the county was 19,370. That year there were 87 tavern licenses granted. The population had increased since 1800 6,198, and the licenses increased 32 in number. The highest number of licenses granted was in 1824, when it reached 92.

On the 9th of January, 1830, the first public temperance meeting of the county was held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg. Wm. McClean, was President, and George Sweeny Secretary. "The Temperance Society of Gettysburg," the first organization of its kind in the county, was organized at this meeting. The constitution required its members to abstain wholly from ardent spirits, except when recommended by physicians for medical purposes; not to offer them as hospitality, nor entertainment at their houses; to discourage their use by persons in their employ, nor to engage in making, buying or selling them. The Society to meet semi-annually. At a meeting held Feb. 2, 1830, Rev. David McConaughy was elected President of the Society; Alexander Russell, Hon. Wm. McClean, T. Stevens, Robt. G. Harper, Rev. John H. Marsden and Wm. E. Camp, managers.

The population of the county in 1830 was

the number of tavern licenses for that year was 81.

At a meeting of the Gettysburg Temperance Society, April 13, 1833, the officers of the different Temperance Associations of the county were requested to meet in Gettysburg May 4th, for the purpose of preparing an address to the farmers of the county soliciting them to refrain from the use of ardent spirits during the coming harvest. The Young Men's Temperance Association of the Borough of Gettysburg was organized Feb. 25 of that year and was auxiliary to the Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity. It had 55 members at that time. Its members were bound by every principle of honor to abstain entirely from the use of spirituous and vinous liquors, unless prescribed by a physician as medicine, and not to offer them to others as an entertainment, and to use the influence of moral example against them. No member to be engaged or concerned in making, buying or selling spirituous or vinous liquors in any other capacity than that of agent, except when prescribed by a physician as medicine or for chemical and other scientific purposes of the mechanic arts, (Society to meet semi-annually, last Saturday in March and 2nd Saturday of September. Addresses to be delivered.) May 20, A. Russell, Walter Smith, D. Smyser, W. McClean, J. F. McFarlane, Adam Wert and John H. Marsden, Committee, issued temperance address to the farmers of Adams county.

The 5th article of the Fairfield Temperance Society, Sept. 2, 1833, read: "It shall be the duty of the members of this society to withhold their support from such candidates for office as they may know to be in the habit of drinking to excess themselves, or of treating with ardent spirits for the purpose of procuring votes," and they recommend its adoption by temperance societies throughout the county.

At a Temperance County Convention held in the Presbyterian church in Gettysburg, March 5, 1836, nine societies with a membership of 815 were represented.

April 9. The Apprentices' Temperance Society held a meeting at Hill-Top Academy. E. S. Reily was secretary.

Jan. 1, 1838, the Adams County Temperance Convention met in Christ church, Gettysburg. Nine societies were represented; and the membership of societies was 1,141, accessions during the preceding year 111, withdrawals 1. They petitioned to the

legislature to change the law so that each district might vote how many licenses should be granted thereon. Hon. George Will was President of the convention which met in the Methodist church January 1, 1840. The population of the county that year was 23,044, and with an increase of 1,665 over 1830 the number of licenses had decreased 21.

S. S. Bishop, Esq., was Secretary of the Littlestown Temperance Beneficial Society in 1838.

At the January convention held at Hunterstown in 1842, one hundred and ninety-five delegates were present, and fifteen societies were represented. Rev. Dr. Schmucker was a delegate and delivered an address. Wm. N. Irvine, of Gettysburg, was President. The resolutions were that no member was to sign a petition for license; that it should be decided by a vote in townships and districts whether taverns should be licensed or not. Temperance houses were recommended for the first time.

They recommended temperance societies and pledges. The report of the Washington Temperance Society shows that its first meeting was held Sept. 22, 1842; 23 joined, among them 8 habitual drunkards; met once a week; it had no female members, nor boys under 16. Burden and Morrison were the chief organizers; John Bringman was President. In 1842 Mrs. Margaret Wintrode kept a "Temperance House," on York street, Gettysburg.

Thirty-two applications for license were refused at April Court for informality in papers, (but twenty-five were granted in July.) The names of the petitioners and recommenders for license were first published this year. It did not reduce the number of applications much.

Feb 22, 1843, the County Temperance Society met at Hunterstown, seventeen societies represented. They resolved that legislation on the subject of temperance is unwise and impolitic.

In 1844 the Temperance movement was very active. A large mass meeting was held at Fairfield, and also one at Hunterstown. There were between 400 and 500 persons present at the latter meeting. On the 1st of January, 1845, the Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburg organized.

The Temperance County Convention met at Hunterstown. The report of their committee on Taxation and Intemperance published in May, says:

"All the miserable social customs attendant upon the popular use of strong drink are abandoned and almost forgotten. Spirits are no longer used in the family, the shop, or the harvest field, at wakes, at cornhuskings, or at social parties."

The August Convention was held at the Methodist church in Gettysburg, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., presided. 9 societies were represented. The next year the Convention issued an address, and memorialized the Legislature to extend the law allowing certain counties to vote license or no license to Adams county. The Sons of Temperance organized in Gettysburg, Feb. 1, 1847 with 120 members. At the Convention which met in St. James church, Dec. 1 1848, the Temperance Beneficial Society of Gettysburg reported 83 members; payments for preceding year to sick and disabled members \$177; to widow of a deceased member \$44.50; to sufferers in Ireland \$10; incidentals \$30, balance in treasury \$1,049.02. Day Section of Cadets of Temperance, composed of boys from 12 to 18, reported 30 members. Hunterstown T. A. Society 203 members; treating by candidates opposed. Oct. 27, 1848, Oxford Division Sons of Temperance, No. 357 organized.

Charter members were Peter Diehl, David M. Myers, John Myers, Thos Snodgrass, W. W. Rosensteel, Michael A. Slagle, Henry J. Diehl, J. W. Diehl, Edward Weigle, Jonathan Stover, John Camp and John C. Ellis.

James J. Wills presided at the County Convention in 1849. The same year the Gettysburg Temperance Union was formed, John Culp president and S. R. Russell, Secretary.

The Convention which met in 1850 requested the Court to refuse license to new taverns, and favored closing taverns on Sunday. The population of the County was 25,981—licenses numbered 45. An increase of nearly 3,000 population and decrease of 15 licenses.

On the 4th of June, 1853, an Anti-License meeting was held at Rocky Grove school house, Straban township, David Monfort presided. The meeting resolved that no man should receive votes for Senate or Assembly unless he gave a public and explicit pledge to obtain passage of a law prohibiting liquor traffic.

At the temperance meeting at the Court House, July 15, Hon. Samuel Durboraw presided. A committee was appointed to solicit use of a portion of County newspapers for publications of temperance matter. The principles of the Maine Liquor Law were desired to be made the law of Pennsylvania. No man opposed to prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits as a beverage to be supported for any legislative office. A County Committee of 9 persons was appointed; also two in each township. \$100 was to be raised for the State Central Committee. The "Herald of Prohibition" to be circulated. \$100 to be raised to secure a speaker for the county. At the meeting E. W. Stahle presided, Rev. E. W. Jackson, Rev. Dr. Baugher, D. A. Buehler, Esq., and Mr. Riddle, made speeches.

On the 10th of September there was a general meeting of the County Temperance Executive and sub-Committees. They passed resolutions favoring the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage; and a special election by the people on the question; also not to support any one for office who was opposed to such a law. Rev. S. S. Schmucker was chairman of the Temperance County Committee; Dr. J. L. Hill was treasurer, and W. W. Paxton Secretary.

Mass meetings were held throughout the county, Rev. Mr. Weaver, of Mainc, was the chief speaker. The Convention of Temperance Societies offered the Senatorial nomination to Hon. George Chambers.

On the 28th of April, 1854, an act was passed allowing the people to vote for and against a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor except for medical, sacramental, mechanical and artistical purposes. The Temperance County Committee requested the ministers to preach Prohibition.

At the Convention in September, Adam Wert presided, C. H. Buehler and Wm. B. Mcals were Secretaries. The Convention appointed a committee of 22 members who issued an able address to the friends of Prohibition in the County. Oct. 10th the great battle for Prohibition was fought, the same

the State election was held. Binger, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received in the county 2,086 votes, and Pollock, the Whig candidate 2,124. The total vote for Governor 4,210. The vote in favor of Prohibition was 1,236, and that against it 2,584. Pollock's majority was 38 while the majority against Prohibition was 1,348, thus showing the question was not a political one, although 390 more votes were polled for Governor than on this question. The following is the Adams county vote by districts on the Prohibition question:

	Majority	
	For Against.	For Agnst.
Gettysburg....	300	70 ..... 230 .....
Cumberland ..	81	110 ..... 91 .....
Littlestown....	33	124 ..... 91 .....
Oxford.....	32	109 ..... 77 .....
York Springs..	149	235 ..... 116 .....
Millerstown...	120	201 ..... 81 .....
Berlin.....	31	148 ..... 117 .....
Menallen.....	83	135 ..... 47 .....
Hunterstown..	97	136 ..... 49 .....
Franklin .....	51	159 ..... 108 .....
Conowago.....	12	116 ..... 104 .....
Heidlersburg..	41	96 ..... 55 .....
Mountjoy.....	59	104 ..... 51 .....
Mountpleas'nt	34	211 ..... 177 .....
Hampton.....	27	154 ..... 81 .....
Abbottstown..	17	94 ..... 77 .....
Freedom.....	18	67 ..... 49 .....
Union.....	6	133 ..... 127 .....
Butler.....	49	152 ..... 103 .....

Gettysburg was the only place which gave a Prohibition majority, 230.

On the 14th of April, 1855, an act was passed which made it unlawful to sell intoxicating liquor in less measure than a quart. This law was very strict in its requirements and the penalty for its violation was very severe.

The licenses for Adams county had all been granted for this year at January and April Court, and by the terms of this law expired Oct. 1, 1855. There were no licensed taverns from that date until April Court, 1856. This was a period of almost absolute prohibition. This act was commonly called the "Jug Law." Many who desired and could not purchase or obtain intoxicating liquor by the glass combined and bought it by the jug full. This was especially true in Adams county. The Maryland line for a distance of twenty-seven miles forms our whole southern boundary. Gettysburg, the county seat of Adams, is only 9 miles from the State line. It is a well-known fact that liquor was almost daily

brought into this town by parties who purchased it in the adjoining state. Men and boys alike contributed to the common fund and shared in drinking the purchased liquid. All kinds of devices were used to evade the law and obtain the forbidden liquor. There is no question that this was an evil hour in the history of our county. The state at large must also have felt the evil effect of this unwise legislation. Among the first laws passed by the Legislature which met the following year, was the Act of March 31, 1856, which repealed the Act of April 14, 1855. So even before the last act had been upon the statute books one year, and before it had been in force full six months it was repealed.

There was but little temperance agitation in this county from that date until the latter part of 1871, when the Local Option question began to attract attention.

On the 30th of January, 1872, the Good Templars' Convention met in Bendersville and resolved to support no man for Judge or Associate Judge who is not a warm friend of the temperance cause.

In February a large Temperance meeting was held at the court house, Solomon Powers, was president. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. C. A. Hay, Rev. J. A. Menges, R. G. McCreary and D. A. Buehler, Esqs.

March 27th, an act was passed allowing the people to vote every three years on the question of license or no license for each county. This was known as the Local Option Law.

A Local Option County Convention was held at the court house, Feb. 22, 1873. R. G. McCreary and D. A. Buehler, Esqs., addressed the convention. An executive committee of seven was appointed and an address issued. R. G. McCreary, Esq., was chairman of the executive committee and Rev. C. A. Hay, Secretary. The vote on the Local Option question was taken on the 23rd of March, 1873, with the following result:

	Majorities	
	For. Against.	For. Agnst.
Gettysburg....	132	341 ..... 209 .....
Berwick.....	57	13 ..... 44 .....
Littlestown....	47	103 ..... 56 .....
York Springs..	20	40 ..... 20 .....
Berwick twp..	45	9 ..... 36 .....

Butler .....	109	82 .....	27	....
Conowago.....	96	54 .....	42	....
Cumberland...	109	99 .....	10	....
Franklin .....	209	79 .....	130	....
Freedom .....	48	35 .....	13	....
Germany.....	79	35 .....	44	....
Hamilton.....	120	14 .....	106	....
Hamiltonban..	114	102 .....	12	....
Highland.....	42	20 .....	22	....
Huntington....	102	102 .....	—	—
Latimore.....	76	46 .....	30	....
Liberty.....	79	55 .....	24	....
Menallen.....	130	142 .....	—	12
Mountjoy.....	101	58 .....	43	....
Mountpleas'nt	150	43 .....	107	....
Oxford.....	144	68 .....	76	....
Reading.....	141	28 .....	113	....
Straban.....	115	133 .....	—	18
Tyrone.....	45	87 .....	—	42
Union.....	107	16 .....	91	....
Totals.....	2417	1804	970	357
Maj. for License			613	

18 districts voted for and 7 against licenses. The question was not a political one.

In the fall of 1878, the temperance question was again revived, at least so far as Gettysburg and its vicinity was concerned. Nightly meetings, addresses and signing of the pledge were the chief means used in the cause. Benton Dulley, Esq., was the leading spirit. This agitation continued until the spring of 1879.

The population of the county in 1880 was 32,476, and the whole number of liquor licenses granted that year was 47. An increase of population in eighty years of 19,304, and a decrease of tavern licenses of 24.

On the 13th of May, 1887, a new law was passed known as the Brooks, or High License Law. It has reduced the number of applications in this county.

On February 10, 1887, the joint resolution proposing a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was approved by the Governor. At January sessions, 1889, there were 20 taverns, 3 restaurants, and 2 liquor store licenses granted. February of this year the Governor approved a bill authorizing the people to vote, on the 18th of June next, on the proposed amendment, No. 19 to the Constitution, forbidding the manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage.

The friends of the amendment organized for the campaign in February of this year, at a meeting held in the

Court House, Rev. Dr. P. M. Bikle was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee; and W. L. Seabrook, Esq., Secretary for Adams county.

On the 9th of April a large prohibitory mass meeting was held at the Court House. Hon. David Wills presided. Since that date many prohibition meetings have been held in the county.

There are at present the following temperance societies here: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Independent Order of Good Templars; the Constitutional Amendment, and the Band of Hope. The latter is composed chiefly of young children. If all the counties of the State were composed of as intelligent, peaceful and sober citizens as those of Adams, we would need but few liquor laws. Our people are industrious, prosperous, happy and sober. Our temperance organizations have done much towards bringing this about. Our landlords and liquor dealers share in the desire of our people for peacefulness and sobriety. With the church, the school and the home against it, we have little to fear from the evils of intemperance. Cherish the home, observe the law, punish the violator, and we will remain as we are a happy and sober people.

## Star & Sentinel

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Tuesday Evening, July 9, 1889.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

Letter of Henry Wirt, Esq., on the Surveys of Digges's Choice.

DEAR SIR:—I send you as requested the Certificate of the resurvey of "Digges Choice" with the courses and distances as made in 1745 by Thomas Cresap, Deputy Surveyor of Maryland.

It is taken from a certified copy which was in possession of the late Jesse D. Keller, dec'd, formerly County Surveyor of Adams county. The Cresse's branch, at the mouth of which the bounded trees mentioned in the return as the "Beginning" both of the original survey and of

he resurvey, is the stream usually known as Sherman's creek, which rises in the south east part of Union township and empties into little Conewago at the mill dam of what was formerly Sneeringer's but now is Rebert's mill. A draft of the tract in my possession shows that both surveys were made without any regard to regularity of form. It took in part of Germany, the best part of Union and Conewago townships, in Adams county, and quite a large part of Penn township and the borough of Hanover, in York county. From a point about a mile south-west of Littlestown, it extended in a north easterly direction a distance of nearly nine miles to about a mile beyond Hanover. At one part, near the middle of the tract, it is only a quarter of a mile in width, while at the line between York and Adams county it measures perhaps three miles in width.

What is called the re-survey was in reality a new survey evidently made by Mr. Digges for the purpose of getting a claim upon all the unoccupied land, adjoining the first survey, which he could appropriate. In the interval between the first and second surveys, a period of perhaps twenty years, quite a number of Germans from Lancaster county moved into this part of the State, taking up their lands under warrants from Penns and making settlements on any vacant land they could find.

These settlements, of course, increased the value of all the lands in the neighborhood; and Mr. Digges, who no doubt was a far seeing business man, soon saw that here was an opportunity to make money by what in our day would be called a "land grabbing scheme;" hence, the plan of what he called a resurvey. The proceeding gave rise to much trouble and contention between Mr. Digges and the settlers near his tract, and was the cause of the death of a son of Mr. Digges, who was shot by one of the Kitzmillers while attempting to serve a warrant upon his father for trespassing on his property. After much correspondence and contention about the matter, between the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania in which the question as to the line between the two provinces was also brought in, it was finally referred to the Home government, who, by an order of council, decided that all persons who held lands by war-

rant from either Maryland or Pennsylvania should be secure in their titles even if they should run either north or south of the temporary line between the States.

Yours truly,

HY. WIRT,

Hanover, June 26, '89.

To EDWARD MCPHERSON,  
Gettysburg.

#### The Certificate of the Re-Survey.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, ss.

By virtue of a special warrant of resurvey granted out of his Lordships Land office of this province unto John Digges of Prince Georges county, bearing date the 15th of July, A. D. 1745, for the resurvey of a tract of Land called Digges Choice.

I therefore do hereby certify as Deputy Surveyor of Prince George's county, under his Excellency Thomas Bladen, Esq., Governor of Maryland, I have carefully resurveyed for and in the name of him the said John Digges all that original tract of Land (called Digges's Choice) lying in Baltimore county and by the outlines have added the vacant Land thereto contiguous amounting to Three thousand Six hundred and Seventy nine acres. Beginning at the original Beginning trees of the aforesaid tract (being three bounded Hickorys and one White Oak and one bounded Wild Cherry standing at the mouth of Cresses branch where it intersects with Conewago) and running thence

#### Deg. Perches.

North	53	West	335
South	50	W.	150
"	15	E.	30 to the End of 120 perches of the 3rd Line of said Digges Choice.
"	50	W.	30 to end of aforesaid 3rd Line.
"	15	East	70 along 4th Line.
"	85	"	46 along 5th Line.
"	24	W.	124 to the end of 124 perches of the 6th line of said tract
N.	63	W.	286 94
N.	45	E.	92
N.	45	W.	60
S.	84	W.	132
S.	21	W.	104 to the end of 44 perches of the 11th line of the tract
S.	55	W.	64 to end of said 11th line.
S.	14	E.	38 along the 12th line.
S.	33	W.	260 to beginning of 14th line.
S.	10	W.	66 along 14th line.
S.	50	E.	124
N.	67	E.	140
N.	74	E.	76
N.	46	E.	126
N.	85	E.	220
N.	21	E.	126 to end of 30 perches of 22nd line.
N.	35	E.	72 to end of 22nd line.
N.	5	E.	64
N.	47	E.	120
S.	15	E.	152
S.	75	W.	18
S.	15	E.	80
N.	74	E.	158

Deg.	Perches.
N.	35 E. 64
N.	30 W. 130
N.	55 E. 96
S.	76 E. 62
S.	12 W. 58
S.	44 E. 64
S.	74 E. 120
N.	50 E. 380
N.	41 W. 112 to end of 40 perches of 35th line.
N.	23 E. 116
N.	80 E. 109 to end of 53 perches of 37th line.
N.	69 E. 67 along the 38th line.
S.	81 E. 77
S.	35 E. 40
N.	82 E. 104
N.	2 W. 118
N.	82 E. 128
N.	61 E. 60 to end of 140 perches of 41st line.
S.	85 E. 93 to end of 41st line
N.	48 E. 80 along the 42nd line
N.	75 E. 88 along the 43rd line
S.	63 E. 43
N.	52 E. 120
N.	43 E. 240
N.	46 E. 62
N.	19 E. 40
N.	3 W. 60
N.	76 W. 40
N.	67 W. 232
S.	83 W. 76
S.	61 W. 60
N.	86 W. 88
S.	34 W. 83 to end of 190 perches of 50th line
N.	80 W. 24 to end of 50th line
S.	31 W. 30 along the 51st line
S.	80 W. 38
S.	42 W. 66
N.	78 W. 40
N.	35 W. 100
N.	8 E. 25
N.	80 W. 25
N.	35 W. 302
	W. 216
S.	70 W. 324
N.	65 W. 38
S.	60 W. 48
S.	39 W. 55
S.	5 E. 129
S.	12 E. 70
S.	30 E. 46
S.	61 E. 41
S.	45 E. 69
S.	19 E. 125 to end of 19 perches of 69th line
S.	7 W. 86
S.	43 E. 95 to beginning of 71st line
S.	46 W. 214 along 71st line
N.	56 W. 50 along 72nd line
N.	17 W. 24
N.	44 W. 175
N.	39 E. 134
N.	12 W. 40
N.	14 W. 162
N.	83 W. 64
N.	6 W. 140
S.	43 W. 190
S.	8 W. 106
S.	56 W. 293 and thence along the first line to the Beginning trees. Containing and now laid out for Ten Thousand five hundred and one acres of land to be held of Calverton Manor. Re-

surveyed this 1st day of August, A. D., 1745.  
For me,  
THOMAS CRESAP,  
Deputy Surveyor  
of Prince Georges County.  
(True copy from the original certificate.)

# Star & Sentinel

—:0:—

Tuesday Evening, July 16, 1889.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

### 1787 the Year in which Gettysburg was laid out.

When was Gettysburg laid out?

These several statements are in print:

I. Smull's Legislative Hand Book, which ought to be good authority but in this case is not, says and has said for several years, that it was laid out in 1780.

II. There has been a general impression among our citizens that it was about 1783 or 1784.

III. Bachelder in his book on Gettysburg fixes the date as January 10, 1786.

IV. In one of my letters of 1876, (Letter XII, dated May 24), I expressed the opinion, reasoning from a statement then presumed to be correct, now known to be incorrect, that it was laid out between 1790 and 1793.

V. James Gettys, son of the founder, wrote from Athens, Tennessee, May 2, 1876, that he thought it must have been laid off into a town "near 1790".

I now think all these dates are incorrect, and that the true date is the spring of 1787. I was misled in 1876 as to the date then given by a statement, found on a memorandum, that the lands of Samuel Gettys, father of the founder, were not sold till after his death, which occurred in 1790. But I have since found incontrovertible evidence that they were sold prior to his death, part of them in 1786 and part in 1787.

Samuel Gettys (the father) was possessed in 1783 of 400 acres of land in Cumberland township, 100 acres in Straban, and a small tract in Mountjoy. But he was heavily in debt.

In July Term, 1783, a judgment was entered against him in the York County Court, by the executors of Philip Bentz, to secure a debt of £150; and in January Term, 1784, another judgment was entered by Peter Light (for the use of Henry Weaver), to secure a debt of £6,000. Executions were issued against the 400 acres, which are described as in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of Archibald Tate, Robert Scott, Wm. McPherson and others. Mr. Hartley, of the York Bar, appeared for the Bentz estate and Mr. Smith for the Weaver judgment. Mr. Grier appeared in the latter judgment for Samuel Gettys. The Sheriff made return to October Term 1784, to October Term 1785, to January Term and to April Term 1786, that the property was not sold. But he returned to July Term, 1786, that he had sold two tracts—one of 150 acres, and one of 130 acres, more or less—to Henry Weaver for the sum of £800. The adjoiners of the former tract were Rev. Mr. Dobbin, David Moore and James Gettys; of the latter, Archibald Tate, John McFarland, Robert Scott and James Gettys. This left a third part of the 400 acre tract unsold, which with the Straban and Mountjoy land were sold to James Gettys in April Term, 1787, for £964 10 s. Of this £790 were for the farm subsequently laid out in town lots.

The entire sale of realty thus amounted to £1764 10 s., or less than twenty-five per cent. of the debt with interest and expenses.

I have another paper which shows that in December, 1784, the personal property of Samuel Gettys was sold by the Sheriff to pay certain other executions, and that part of said property was bought by friends who are named and who left the property in the possession of Mr. Gettys for his use.

The realty of 400 acres alluded to included, besides the town plot, the present Alms House Farm; besides, it ran southward along Rock creek up to the old York road, covering "Love Lane" and the tributary lots; and on its west side must have nearly reached the Mummasburg road where it touched the land of William McPherson.

As James Gettys owned property, before his father was sold out, there

might be some doubt remaining as to whether the town was laid down on the western portion of this 400 acre tract sold as the Estate of Samuel Gettys but for the fact that James Gettys's deeds to lot-holders in Gettysburg recite that he got a patent for this land, from the Penns, through their agent, on the 17th day of April, 1787, these lots being part of a farm of 116 acres then conveyed to James Gettys. Samuel Gettys had held the land under a warrant, and both the purchasers procured patents from the Penns after the sale—James Gettys immediately, and Henry Weaver a few years after. Part of the Weaver purchase was patented in 1808, then to Weaver's Assignees, Alexander Russell and Henry Hoke. Weaver was in the Sheriff's hands in 1795, when both these tracts were advertised for sale to satisfy executions. But he appears to have succeeded in staving off his debts for a few years.

It is not probable that James Gettys would undertake to sell town lots until he had a valid title, or that any one would buy them until the title was beyond question. Until April, 1787, the property in question was deeply covered by judgments; and it is not credible that a town could have been laid out upon it till legal sales had divested these liens. So that all the probabilities of the situation point to the fact of record that James Gettys could give no title till after April 17, 1787. But he appears to have acted promptly on getting possession, for by October 16, 1787, we find that Rev. Dr. Dobbin, in making his record of the marriage of Samuel Smith with Jene Caldwell, located them at "Gettystown," which is the first known recognition of the town.

These unquestioned facts justify the confident expression of opinion that the claim for 1780, for 1783, and for 1786 as the year of the plotting of the town is equally erroneous; and that what was the Gettys cross-road from 1767 became "Gettystown" exactly twenty years later, or four years after the close of the Revolutionary war, and two years before the first Legislative movement for the creation of Adams county.

I may add that William Baily was sheriff of York county when these proceedings against Samuel Gettys began, and John Edie when they closed. Wm. Bailey, when elected, lived in Mountpleasant township, on the road from this place to York, in the old deserted stone house on the east bank of Brush Run, then an important point in the east-

ern end. After the expiration of his term as Sheriff, he moved to Baltimore county, where he was living in May, 1797, and was "about fifty years of age." He then signed his name William Bailey, Sen. I suppose he died there.

E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, July 5, 1889.

## Star & Sentinel

—:0:—

Tuesday Evening, August 6, 1889.

### LOCAL HISTORY.

#### Hamiltonban and other Irish names.

Whence the name of Hamiltonban? This has puzzled me for a long time. The name as written in most of our earlier documents is Hamilton's Ban; sometimes as Hamilton's Ban. I could get no clue to its origin, until Dr. Egle, State Librarian, suggested that, as the word "ban" meant a "prohibition," as James Hamilton was the Proprietary's Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania in 1748-'54 and again in 1759-'63, and as Carroll's Tract was then disputed ground between Pennsylvania and Maryland, it was probable that Hamilton, upon the failure of negotiations with the Governor of Maryland might have issued a "ban" against its occupancy by Marylanders. It was suggested that the name Hamilton's "Ban" might have had this origin. The explanation was ingenious and not improbable; but I could not find among the official papers touching these negotiations any paper which would serve as a foundation for this theory. I however acquiesced in it, as a probability—until the last few weeks when I accidentally found a more natural explanation.

This I found in the American Reprint of the New Edinburgh Encyclopædia, (Philadelphia Edition 1818), in the article on Ireland (pp. 437, 440), in which "Hamilton-Bau" is named as one of the towns in the county of Armagh, Ireland.

Other Irish names brought with these settlers and applied in their new home are: Antrim, Armagh, Lurgan, Limerick, Guilford, Coleraine, Londonderry,

Fenarnagh, Milford, Donegal, Raphoe, Letterkeuny, Tyrone, Strabane, Monaghan, Munster, Green Castle, Belfast and Dublin. These names appear in Adams, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Chester, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Lancaster, Mifflin, Montgomery, Perry, Washington, Westmoreland, and York counties, as names of towns or townships.

As to the origin in Ireland of the name Hamilton-Bann, there is little uncertainty. Hamilton is one of the universal names in Ireland. It is represented in all classes—the most powerful as well as the least powerful. The river Bann is a principal river of the island. It rises in County Dow, flows generally north-west, divides the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, and passes impetuously into the sea a few miles below Coleraine. One of the families of Hamilton who lived on the banks of the "Bann" was naturally distinguished from other families of the same name by the suffix Hamilton "of the Bann"—whence, by usage, came the reduced phrase Hamilton-Bann as descriptive of that immediate tract of country. Some of the emigrants to this settlement were, no doubt, from the "Hamilton Bann" region of Ireland, and they applied that name to their new home. With years, it has settled down to our simple Hamiltonban. The name was given to the western end of Lancaster county, prior to 1749, about the same time as the other Irish names were given to the townships of Monaghan, Strabane, and Tyrone. Of the names of townships given after the erection of York county, which was in 1749, none are of Irish origin.

E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, July 29, 1889.

#### Early Roads "West of the Susquehanna."

No. 1 see, —

All of the territory comprised within the present limits of York, Adams, Cumberland and Franklin counties was ceded by the five nations of Indians in a treaty made at Philadelphia, October 11, 1736. Authorized settlements began soon after.

It is interesting to note the laying out of roads through this wilderness, then untracked save with the trails of the

Indians. The first road laid out was from Harris's Ferry (Harrisburg,) through the Cumberland Valley to what was then known as the temporary line and which was about a half mile North of Mason and Dixon's line. I have found in the files of Lancaster county, this record of that road:

We have viewed and laid out the road leading from Harris's Ferry to the Temporary line by courses and distances: To Jas. Silver's spring; to Mr. Hogg's spring; to Randall Chambers's spring; to Archibald McAllister's run; to Robert Dunning's spring; to Shippensburg; to Reynolds's spring; to Conogochego creek; to Falling Spring; to John Mashel's spring; to Thomas Armstrong's spring; to a marked black oak in the Temporary line—being sixty miles 109 ps.

RANDALL CHAMBERS.  
ROBERT DUNNING,  
ROBERT CHAMBERS,  
BENJ'N. CHAMBERS,  
JOHN McCORMICK.

The date is not fully decipherable; but the letters "174" are. I suppose this was in 1741. Randall Chambers, by whose spring the road was located was one of the commissioners; and Benjamin Chambers at Falling Spring was another; which showed either that capable commissioners were scarce, or that there was no contest over the line, or that the Court had no fear that private interest would influence these commissioners.

The next road records are of a less peaceful nature. Ferries and routes clamored for preference. In November, 1741, six commissioners were appointed to lay out a road from the Walnut Bottom by the best and nearest way to Lancaster. This road skirted the north-eastern portion of what is now York county, and apparently had so little interest for some of the viewers as to cause them to decline to act. Hence this record:

1742, May 4—Whereas it pleased the honorable Court last Nov'r to app't Robert McClure, Hance Hamilton, Peter Wilkins, John Corvel, William Baley, Benjamin Chambers to view and lay out a road from the Walnut Bottom the best and nearest way to Lancaster: Now Hance Hambleton, John Corvel and Benjamin Chambers will not be at the pains to assist in laying out the said road, therefore we humbly pray the honorable Court to lay out the sa<sup>d</sup> road and we y<sup>r</sup> humble petitioners shall for you pray.

ROBERT MCCLURE,  
PETER WILKINS,  
WILLIAM BALEY.

1742, May 17—Robert McClure, Peter Wilkins, William Baley, Robert Dunning, Jon. Lockard and Patrick Carson, were appointed to lay out the road.

RICHARD CAIN,  
JOHN RANDLY, { Judges.  
JON. HAY,

1742, August 4—Thos. Wilkins represents that the road has been taken to Nathan Husso's where there is no established ferry and yr petioner lives at an established ferry. He requests that other viewers be app'd. James Crawford, Jno. Bonnet, Jno. Noblet, Jno. Hendricks, Joseph Green and Thos. Reilly were app'd, any four of whom could act.

The result was that the road was laid out from Walnut Bottom near Cumberland county, across the Yellow Breeches creek at the present site of Lisburn, to Nathan Hussey's Ferry near Goldsboro, 30 miles; and in the next year the road was extended from Hussey's Ferry to Thomas Wilkins's Ferry over the Susquehanna below the mouth of Conowago creek, 7½ miles. So that both interests were made happy. Hussey's Ferry, if not "established" in 1742 as claimed, was started in 1740 and many of the Quaker immigrants westward crossed the river at it.

The next contest comes closer to us, and has never had record, I believe. The great road up the Cumberland Valley having been laid out, a direct road east from the Conochogea country through the Marsh creek and Great Conowago settlements became urgent. In May, 1742, this petition was sent to Lancaster:

#### COPY OF PETITION.

To the worshipful the Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Lancaster to be held at Lancaster the fifth Tuesday of May, A. D. 1742.

The petition of many of the inhabitants of the west part of Lancaster county about the waters of Conegocheago, Marsh creek and the parts adjacent, sets forth that they have grate occasion for a road to the town of Lancaster to answer thire Buissness thither and to Philadelphia and other Landings on Navigable waters where publick markets are kept. They therefore pray that proper persons may be appointed who are well acquainted with that part of the country through which the same should pass, to view and lay out a road

from the most westerly settlements on Conegochego by or through Marsh creek to Grate Conawago to the most convenient publick road over Susquehanna, and yr petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever pray.

John Brown, sen.	William Dickson,
John Brown, jun.	Samuel Dixson,
Richard Brown,	Robert Dixson,
Thomas McCarty,	William Colwell,
John King,	William McGrew,
William King.	Finley McGrew,
Richard Procter,	George Hodgson,
Charles Coulson,	William Ruddick,
Darrall Kean,	John Ruddick,
James Roay,	Wm. Ruddick Jones,
Will. Procter,	Solomon Shopoy.

Messrs. Wm. Ruddock,	
Jno. Ruddock,	
Ben. Chambers,	
Richard Proctor,	
John Sharp, and	

Hance Hamilton, were appointed to view and lay out this road.

In August, 1842, this remonstrance was presented to Court:

COPY OF REMONSTRANCE.

To the Honorable Benches of Lancaster, sitting third day of August, 1742.

The Humble Petition of Connawago, Rock creek and Marsh creek Humbly sheweth,

That whereas your Worships have been Pleased to Grant to William Proctur and others an Order for a Road from Connagojgge through ye South Mountain to Lancaster, unknown to us, the cutting of which will be very much to ye disadvantage of ye above settlements and to ye Inhabitants adjacent to them. Most of us has not so much clear Land as yet as will bread our famleys. We therefor Lay our Present circumstance before your Worships hoping that you will put a stop to sa road untill your Petitioners shall be in Better Condition to Cut the Road and your petitioners shall in duty ever pray.

Hugh McKeen,	John Briene,
Walter Buchanan,	James Lowden,
William Black,	Thomas McBrown,
Robert Black,	Hance Hamilton,
John Coks,	Moses Jenkins,
William Wiernian,	Thomas Witherspoon.
John Cokes, jun.,	William Grant,
Samuel McFerren,	Jeans Murfey,
Joshua Konwörthey.	John Murfey,
Thomas Konwörthey,	David Turner,
William Black,	Joseph Farics,
Matthew Black,	Thomas Hosack,
Thomas Naly,	John Moregan,
Samuel Neely,	Samuel Moore,
John Bard,	John Eddy,
William Greor,	Charles Mays,
James Dickson,	John Fletcher,
Dennes Morphy.	Thomas Martin,
Alexander McCarter.	Rob't. McConaghay.
John McCarter,	

This contest was between two lines, both on the north side, which I am not able clearly to indicate. But the petition was apparently for a line too far North to suit the convenience of the mass of the settlers. The remonstrants were the more numerous. The result was a delay of five years in getting any road.

In 1747-'8 two were laid out. The first, in 1747, was the old road through the Chambersburg Gap (then Chambers' Gap, afterwards Black's Gap). It was located about midway between the Menallen and Marsh Creek settlements; lay south of the Conowago creek and skirted the headwaters of Rock creek; deflected southeasterly to pass the site of Hunterstown; crossed the Little Conewago almost on the line of the present turnpike; curved northeasterly through Berwick township, passing by the site of Abbottstown; and intersected at a point five miles west of York, the old Monocacy and York road which was then the highway to Western Maryland and Virginia, passing by Hanover to Littlestown and, midway between, the noted site of the Kitsmiller mill. This road became known in York as the "Marsh creek road"; and the fork between it and the Monocacy road was, in 1792, at Wolf's, five miles out from York.

THE CHAMBERSBURG AND YORK ROAD

—MAY, 1747.

We the subscribers, persons appointed by an order of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court of Qr. Sessions held at Lanc<sup>r</sup> in Feby last, to view and lay out a Road from Conegochee creek the nearest way through the Gap of the Mountain to Lancaster, have pursuant to the said order, viewed and laid out the same by courses and distances, as follows, viz.

Beginning at the plantation of John Mushat, on the road leading from Harris Ferry to Conegochee and Potomac, thence north 78 deg east into a gap thro the Mountain, called Chambers' Gap 3520 per. thence south 55 deg east 320 p, thence east 560 p. to the head of Conegochee Water and 1600 p to the foot of the Mountain, theuse South 74 deg. East 342 p. South 49 East 140, theuse North 85 deg East 1508 p South 64 deg East 1662 p North 83 deg East 356 per N 67 deg East 942 per North 80 deg East 356 p North 52 deg East 540 p North 65 deg East 528 p South 85 deg East 536 North 80 deg East 896 per to the road leading from Monocacy to York town, on the west side of the Susquehanna River.

CHRISTIAN CRAWL,  
JOHN BRYAN,  
BENJAMIN CHAMBERS,  
ALEXANDER LOVE,

JOHN ADLUM.

This is the second road:

THE HAGERSTOWN ROAD, AS FAR EAST  
AS THE HEAD OF ROCK CREEK,  
MAY, 1748.

1747, November—The following petition was presented:

To the Justice &c. of the Quarter Sess. at Lancaster.

The petition of sundry inhabitants on and about Conewago and Marsh Creek sheweth.

That a road is much wanted to be laid out through these settlements into the road lately laid out from Conogochego settlement thro' the gap of the mountains to Yorktown to suit the conveniency of the inhabitants there and also to promote their intercourse with the neighboring Provinces.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that proper persons may be appointed to view and lay out a Road in the most convenient manner from the Temporary line through these settlements into the Road above mentioned, about the head of Rock creek. And yr petitioners shall pray &c.

1748, May—The road was laid out as follows:

The courses and distances of a road ordered by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court of Qr. Sess<sup>n</sup> of Lancaster Nov. 1747 to be laid out thro' Marsh Creek and Conewago settlements into another road leading from Conegochege to York.

Beginning at the temporary line, thence north 64 degrees east, 310 per N 88 E 376 to Thompson's S 79, E 144 to the West branch of Andietum creek N 79 E 300, East 512 to Andietum creek S 71 East 434 to the East branch of Andietum, East 730 to the foot of the mountain N E 300, East 780 to Barnet Peterson's N 70 E 320 N 55 E 520 at the foot of the mountain N 40 E 740 N 55 E 160 N 44 E 280 N 69 E 96 N 84 E 74 N 70 E 440 to Marsh creek N 73 E 660 East 276 to Rock creek N 64 E 226 East 760, to the Road leading from Conegochege to York.

EDWARD NICHOLS,  
JOHN STONER,  
MICHAEL McCLEERY,  
WILLIAM COOPER,  
JOHN WILSON,  
JOHN WITHEROE.

Edward Nichols of this view was

probably the person after whom this Gap was named.

This line is the present road from the Hagerstown Gap to Gettysburg, and

intersected the former line about one mile west of Conewago creek.

As our settlements began in 1737, and '38, it was thus nearly ten years before highways gave the settlers access to their markets—during which time their nearest mill was at York, and the method of moving produce was by pack-mules. And the pack-mule strove to prevent the coming of highways and wagons!

Hunterstown and Gettysburg, which came into rivalry for the county seat fifty-two years later, thus started on equal terms. Hunterstown was on the northern route through Chambers Gap west. Gettysburg was on the southern route through Nichols Gap, southwest.

My next will continue this subject.

E. MCP.

Gettysburg, Sept 14, 1887.

#### ▲ Girl's Story of Gettysburg.

Mrs. Alleman has our sincere thanks for a copy of this excellent narrative we have perused its contents with genuine satisfaction and pleasure and find it to be a very readable book. The events narrated were witnessed by the author when she was a little girl, and having made a deep impression upon her young mind they developed with her growth until to-day they appear clothed in the language of vivid imagination. Our people will no doubt be greatly interested in reading it especially since they are so well acquainted with the author. Below we copy what the Gettysburg Star has to say about it. Read it and then buy a copy. Our limited space prevents us from making a more extended notice at this time.

Many books, pamphlets and newspaper articles have been written on the battle of Gettysburg, but they have been principally devoted to a history of the engagement, description of the battle, movements of troops &c. Of thrilling battles incidents and deeds of valor there has been no end, but comparatively little has been written of the experience of citizens during those three awful days, when they were subjected to the full realization of the horrors of war—when it raged amidst and in their homes. A volume of this description has recently been issued from the press of W. Lake Borland, New York entitled "At Gettysburg, or what a Girl Saw and heard of the Battle," by Mrs. Tillie [Pierce] Alleman, of Selins Grove, Pa. Mrs. Alleman before her marriage was a well known lady of our town, and is a daughter of Mr. James Pierce, who has been noted throughout his long life for his ardent loyalty and devoted patriotism and whose two sons served throughout the war. Mrs. Alleman was quite a young girl at the time of the battle, but her book shows that she was a keen observer and remembers well all she saw and heard during those eventful days.

The literary work of this very readable story is well executed, the authoress telling what she has to say in graceful phrases, not over drawn or exaggerated. Many incidents and facts hitherto unpublished are collected and preserved and will be read with interest not only by the personal friends of Mrs. Alleman, but of hundreds of tourists, many of whom we have heard, in the past, make inquiry as to what they will here learn—how the people of Gettysburg lived during the battle. Her experience varied a thousand-fold was that of our citizens who remained at home. This little book is a valuable and entertaining contribution to the literature of the battle and should be read by every one interested in it. Its merits and we predict for it a large sale. It contains 118 pages, several illustrations and is published at the low price of fifty cents. Mrs. Alleman's statement that Gen. Weed died at Jacob Weikert's house is correct, and can be verified by the highest authority.

#### HIGH TIDE AT GETTYSBURG,

A cloud possessed the hollow field,  
The gathering battle's smoky shield,  
Athwart the gloom the lightning flashed,  
And through the cloud some horsemen dashed,  
And from the heights the thunder pealed.

Then at the brief command of Lee  
Moved out that matchless infantry,  
With Pickett leading grandly down,  
To rush against the roaring crown  
Of those dread heights of destiny.

Far heard above the angry guns  
A cry across the tumult runs—  
The voice that rang through Shiloh's woods  
And Chickamauga's solitudes,  
The fierce South cheering on her sons!

Ah, how the withering tempest blew  
Against the front of Pettigrew?  
A Kansim wind that scorched and singed  
Like that infernal flame that fringed  
The British squares at Waterloo!

A thousand fell where Kemper lead;  
A thousand died where Garnett bled.  
In blinding flame and strangling smoke  
The remnant through the batteries broke  
And crossed the works with Armistead.

"Once more in Glory's van with me!"  
Virginia cried to Tennessee.  
"We two together, come what may,  
Shall stand upon these works to-day!"  
(The reddest day in history.)

Brave Tennessee! In reckless way  
Virginia heard her comrade say:  
"Close round this rent and riddled rag!"  
What time she set her battle-flag  
Amid the guns of Doubleday.

But who shall break the guards that wait  
Before the awful face of Fate?  
The tattered standards of the South  
Were shriveled at the cannon's mouth.  
And all her hopes were desolate.

In vain the Tennesseean set  
His breast against the bayonet!  
In vain Virginia charged and raged,

A tigress in her wrath uncaged,  
Till all the hill was red and wet.

Above the bayonets, mixed and crossed,  
Men saw a great gigantic ghost  
Receding through the battle-cloud,  
And heard across the tempest loud  
The death cry of a nation lost!

The brave went down! Without disgrace  
They leaped to Ruin's red embrace.  
They only heard Fame's thunders wake  
And saw the dazzling sun-burst break  
In smiles on Glory's bloody face!

They fell, who lifted up a hand  
And bade the sun in heaven to stand!  
They smote and fell, who set the bars  
Against the progress of the stars,  
And stayed the march of Motherland!

They stood, who saw the future come  
On through the fight's delirium!  
They smote and stood who held the hope  
Of nation's on that slippery slope  
Amid the cheers of Christendom!

God lives! He forged the iron will  
That clutched and held that trembling hill.  
God lives and reigns! He built and lent  
The heights for Freedom's battlement  
Where floats her flag in triumph still!

Fold up the banners! Smelt the guns!  
Love rules. Her gentler purpose runs.  
A mighty mother turns in tears  
The pages of her battle years,  
Lamenting all her fallen sons!

—Will H. Thompson in *July Century*.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

### THE MANOR OF MASKE-No. 2.

The Settlers' View of the Controversy,  
and the efforts for Legis-  
lative Relief.

To THE EDITOR OF THE STAR AND  
SENTINEL:

The controversy with the Penns, over the settlement of the Manor of Maske, was not closed till 1797—nearly sixty years after it began. Some progress was made in 1765, when, by an arrangement made between the proprietary and Messrs. Agnew and McPherson for the settlers, those who came in prior to 1741 were given patents on payment of the "common terms" for land, (£15 10s Pennsylvania currency per 100 acres), and interest and quit rent from the time of settlement to date. But those who came in after 1741 and before 1765—during which time the Land office was closed against them in retaliation for the resistance of 1741 and 1743, described before—were not covered, the

proprietary only "promising a recommendation" as to them. And their rights and those of others were not secured until 1797, when a contract was made, which with an Act of Assembly then passed, removed all the difficulties.

The justification for the resistance of 1741 and 1743 was that the settlers believed that the attempt to make of this land a Manor was a breach of contract. They "settled" under the proclamation of the Governor issued in 1736 which opened this country to settlement at the ordinary prices. Five years afterwards or less, they were asked to stand by and permit their settlement to be made Manor land which was held at an advanced price. They declined to consent; and in the spirit of the times drove off the surveyors and prevented the act.

All these facts are developed by legislative and other documents. In 1794 the settlers petitioned the legislature, setting forth the facts and asking relief. Their petition was referred

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to a committee consisting of Thomas Bull of Chester, Isaac Ferree of Lancaster, James Kelly of York, John Montgomery of Cumberland, and Mr. Torrence of Fayette, who on the 26th of February of that year made the following report:

The Committee appointed February 12th instant on the petition of a number of the inhabitants of the Manor of Maske in the County of York, made report, which was read as follows, viz:

The Committee to whom was referred the Memorial and petition of the Citizens included in the limits of what is usually called the Manor of Maske in the County of York, Report—

That your Committee have considered this Memorial and the facts therein stated and are of opinion that the situation of a very considerable part of the inhabitants within the aforesaid limits, is peculiarly hard; it appears that in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, a proprietary warrant issued for laying out the aforesaid Manor, to comprehend thirty thousand acres, which was afterwards surveyed, to wit, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, including forty three thousand five hundred acres, and allowances. It also appears that the said survey included a very considerable number of Settlers, who had made settlements previous to the date of said proprietary Warrant, and in pursuance of the then Governor's proclamation for settling the unimproved lands on the

west of the river Susquehanna, many of whom obtained Warrants on the common terms. It appears that the inhabitants aforesaid, complained to the then proprietary, who by his letter dated the 7th March, 1765, directed to Messrs. James Agnew and Robert McPherson, the then agents for the aforesaid inhabitants, informed them that all the settlers, previous to the date of the aforesaid Proprietary Warrant, should have and enjoy their lands on the common terms, and promised a commendation in favor of those who had made settlements after the date of the said proprietary warrant, and previous to the Survey aforesaid. It appears to your Committee, that a report on the subject of quit rents has been made by another committee; it therefore only rests with your Committee, to take into consideration the situation of the settlers previous to the date of said Proprietary Warrant. Your committee submit the following resolution—

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorizing and requiring the present officers of the Land-Office of this State upon application, to grant a patent or patents to each & every of the inhabitants included within what is usually called the Manor of Maske in the County of York; provided such inhabitant or inhabitants shall prove a legal title in him or them, previous to the date of the proprietary Warrant for laying out said Manor; also requiring the aforesaid officers of the Land-Office aforesaid to give due notice to the late proprietary, or their agent or agents, upon receiving such applications, and a fair hearing before the Board of Property, if required: also giving the right of ap-

peal to the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth to either party.

The journal of the House shows that on the 6th of March Mr. John Penn, the younger, remonstrated against this report, and against the claim as "illegal and unconstitutional," inasmuch as the legislature is requested to divest the heirs of the proprietaries of those rights and that remnant of property which had been secured to them by law.

On the 19th of March, the petition was re-committed to the committee, which was enlarged by the addition of Mr. James McLane of Franklin and Mr. Cadwallader Evans of Montgomery. But no further action was taken.

The subject was further considered in 1795; and in 1796 a committee consisting of Richard Tittermary of Philadelphia, John Chapman of Bucks, Matthias Barton of Lancaster, William McPherson of York, Charles Shoe-

maker of Berks and Jonas Preston of Delaware, reported favorably and in almost the identical words of the report of 1794. Rev. John Black, Alexander Russell and Alexander Cobean stated the demands of the settlers in this letter, which is an original document not hitherto printed:

To Messrs. William McPherson & William Miller, Esqs., members of the House of Representatives in the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:

A number of The inhabitants of the Manor of Maske met, on Friday last, according to advertisement, & took into consideration the subject contained in their Petition respecting said Manor, which now lies undetermined before the House. The report of their deliberations they appointed us to communicate to you, viz:

They authorize & request you to press the Assembly to take up & decide upon their Petition as soon as possible—but in deciding thereon, they insist that the Assembly shall grant the prayer of their Petition fully & precisely as it stands; that they shall extinguish the Proprietary claims to all & every part of said Manor, & set all the inhabitants on an equal footing—That, in supposition of the Assembly's opening the Land Office of the State thus to all the inhabitants of the Manor, they shall throw off the interest of 25 years, the period that the Office was formerly unjustly shut against the said inhabitants, & to which, they think, they have a farther claim, as, by being left under Proprietary Claims, they were cut off from the opportunity of patenting their lands with certificates, *an advantage which the rest of the State enjoyed.* Nevertheless, if the Assembly shall pass a Law admitting the holders of unpatented Lands, & the inhabitants of said Manor among them, to purchase from the State at the rate of £10 per hundred, in that case, you are authorized to waive the consideration of deducting Interest for the period above mentioned.

If the Assembly shall not be disposed to grant these Terms, as aforesaid, you are also impowered & requested to withdraw the said Petition from the House, & to obtain all the papers & documents, relative thereto, which were laid before them, & that, before the end of the present session.

With due respect, we are  
Gentlemen, your friends  
& humble servts.

JOHN BLACK,  
A. RUSSELL,  
ALEX. COBEAN.

Marsh Creek, Jan'y 18th, 1796.

This effort also proved unavailing, and the legislature adjourned without action.

E. MCP.

Gettysburg, May 15, 1886.

## THE MANOR OF MASKE-No. 3.

The Settlement of the Manor of Maske  
Controversy in 1797, and the  
Agencies which effect ed it.

EDITOR STAR AND SENTINEL:

The failures of previous efforts had satisfied the settlers that the path to success was a compromise with the Penns whose influence had hitherto defeated them. And in the latter part of 1796 a movement in that direction was begun. Rev. John Black and Alexander Cobean were made the Commissioner to represent the settlers. These commissioners met Edward Physick, Esq., of Philadelphia, agent for the Penns, and after several interviews made the subjoined "agreement," of which the record is now in York county:

Articles of Agreement, indented and made this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, Between The Honorable John Penn Esq. one of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and The Honorable Richard Penn Esq. brother of the late John Penn deceased, who was the other of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, by Edmund Physick, of the City of Philadelphia, Esq. their attorney, duly constituted by letters of attorney, bearing date the fourteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and nine-six, Recorded at Philadelphia; in Letter of Attorney Book No. 5, page 332 &c., of the one part; and the subscribers hereto, settlers on Part of the Tract of Land, commonly called or known by the name of the "Manor of Maske," Situate in the County of York, in the State of Pennsylvania, of the other part.

Whereas, on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and forty one, a warrant was issued for laying off, for the use of the former Proprietaries of Pennsylvania *Thirty Thousand Acres of Land*, in York County aforesaid, in pursuance whereof, the said Manor or reputed Manor, containing *Forty Three Thousand Five Hundred Acres*, was surveyed, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty six.

And whereas, previous to the date of the said warrant, divers persons had made settlement on said Tract, and between the date of the said warrant and the survey made in pursuance thereof, the whole or the greater part of the residue of the said Tract was likewise settled on.

And whereas, divers persons have

obtained, from the former Proprietaries, warrants for parts of the aforesaid Tract, and have paid to the use of the Proprietaries, parts of the purchase money.

And whereas, doubts have arisen with respect to the rights of the said John Penn and Richard Penn claiming under the said warrant any part of the land surveyed thereon, which was improved by any person, or persons, previous to the date of the same, or of any part of the purchase money, principal or interest, for any parts, so previously settled on, or improved, under any warrant or warrants, taken out or obtained by any such settlers.

And whereas, doubts have likewise been suggested, with respect to the right of the said John Penn and Richard Penn claiming of such settlers, who settled on and improved parts of the said Tract of Land, between the date of said warrant and the date of the survey made in pursuance thereof, more than the common land price or terms.

And whereas, the said parties to these presents, being willing and desirous that all controversies, at law, respecting the said premises shall be avoided, have therefore, agreed and made the following compromise, to wit:

*First,* All those parts and parcels of the said Manor, for which patents, or deeds have not been granted shall, without distinction, be granted, on the same terms, that is to say, at the rate of fifteen pounds ten shillings, in gold or silver money current in Pennsylvania, per hundred acres, without quit rent.

*Second,* Interest on the purchase money of the lands occupied, prior to the date of the said Proprietary warrant shall commence with the respective settlements and proceed to the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and forty one, when it shall cease to be charged, till the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and sixty five; that is, for the space of twenty four years, being the period during which the said office was shut, as is alleged, from which it shall proceed to the time of final settlement, credit to be duly given for any intermediate payments, that may have been made to the late or former Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

*Third,* Interest on the purchase money of the land settled on, after the date of the said Proprietaries' warrant shall commence, on the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five and proceed to the time of final settlement.

*Fourth,* Simple interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be computed in all cases.

*Fifth,* The said parties to these presents, of the second part, each for himself or herself, his or her heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant to procure the tract of land by him or

her improved on and claimed, to be duly and regularly surveyed, at his or her own cost and expense, and that Moses McClain, of York County, shall be the officer employed for the purpose, whose return shall be accepted, by the said parties of the first part, and the said parties of the second part, shall procure a complete general draft showing each of the said settler's lot, to be made, by the said Moses McClean, and deliver such general plan to the said

parties of the first part, or their general agent, on or before the first day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, they, the said parties of the first part, paying the cost of making such general plan.

*Sixth,* Each of said parties, of the second part, for himself, or herself, his or her heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, on, or before, the first day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, to pay unto said John Penn and Richard Penn, their certain attorney, heirs, executors or administrators, in the city of Philadelphia, one full third part of the amount of his or her tract of land, hereby contracted for, agreeable to the terms aforesaid, and secure to said John Penn and Richard Penn, their executors, administrators and assigns (in the proportions they are entitled to the same), by bonds and mortgage, on the premises, the remaining two thirds part thereof, on the first day of April one thousand and seven hundred and ninety nine, and the other half on April first one thousand eight hundred, with two years interest on said last payment, or instalment.

The said parties of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators do covenant, with each of the said parties of the second part, that upon his or her paying the full third part of the amount of his or her tract of land, and giving security, as aforesaid, for the remainder of their amount, in manner and form as aforesaid, on or before the first day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, that they will, by deed of conveyance, grant, convey and assure unto, and to the use of, each of such of said parties of the second part, his or her heirs and assigns, all their estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, of and in the parcel of land to be returned for him, or her, by the said Moses McClean, as aforesaid, with the appurtenances, free of any exceptions or reservations whatever, as to mines or quit rents. Provided always, and it is hereby understood, and agreed, by and between the said parties, that the cost of drawing the deed to and mortgage bonds from, each of the said parties of the second part, is to be paid by the parties of the second part. Provided also, and it is hereby further de-

clared, that no part or parts of the said Manor, for which patents or deeds, have already been granted, or issued, is contemplated by the present compromise, and agreement. And it is hereby expressly declared and agreed, by and between the said parties, that the said parties of the first part, are not to guarantee the title to be made to the parties of the second part, or either of them, against any claim whatever, save only against themselves, the said parties of the first part, and their heirs, and all claiming or to claim, by, from or under them, or either of them, and that each of the said parties of the second part, shall and will accept such, at his, or her, or their own risque, or hazard, with respect to the claim or title of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, if any, in to or out of the premises:

Lastly for the true and faithful performance of all and singular, the articles, convenants, clauses and things, hereinbefore contained, the said parties to these presents do mutually bind themselves their heirs executors and administrators respectively, each unto the other, or others of them, firmly by these presents. In witness whereof, the said parties have here unto interchangably, set their hands and seals, dated the day and year first above written.

JOHN PENN [SEAL]  
RICHARD PENN [SEAL]  
BY THEIR ATTORNEY  
EDMUND PHYSICK [SEAL]

Acknowledged before Isaac Howell, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, by Edmund Physick, attorney in fact, on the sixth day of May 1797.

Not signed or acknowledged by any of the parties of the second part, so far as the Record here shows.

This "agreement" it was determined should be submitted on the first Wednesday in April, 1797, to the people of the Manor for ratification or rejection. Meanwhile this important question arose: The Penns, through their agent, refused to give a warrantee title for the lands, and were willing to bind only themselves, their heirs and representatives. The doubt was, whether the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would release any claim which it might be supposed to have under the act of November 27, 1779, "for vesting the estates of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania in this Commonwealth." Legal advice was taken, and J. Ingwersoll, Esq., of Philadelphia, responded as follows to the questions asked:

1. Whether in your opinion there is a necessity for any such application to the assembly?

I do not think that there is an absolute necessity, but I think it a matter of expedience and propriety.

2—or whether any future Legislature could invalidate such titles as the Agent will give after what has been done?

I do not think that a Legislature of this Commonwealth, could in future invalidate such Titles, after omitting to assert their claims upon notice of the Treaty entered into with Messrs Penns for the purchase of the Land

J. INGERSOLL

This advice was sought, under the instructions given in the following letter from the Commissioners who were appointed by the settlers to direct the proceedings:

MARSH-CREEK Feb'y, 17th, 1797.

SIR, After the receipt of your letter to Mr. Russel, a few of the Inhabitants of the Manor met at Mr. Edie's, and came to the following conclusions—

That without waiting for the signature of the people of the Manor we, as commissioners should address a petition to the Legislature, and commit it to your management, with this instruction that you should not present it without a moral certainty that it would be granted, and that too, in the present sessions.

It was thought proper that you should make the measure known to Mr. Physick—and engage him, if he would consent, to accompany our petition with a short one of his own to the same purpose: which perhaps would give it the more weight with the Legislature.

It was also thought advisable that you and Mr. Physick should, before you apply to the Assembly at all, consult Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Rawle whether in their opinion there is a necessity for any such application to the Assembly, or whether any future Legislature could invalidate such titles as the Agent will give, after what has been done. If these Gentlemen should be clearly of opinion that such titles could not be unsettled by a future Legislature, it would be best not to hazard an application to the Assembly if there was any reason at all to fear the issue—But if you could be certain the Legislature would pass such a Law as we petition for, we would prefer it to the opinion of all the Attorneys in the Union. You will therefore consult these Attorneys or not, according as you find a certainty or a hazard in obtaining the Law petitioned for.

The first wednesday in April is appointed for the people of the Manor to meet for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting our agreement. Before that time we wish something decisive could be done respecting the above particulars—And we shall be glad to hear from time to time your progress therein.

We are, sir, with due respect

Yours &c

JOHN BLACK  
ALEX COBEAN

HON<sup>ble</sup> WM MACPHERSON.

The following letters, also hitherto unpublished, state the remaining facts connected with this legislation. The first two I found among family papers, and the last was furnished me by the

Pennsylvania Historical Society:

PHILADA March 9th, 1797

DR. SIRS

On receiving your letter and petition I weighted on Mr. Physick to consult him on our Manor business but it was four days before I could receive any satisfaction but at length some of our members thought it was very proper that we should consult Mr. Ingersoll which we did, and his opinion was favorable, though he thought it advisable to Bring the business before the Legislature which I did and got Mr. Ingersoll to draw the bill and it has passed the House of Representatives on the second reading without any opposition it will be taken up to morrow morning and passed I shall attend to it carefully when it goes to the Senate but I have not the smallest doubt of its passage there—I shall inclose you a Bill for your satisfaction which bill I think will answer every purpose that we wish to contemplate as soon as it becomes a Law I shall let you know. I am doubtfull I shall not be with you on the first Wednesday in April as I think the Assembly will not rise till about that time but I expect to be.

I am with due respect  
your humble servant

WILLIAM MCPHERSON.

To Rev. John Black and  
Alexander Cobeau, Commissioners.

MARSH-CREEK, March 17th, 1797.  
DEAR SIR.

Yours of the 10th inst., by the Post, came duly to hand. It is very satisfactory to learn that the Manor business is in so favorable a train in the Legislature—We hope the issue will crown our wishes; and we entertain not the least doubt of your faithful attention to the Bill, so that it may be enacted into a Law in time to be communicated to the Inhabitants on the 5th of next month.

The necessity of the Law being passed in time to be known at that meeting, may be urged as a plea to hasten the passage of the Bill through the Legislature.

It would give us satisfaction to see you at the proposed meeting. If the Assembly should not rise in time for this, possibly you might obtain leave of absence so much sooner as to answer this purpose; provided you would think it an object worth while, and it would suit your other views and circumstances, of which you must be the judge.

Should anything further turn up that

would be useful for us to know, you will not fail to communicate it.

Sir, your humble serv't. &c.

HON<sup>ble</sup> WM. MCPHERSON.

PHILADELPHIA 18 April 1797.  
GENTLEMEN:

I feel great pleasure in being able to acquaint you with the progress of a negotiation, between the persons settled and living on the Lands within the Manor of Maske in York County, and myself in your behalf, which has met with the approbation of the Legislature, and will, I have no doubt, put into your Chest a very considerable sum of money. Perhaps £16,000 would not be too much to suppose.

It was sufficiently disclosed to me, that the settlers in general were disposed to believe, they could get better titles to their lands from the State than you had power to grant, and therefore had applied to the State to become purchasers, but during the suspension of this business, some persons concerned thinking a conference with me might be proper, for considering more fully what conduct would be best to pursue, recommended to the consideration of the settlers, the appointment of two or three of their number, to meet me for the purpose of consultation, consistently with such instructions, as they might judge proper to intrust them with. This being agreed upon, I shortly afterwards had the pleasure of receiving a visit at Philada from the Gentlemen appointed.

At our first interview I was shewn a number of papers respecting Maske Manor, several of which I soon recollect to have seen formerly, and among them were the Copies of two opinions much in disfavour of your right, signed by two Lawyers of well known and acknowledged abilities and reputation. Our next meeting followed soon afterwards, and our conversation at this time was engrossed on the subject and terms of a compromise, to be accompanied with such management, as would make the settlers secure in their titles, and you in the money you might receive. You will see these terms fully specified in the Copy inclosed of the agreement I have executed. The people were determined against any reserve of Quit Rent, and agreed with me about inserting a General Warrantee in their Deeds. I found it impossible to oppose, with any effect, their expectations as to Quit Rent, but absolutely refused such a Warrantee.

In some future conferences it appeared prudent, that the Assembly should be acquainted with our proceedings and designs in a plain and open manner. This was done by the presentation of a Petition, signed by the Representatives of the Settlers, setting forth, that they were in treaty with you for the purchase of their Lands, on terms satisfactory, fair and just, and praying the As-

sembly to remove the only impediment, which retarded our agreement, namely, my unwillingness to guarantee your title against the claims of the State, which they were pleased to do, by passing an act, entitled "An Act to release all claims on the part of the Commonwealth to certain Lands within the Manor or reputed Manor of Maske in the County of York." I inclose the Act in the form it passed in the House of Assembly, and in the same form nearly it passed the Senate, but in the 35th line, your names John Penn and Richard Penn, being vested in the rights of the late Proprietaries, were inserted in the room of the words "late Proprietaries." In the following parts of the Act the letter s was added to the word "line."

I think you will like to know, that no objection was made to passing the Act in either House. I trust you will believe me to be, as usual, Gentlemen

E. P.

HBLE JOHN PENN AND HBLE RICH'D PENN.

The Commonwealth having given its release in March, 1797, the only remaining difficulty was removed; the settlers on the Manor ratified the "agreement" in April; and the long controversy was closed.

I find among my grandfather's papers, that he paid Mr. Ingersoll a fee of forty dollars for the professional opinion above quoted—of which Mr. Physick paid one-half and the settlers the other; and that he paid January 25, 1798, \$56 for fourteen deeds for settlers drawn by Frederick Beates for execution by the Penns' agent, being at the rate of \$4 each.

During the next session of the Legislature, December 14, 1797, petitions were presented from persons resident adjoining or near the Manor of Maske, stating that they have felt all the inconveniences of those who actually hold lands within the Manor, and praying an exoneration of twenty-five years' interest on the purchase money of their estate—being from 1741 to 1766, during which time the land office was closed to them, on the theory that they were within the lines of the designed Manor not then surveyed. In 1799, a favorable report was made by the committee to whom it was referred, but I have not found the record of final favorable action. Respecting this class of claims, I append an interesting letter written by John Agnew to William McPherson, Esq., who was still a member of the

Legislature:

WILLIAM MCPHERSON, ESQ.:

SIR—James Scott, handed me the list of names given to you with the petition to the assembly, informing me, that a

Committee was appointed on that business and that you desired, the oath of two or three of them Concerned, whether the Land office was shut to them supposing them to be in the manor of Mask: I find by looking on the List, the persons therein named are dead, or removed unto other parts, whether the present holders Could take an oath to answer the end proposed I know not, But the matter is an undoubted fact & Could be proven several ways to Satisfaction, would time admit. I could not attend to it at present, I got the act. only yesterday of it, & heard you were to set out upon Tuesday next—There is a List of the names in the Proprietarys office in Philadelphia, who entered their Lands about the year 1765—in order to obtain warrants, in pursuance of an agreement entered into by the Proprietarys agents, & your father & mine. The bounds of the manor were not then known, for the manor was not Run till after the agreement, & the entrys were made, The office did not know their own bounds, therefore kept all back, from they attempted to Run it in the year 1741 (I think) until the fore-said agreement took place which was in the year 1765 (I believe) all which time the office was shut against granting any warrants to any allowing they might be in the manor. I believe all the warrants granted before the actual Running of the manor mentions supposed to be in the manor of mask, but are now not comprehended in it, which plainly shews the people comprehended in the List mentioned Looked upon themselves in one view. The nature of the thing in the whole Circumstances of it plainly shews that they Looked in one view, both by themselves, & the Proprietarys Agents Sir—if a prooff will absolutely be Required, I suppose it can be had having further time. Let not the thing Cease for want of it, send me a few lines Concerning it in case such is needed.: But by having Recourse to the List in the office & Looking how warrants were granted at first & viewing it in all the Circumstances I think it will plainly appear to you that the people entitlled to enter their Lands were all comprehended in one view.

from yours &c.

JNO AGNEW.

It was a coincidence that the writer of this letter and the person to whom it was written were the sons of the Agnew and the McPherson who in 1765, as the settlers' agents, made the first approach to the adjustment of this difficulty.

Reviewing all the facts in the case, I think it must be confessed that unde-

dived censure has been bestowed upon the men who in 1741 and 1743 objected to the commission of a wrong upon themselves and who with little yet sufficient force prevented in its incipiency the act which if done would have greatly aggravated the situation and added to their disabilities. In all the subsequent negotiations, it was conceded by every body that they were equitably entitled to their land upon the payment of "common terms."

Their further claim that interest on unpaid sums due for land could not equitably be demanded for the twenty-five years they were deprived of the opportunity of payment, by the closing of the Land office against them, was also conceded to be just. And those two claims were the very essence of their position from first to last. E. MCP.

GETTYSBURG, May 17, 1886.

### The First Movement for a Prohibitory Law in Adams County.

#### Action of the Temperance Convention of 1836.

In view of the interest attaching to the Temperance Question, a reminiscence of the year 1836 may not be without interest.

A County Temperance Convention was held in that year, March 5, in the Presbyterian church, then situated on Washington street, on the south-west corner of Railroad street and opposite the present H. & G. railroad station. This Convention was made up of delegates from various organizations. Amos McGinley of Fairfield was elected chairman; Adam Wirt of Mountjoy and James McCosh, Jr., of York Springs Secretaries.

The delegates from Gettysburg and vicinity were Rev. Messrs. Watson,

Ruthrauff and Bond; and George Smyser, John F. Macfarlane and Edwin A. Atlee.

From the "Young Men's Association of Gettysburg" were John R. Edie, A. R. Stevenson, R. F. McConaughy, H. Miller, John Swope, A. Kitzmiller.

From the "Conowago Association" were Jacob Cassatt, Sr., Robert McIlhenny, Hugh McIlhenny, Isaac Montfort, James Major, John Felty.

From "Rock Creek," were Rev. R. S. Grier, Francis Allison, James Barr, Geo. Guinn, Wm. McCurdy, John Wilson (of C.)

From "Fairfield" were Amos McGinley, Esq., John Eicker, John McGinley, David Witherow, Washington Blythe, Maxwell Shields.

From "Mountjoy," were James McAllister, Robert Young, Josiah Benner, H. Houghtelin, Jr., Adam Wirt, John B. Houghtelin.

From "Union Seminary" were Capt. John Neely, John Elliott, M. M. Neely, John Spangler, Johnson Neely.

From "Petersburg (Y. S.)" were Wm. B. Brandon, Jas. McCosh, Jr., Geoerge Gardner, Leonard Marsden.

"Pennsylvania College" sent James R. Keiser, John Heck, James L. Schock, Edward Frey, Philip Williard, John Leas.

There were reported 900 members of the various Societies--of which 290 were in "Gettysburg and vicinity;" 100 in the "Young Men's Association of Gettysburg;" 103 in "Rock Creek;" 96 in Fairfield; 75 in Petersburg; 65 in Conewago; 40 "Flohr's Church;" 20 in "Oxford;" 25 in "Rock Chapel;" 28 in "Union Seminary;" and 18 in Mountjoy.

The proceedings disclose the existence of two views in the Convention; and the record is interesting in the light of the developments which the discussion of Temperance has at last produced.

After the adoption of some resolutions felicitating themselves on what has been accomplished--

Josiah Benner offered these resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we consider the sale of Ardent Spirits now practiced in our houses of public entertainment, as productive of much physical and moral evil--therefore

*Resolved*, That we will refuse our names and influence to any petition asking for License to sell Ardent Spirits."

These led to debate. Messrs. Benner and Wirt supported them. Messrs. Cassatt, Smyser and others opposed them. The arguments of the former are not stated. The point of the latter was that the "resolutions were too prescriptive, and censuring those engaged

in the sale of ardent spirits."

The first resolution was amended—apparently on motion of Rev. Mr. Watson—so as to read as follows, and was then passed:

"Resolved, That we consider the sale of Ardent Spirits as a drink productive of much physical and moral evil."

The specific reference to "houses of entertainment" was omitted; and Mr. Benner's second resolution was then voted down.

Mr. Wirt was not daunted by the fate which befell Mr. Benner's resolutions, and offered three others which were more pronounced:

1st. That the sale of intoxicating drinks in houses of public entertainment is productive of much physical and moral evil, and of no physical and moral good.

2nd. That such sale is a "public nuisance which ought to be abandoned without delay."

3rd. That it is submitted to all friends of temperance in Adams county to petition for a law to "prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks in all our houses of public entertainment."

The report says, the resolutions were, after discussion, negatived.

A resolution was then adopted, offered by Rev. Mr. Watson, recommending that the pledge of all Temperance Societies should comprehend, "abstinence from the use of vinous liquors as a beverage," as well as "from distilled liquors merely"—such extension of pledge being necessary to the removal of drunkenness and to the preservation of the sober.

It is worth noting that this Convention was a strong body and well represented the intelligence of the County; that there were several ministers in it and many laymen of prominence and influence; and that the two aggressive Temperance men were among the laymen, from the county, and both from Mountjoy township. Josiah Benner and Adam Wirt placed themselves on record, fifty-three years ago, in favor of a law to "prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all our houses of public entertainment"—and this on the ground that such sale was an evil and a public nuisance.

They were much ahead of their times. Even Maine had not then passed a prohibitory law, and the Temper-

ance men of this region had hardly got beyond the point of abstinence from distilled liquors, but were then asked to include in their pledge abstinence from vinous liquors.

The remarkable facts of this Convention deserve to be rescued from oblivion; and this appears to be the fitting opportunity.

E. McL.

GETTYSBURG, June 1, 1889.

#### An Ancient Local Worthy.

The Greensburg *Tribune-Herald* of October 1 contains a very interesting sketch of Rev. Francis Laird, who had an unbroken pastorate of a half century in the Poke Run and Murrysville congregations in Westmoreland county. The pastorate began June 24, 1800, and ended June 21, 1850. The sketch was read at a Centennial celebration, on the 22d of September last, and was by F. L. Stewart of Murrysville, a grand-son of Mr. Laird.

The ancestors of Mr. Laird were early settlers in our Upper Conewago settlement, and Mr. Laird was born on the banks of that creek, "across the meadow and within easy call" of the house of the McConaughy family where, "in Mr. Laird's early years lived his friend and pupil," afterwards Rev. Dr. David McConaughy, President of Washington College. As Dr. McC. was born in 1775, this statement indicates that Mr. Laird was born about 1771. His grand father was John Laird who died in 1766, and was buried in Sanders's graveyard, and over whose grave there still exists in fine preservation the carving of a curious coat of arms bearing, as a device upon the shield, severed limbs and spouting blood—a memento of ancient times across the water. The Lairds remained in the old neighborhood for many years, as I find among the assessed residents of Franklin township in 1799, John Laird for 654 acres, William Laird for 744 acres, also single men John Laird, William Laird and Robert Laird. There are citizens still here who remember this John Laird, who died or left the neighborhood about 1830.

Francis Laird was given by his parents an academic education, after which he had charge for three years of Big Spring Academy, Cumberland county. He then entered Dickinson College in 1792 and graduated in 1794, with distinction as the "best classical scholar in the institu-

tion." He studied theology under Dr. Cooper at Middle Spring, and was licensed by Carlisle Presbytery in 1797. He went to Western Pennsylvania, and labored first in the mountains of Fayette county. He married Miss Mary Moore of Congruity, and on the 24th of June, 1800, was settled by Redstone Presbytery. He died on the 6th of April, 1851, shortly after his resignation.

His career as a pastor bears a striking resemblance to that of Rev. Dr. William Paxton, as outlined at the late Marsh creek centennial. Each was in active pastorate about a half century, in a rural congregation, and strongly impressed himself upon his people.

Mr. Laird and Mr. McConaughy, boys together in our county, died in Western Pennsylvania within two years of each other.

E. MCP.

## The Jesus

D. K. & J. C. WAGNER,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SHIPPENSBURG, PENN'A:

Friday Morning, August 23, 1889.

### To Gettysburg Over the Famous Tape-Worm Railroad—Some of its Citizens.

To the late James Nill, Esq., of Chambersburg, is credited the epithet "Tape-Worm" to the railroad projected by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, from Gettysburg to a point touching Maria Furnace, in the mountains north of that Borough. The proposed route was represented as being exceedingly sinuous, and Mr. Nill, being an ardent Democrat away back in the forties, was letting the Whigs have it right and left in a speech he was making at Chambersburg, and among other items of extravagance, he brought up Stevens' Railroad project, and in order to throw ridicule on the enterprise, he compared it to a tape-worm, a representation of which was portrayed by Dr. Jayne on the cover of his Medical Almanac. Porter was elected Governor, the appropriations ceased, and for fifty years the "tape-worm" road was dormant, until Gen. J. M. Hood, President and Manager of the Western Maryland Railroad, gave it vitality, and for some weeks past it has been open to the traveling and pleasure-loving public, and besides displaying skillful engineering, it combines the beautiful and picturesque in very harmonious proportions.

A few days since, Mr. Geo. B. Cole, Mr. John W. McPherson, directors of the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad,

Capt. John F. McCrae and a representative of THE NEWS, boarded the 6:32 a.m. train and were soon skimming across the valley. A light mist at first obscured distant objects, but as the train reached higher altitudes this vanished, and the beauty and grandeur of the Valley spread out in Autumnal luxuriance on all sides. The ride from Shippensburg to Blue Ridge has been so often related through these columns, that we must desist, for the new features of the road commences at Highfield, a point on the main stem where the road branches off to Gettysburg. Highfield is a little over half a mile west of Blue Ridge Summit. The road bed is first-class in every particular, and is about fifteen miles in extent, and was about one year in building. The principal feature noticeable along the route, and one of considerable interest, is that it is substantially the line which had been already graded for the eastern ascent up the Blue Ridge by the old Gettysburg Railroad, projected by the Hon. Thad Stevens. At two points deviations from the old road were made, in order to avoid a high trestle and a tunnel. There is one tunnel, about six hundred feet long, through solid rock, seventy-two feet of which has been arched to make the roof more secure. Considerable work was done on the old Stevens line, which is said to have cost the State of Pennsylvania about \$800,000 before the work was abandoned about fifty-two years ago. Seven and one half miles of the eastern end—from Gettysburg to Ortanna—was laid by the old Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Company about five years ago. In order to ascend from Jack's Mountain, the grade being so heavy, a long horseshoe, the sides of which continue nearly parallel for three-quarters of a mile, had to be constructed, and forms one of the most attractive sections of the road. A grain elevator has been put up at Fairfield Station, in the agricultural region known as Carroll's Tract. The old Maria Furnace, once the property of Thad Stevens, to which the iron ore was brought, is one of the interesting sights. This old furnace stack is now a ruin, and can be noticed along the track on the right hand side, going east. One half of the stack is standing and the wall of the bridge house remains erect. Many of the tenant houses are empty and going to ruin, and the surroundings betoken desolation and decay.

The crossing points on the mountains are at an altitude of from three to six hundred feet, and the views are truly exhilarating. The old "Tape-worm" can be traced almost constantly from Fairfield to Gettysburg, and it will be plainly noticed that the sobriquet attached to it was altogether out of place. This route in the near future must become the popular one to Gettysburg, for in point of romance and picturesqueness it fully compares with the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Alleghenies, and excels it in having two complete horse shoe curves or bends. The road bed is up to standard, the coaches new, and the train hands are politeness personified.

The party reached Gettysburg at an early hour, and being chaperoned by Capt. J. F. McCrae, who is a "native and to the man

ner born," it first halted at the McClelland House, which is presided over by that prince of heavy weight landlords, Simon Diller, who knows how to extend a cheerful welcome to every guest that crosses his threshold. The McClelland House has been greatly enlarged and refurnished throughout.

This battle seared town boasts of a number of distinguished citizens, both past and present, but it is of the latter we have only to deal—and none stands more prominent than Judge Russel, who is somewhat advanced in his eighty-ninth year, and is considered the crack pool player and best judge of a cigar among the coterie in which he circulates. May a bright future attend you. Hon. David Wills was found to have more on hand than he could conveniently attend to, but his patience and urbanity carried him through quite gracefully. Judge Wills, at this time, is President of the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad Extension and director of one or two other railroad corporations, which recently have been occupying his time closely; and then it was court week and he had a number of cases on the docket, and last, but not least, he had an over dose of hay fever, which of itself was sufficient to distract a saint. We left with the Judge our sympathy and hope for a speedy recovery. The party entire, paid their respects to the venerable editor of the Gettysburg Compiler, Mr. H. J. Stahle, who has been at his post, in season and out of season, for a period of forty-five years, and his sparkling eye and cheerful converse, betoken that many years of editorial usefulness are in store for his numerous patrons in Adams County. Why Mr. Stahle has never accepted a nomination for Congress, we can't say, but he can get it for the asking. Probably there is more power in the Compiler office than in a seat in Congress.

Hon. Ed. McPherson, so long clerk of the National House of Representatives, is a prominent citizen of this Borough. He has just completed a handsome business block, known as the "Star and Sentinel Building." It is located on Baltimore Street and contains three stories. The front is iron and glass, and the first floor contains business rooms, and the upper floors will be used for offices and society-rooms, many of which are already occupied.

Capt. J. H. Skelly occupies a room on Baltimore Street, and the party found him mapping out a coat on the surface of a fine piece of cloth for one of Gettysburg's most fastidious society men. Captain Skelly carries on the tailoring on the old time way, and his skill as a crook and garment fitter is of the very best.

Doctor Horner and his pleasant family were next visited, all of whom were found in excellent health, and from them came scores of inquiries about the people of Shippensburg. Dr. Felty was in his office and with whom courtesies were exchanged. Mr. G. Fin. Elliott, whose handsome grocery store is on Chambersburg Street, cannot fail to attract attention. Mr. Elliott stands at the head of the grocery trade in this Borough and he well deserves the patronage of the public.

These personal allusions would not be

complete without mentioning the presence of Col. Joseph S. Gitt, who accompanied the party from Highfield to Gettysburg. Col. Gitt was rodman when the "Tape Worm" was surveyed and the line located, and imparted much useful and highly interesting information. He was many years since publisher and editor of a newspaper in Carlisle, and has a most extensive acquaintance. He is a man full of vigor and enthusiasm, and if his years have accumulated to four score his vivacity and happy disposition plainly indicates that time has dealt kindly with him.

The party having taken in the battle field and its monuments, all the time the party had to spare was absorbed, and many of the worthies of Gettysburg will have to be passed by at this time unnoticed.

We must leave the attractions of the battle field for another occasion. Suffice it to say that new avenues have been opened and many new and beautiful monuments adorn the field, making it well worthy a visit from every American citizen.

## Star & Sentinel

—:o:—

Tuesday Evening, August 27, 1889.

### U. P. Congregational Meeting.

The United Presbyterian Congregation had a meeting last Monday afternoon, to consider their affairs, Rev. John Jameson acted as moderator. For several years they have been, from reduced members, without a pastor, and have had only occasional supplies. As quite a number of the members were asking letters of dismissal to other churches, it was after full consideration resolved to appoint a committee to request Presbytery to permit disbandment and dissolution. Messrs. William Walter, Wm. C. Lott and David Cownover are the committee. Everything points to dissolution, and ultimate sale of the property. There are still some bodies in the grave-yard. The congregation was organized about April, 1753, at which date there is a record of the ordination of Messrs. Jeremiah Morrow and David Dunwoody as Elders. The old Log church, located on the old Dunwoody (now David Blocher) farm, north of Gettysburg, erected prior to 1774, was taken down when the congregation put up in Gettysburg the present brick building in 1805. On the 11th of February, 1803, Archibald Coulter, John Murphy, Hugh Dunwoody, and Samuel Agnew, "Committee of the Rock creek congregation, belonging to the Rev. Alexander Dobbins," advertised that they would a

nd at Mr. J. Scott's in Gettysburg, on Friday, March 4, next, "to receive proposals for building a church in the said town, where a plan of the building will be shown and contract made," and that good security will be required of the contractor.

No final action was taken under this advertisement, and on 7th of March the same committee advertised for proposals "from different mechanics for the respective branches of the building," fixing March 19, as the time and J. Scott's as the place, good security to be required. Under this plan the church was built. It was the first church built in this town.

The congregation was originally part of Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson's mission charge, and until 1774 when Rev. Mr. Dobbin came and served them as pastor till 1809. Dr. McLean followed from 1814 to 1840, he having made and held it an independent church from 1825 to 1840. Rev. Robert Graye preached to them from 1844 to 1849. Rev. D. T. Carnahan followed from 1852 to 1854. Rev. Mr. Warner from 1854 to 1857. Rev. Mr. McElwee preached from 1858 to 1863. In 1864 it was united with Duncannon, and afterwards with Hopewell instead of Duncannon; and Rev. Mr. Jameson preached from 1868 till a few years ago.

Of the four old Presbyterian churches yet standing in this neighborhood, the Hunterstown church was built in 1787, the Lower Marsh creek in 1790-2; the "Hill" church in 1792-4, the United Presbyterian in 1805. Of these churches, the "Hill" church is the most interesting, because it has never been altered. It is today, internally and externally, as built—a perfect type of a Country church of the last century, with its pews

"Straight-backed and tall,  
Its pulpit goblet-formed.  
Half-way up the wall,  
The sounding-board above."

It is a veritable and venerable relic of the past. The Congregation has disappeared but the building remains; and it ought to be preserved.

A suggestion we heard made lately, by Jacob Lott, Esq., deserves consideration. It is, that by a public movement, a slate roof be put upon it, that it be put in condition to resist the storms of the next century, and that it be cared for, because of the rich and tender recollections which cluster about it. What better organization is there to undertake this duty than

the Adams County Historical Society, and what is worthier of its efforts and attention?

It is a curious coincidence and altogether a casual one, that the same newspaper which prints Dr. McLean's lists, should also print the proceedings of the Congregation looking to dissolution.

## Star & Sentinel

Tuesday Evening, August 27, 1889.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

Register of Marriages, Baptisms, and Membership in the United Presbyterian Congregation, Gettysburg, Pa., 1814-1840.

BY REV. DR. CHARLES G. MCLEAN.

Rev. Charles G. McLean, D. D., was pastor of what is now known as the United Presbyterian congregation in Gettysburg, from 1814 to 1840. He succeeded Rev. Dr. Dobbin who died in 1809. During much of this time, he kept a register of marriages, baptisms, and of church membership. Dr. McLean died some years ago in Indianapolis.

His two daughters—Mrs. M. M. Todd and Miss M. A. McLean—who still reside there, have kindly presented to the Adams County Historical Society his Church Register. From it, we print the subjoined interesting records, which constitute a most valuable contribution to our Local History.

The spelling is followed in every case.

### Of Church Membership.

[The first eighteen are without date.]

James Agnew, Farmer.

John Agnew, Farmer and Associate Judge.

James Blakely, Farmer and Justice of the Peace.

Alexr. Caldwell, Farmer and Currier.

Hugh Dunwoodie, or y, Farmer.

Mat. Longwell, Merchant.

Alexr. Dobbin, Merchant.

Matthew Dobbin, Farmer.

Miss Mary Dobbin.

Mrs. Mary Dobbin.

James Paxton, Farmer.

Dr. Samuel Knox, Physician.

	Thos. Meredith, Blacksmith.	Mrs. —— Douglass, (widow.)
	Allen Furgason, Carpenter. Removed May 1818.	Mrs. Mary Cunningham.
	James Douglass, Farmer.	Hugh Kelin. } Retnd. Apr. '19.
	John Stewart, Farmer.	Mrs. —— Kelin. }
	James Stewart, Farmer.	Mrs. Rebecca Brown.
	Margaret Stewart.	Mrs. —— Cunningham.
1814,	Oct. 6. Miss Jane Stewart.	Mrs. —— Work.
	Miss Margt. Knox.	Wm. Patterson.
	Mrs. Rebecca Knox.	Mrs. —— Patterson.
	Mrs. Isabella Edie.	Dr. Robt. Annan.
	May 21, James Strong.	Mrs. —— Annan.
	Margaret Strong.	John Peden.
	Mary Tarrence.	Mrs. Elizabeth Peden.
	Margaret Kerr.	Miss Gracy Peden.
	Susan Kerr.	1815, Apr. 11. Robt. McElnay.
	Hezekiah Houghtelin, Farmer.	James McElnay.
	Wm. Houghtelin, Farmer.	Wm. Ferris.
	Heury Brinckerhoff, Farmer.	Mrs. Margt. Gourley.
	Mrs. Brinkerhoff.	Miss Hannah Brown.
	Cornelius Lot, Senr., Farmer.	Oct. 6. Nancy Kerr.
1815,	Jany. 20. Cornelius Lot, Junior, Farmer.	Nancy Slentz.
1814,	June. David Wilson, junior, Farmer.	Joseph Chamberlain. Removed April, 1818.
	Mrs. Martha Wilson.	James Wilson, jr.
	Oct. 6th. John Espy, Farmer and Currier.	Elizabeth Wilson.
	Mrs. Mary Espy.	Jane Wilson.
	Jane Douglas.	Elizabeth Garvin.
	Polly Murphy.	John Stammers.
	Ebenezer McGinley, Farmer.	Thos. Thompson.
	Margaret McGinley.	Dolly Thompson.
	Joseph McGinley, Farmer.	Mrs. —— Stammers.
1815,	Jany. 20th. Jas. Guinn, Farmer.	1816, Jany. 22d. Josiah Kerr.
	Mrs. Martha Guinn.	Mrs. Mary Agnew.
	Miss Margaret Guinn.	Mrs. Jane Longwell.
	Mrs. Mary Jenkins.	Thos. Dickson.
	Miss Mary Blakely.	Thos. Braden.
	Miss Nancy Blakely.	Mrs. Elizabeth Braden.
	Mrs. Ann Houghtelin.	Mrs. Mary Hicksan.
	April 21st. Miss Agnes Scott.	Rachel Kee.
	Mrs. —— Lott.	John Ewing.
	Miss Ann Tarrence.	Wm. Guin.
	Samuel Knox, Junior, Farmer.	Mrs. Mary Guin.
	Jany. 20th. David Wilson, Senr.	Samuel Patterson.
	Mrs. Jane Wilson.	Isaac Paxton.
	Mary Furgason.	Thos. Woods.
	Thos. Reed.	Elizabeth Woods.
	Mrs. —— Reed.	Mrs. Margt. Dunwoody.
	Mrs. Elizabeth Shanon.	Mrs. Fanny Meredith.
	Mrs. —— Beard.	Mrs. Martha Gourley. Died June, 1818.
	Hannah McElnay.	Polly Coulter.
	Margt. McElnay.	Mrs. Jane Blakely.
	Mrs. Hannah McElnay.	Mrs. Sarah Blakely.
	Mrs. —— White.	Miss Ebby Branwood.
	Mrs. —— Stewart.	Miss Polly Jordan.
	David Stewart.	Mrs. Mary Caldwell.
	James Stewart, Junr.	James Young.
	Andrew Stewart.	Mrs. Jennet Young.
	Thos. Carson.	Mrs. Elizabeth Cross.
	Mrs. Polly Carson.	James Morrow.
	Mrs. Jane Agnew.	Henry Furgason.
	Mrs. Elizabeth Furgason. Removed May, 1818.	Mrs. —— Furgason.
	Mrs. Rebecca Meredith.	John Gourley.
	James Wilson.	Hezekiah Houghtelin, jr.
	Mrs. Mary Wilson.	Mrs. Charity Houghtelin.
	Mrs. Douglass.	Mrs. Knox, sr.
	Mary Douglass.	Miss Elizabeth Agnew.
	Martha Douglass.	William Merideth.
	Mrs. Jane Stewart.	Mrs. —— Murphy, sr.

Samuel Smith.  
 Mrs. — Smith.  
 — Meredith.  
 Elizabeth Paxton.  
 Miss Mary Brown.  
 Robert Young.  
 Mrs. Mary Young.  
 William Ewing.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing.  
 William Furgason.  
 Mrs. Lemmy Furgason.  
 Miss Margaret Bailey.  
 Mrs. Mary Rowen.  
 Joseph Thompson.  
 Miss Mary Thompson.  
 Gilbert Brinckerhoff.  
 Elizabeth Brinckerhoff.  
 William Kerr.  
 Mrs. Mary Essom.  
 Samuel Tagart.  
 Mrs. — Thompson (of Wm.)  
 1816, Apr. 12th. Miss Nancy Thompson.  
 Aug. 9th. Isaac Hulick.  
 Mrs. — Hulick.  
 Aaron Torrance.  
 Huh Jackson.  
 Mrs. — Jackson.  
 Oct. 11th. Miss Elizabeth Sweney. Certificate.  
 Mrs. Martha McCurdy.  
 1817, Jany. 17th. Miss Martha Work.  
 Miss Elizabeth White.  
 Miss Margaret Chamberlain.  
 Mrs. Nancy Stewart. By certificate of Revd. — Grier.  
 April. 25. Jos. Walker. By certificate of P. Davidson of Piney Creek.  
 Mrs. Elizth. Walker.  
 Thos. Pagot.  
 Nancy Walker.  
 Jane Walker.  
 James Harper, jr.  
 Aug. Sames Walker, jr.  
 Oct. Dyer Hubbard.  
 James Harper, senior.  
 John Harper.  
 1818, Jany. 6th. Fred. Ashbaugh.  
 Catharine Brinckerhoff.  
 Apl. 13th. Mary Hooghtelin.  
 Alexr. Stammers.  
 Mrs. Violet Stammers.  
 John Guinn.  
 Mrs. Jane Guinn.  
 Mrs. Mary Kerr.  
 David Gamble.  
 Mrs. — Ewing.  
 Hezekiah Brinckerhoff.  
 Mrs. Jane Brinckerhoff.  
 May 10th. — Thompson.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson.  
 June 28th. Charles McAllister.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister.  
 Ann Douglas.  
 Ellen Douglas.  
 Hagar Thompson (black.).  
 Mrs. — Dickson.  
 Mary McConnell.  
 Claudius Bailey.  
 Agnus Bailey.  
 July 26th. John Brown.  
 Mrs. Mary Brown.  
 Aug. 21st. Mrs. Elizabeth White.

Mrs. Margt. Chamberlain.

[This blank is owing to having lost the memorandum containing the names.]

1819, May 2d. James Cunningham.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham.  
 Sarah Patterson.  
 Jacob Work.  
 Jane Carson.  
 Maria Wattles.  
 John McElnay.  
 Mrs. — Bigum.  
 John Taggart.  
 Mrs. — Taggart.  
 Mrs. — Bercaw.  
 Miss Catharine Guinn.  
 Miss Elizabeth McBride.  
 Miss Jane Elizabeth Riley.

[Here there is a blank, having lost the list of names.]

1820, Apl. 21st. Henry Lott.  
 Mrs. Lena Lott.  
 Miss Maria McClellan.  
 George Kerr.  
 Mrs. Sarah Kerr.  
 Miss Margt. Kerr.  
 Miss Eleanor Kerr.  
 Augt. 20th. Miss Margt. Heagan.  
 John Brown.  
 Mrs. — Brown.

Between Augt. term and October, the following persons were admitted to Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Mrs. Cooper.  
 Thos. Jefferson Cooper.  
 Nancy Christina Cooper.  
 Sample Cunningham Cooper.  
 Oct. 27th. Miss Elizabeth Woods.  
 Nathaniel Patterson, Farmer.  
 James Blackly, Jr., Farmer.  
 Mrs. — Blackly, Certificate.

1821, Jan. 7. Mrs. Ashbaugh.  
 Robt. Golder, Certificate, Merchant.  
 June 24th. Wm. Dorboraw, Certificate.  
 Augt. 19th. — Jones.  
 Miss Gray Paden.  
 Wm. Douglass.  
 Mrs. McCleary.  
 Mrs. Mary Stewart.

No attention has been paid to keep up this list from the above date till this time, May 6th, 1832. C. G. McLean.

1832, May 6th. Mrs. Eliza Scott, of Joseph.  
 Joseph Walker.  
 Barnabas Kerr.  
 Charles Donaldson.  
 Sarah Donaldson.  
 Alice Patterson.  
 Margt. Patterson.  
 Margt. McLean.  
 Martha Paxton of Wm., Certificate.  
 Jane Jarbo.

witnesses, Jos. Coshun and Jane Chamberlain.

1815.

Samuel Starr and Susanah Kerr; witnesses, Wm. Kerr and Josiah Kerr.

Wm. Ferris and Hannah McElnay; witnesses, John McElnay and Mrs. McElnay.

April 6, Jacob Shrœder and Clorah Smith; witnesses, Mr. Carey, &c., &c.

April 13, Abraham Spangler and Mary Knopp; witnesses, Mr. Knopp, Sen'r., &c., &c., &c.

Sept. 7, George Smith and Betsey Gallaugher; witnesses, Jacob Schroeder and James Gallaugher.

James Morrow and Margaret Knox; witnesses, Samuel Knox, &c., &c., &c.

May 8, James Agnew and Mrs. Rebe'a. Scott; witnesses, Jas. Agnew, Sen'r., &c., &c.

For a number of years I have kept no record of the marriages; but I hope to be more punctual & exact hereafter; as I have found that there is considerable importance attached to the fact in point of law & charitable Institutions.

1828.

Oct. 23, John Sweeny and Eliza Odell. Married at her uncle's, Thos. J. Cooper's.

Same day, William Martin and Margaret Smith. Married at my own house.

Nov. 12, Wm. Spottswood and Harriet Horner. At Sam'l. Ramsey's, Esqr.

Dec. 24, David McCreary and Miss Rebecca Flohr. At her brother's-in-law, George Shryock.

Same day, John Cress and Miss Eliza Ecker. At her Father's, David Ecker.

1829.

March 3, Wm. T. Smith and — Richardson. At my house.

1830.

Jan. 4, Samuel Dorborrow and Hanah Brinckerhoff. At her Father's, H. Brinckerhoff, Esqr.

Jan. 5, William Walker and Mary Hooghtelin. At her Father's, H. Hooghtelin.

May 26, Samuel Winters and Mary Ann Nugent. At my own house—of age to act for themselves; my sister and mother witnesses.

Dec. 16, Jacob Lott and Ann Stallsmith. At her mother's with consent of all the friends.

1831.

Jan. 6, Dr. Joseph Smith and Miss Luiza Smith. At her brother's, with consent of all the friends.

Jan. 13, Samuel McElnay and Miss Agnus Bigum. At my own house, the parties all of age, but consent of friends.

April 14, Wm. Young and Catharine Cowenover. By consent of parties, at her father's.

May 4, Perry J. Odell and Maria Horner. By consent of all parties, at her brother-in-law's J. B. Clarke.

Sept. 14, John Kane or Cain and Matilda Carson. By consent of all parties, at her Mother's.

Oct. 6, William Toot and Barbara Eicholtz. By consent of all, at her Father's.

Oct. 14, John Plank and Mary Ann Weaver. By consent of all, at her Father's.

Dec. 6, William Paxton and Martha White. With consent of all parties, at her step-Father's.

Dec. 7, Alex'r. McElwaine and Eliza Brinckerhoff. By consent of all, at her Father's.

Dec. 21, Robt. Robinson and Jane W. McCreary. By consent of all parties, at my house.

1832.

Feb. 14, Henry Hulick and Jane Carson. By consent of all parties, at her Mother's.

March 1, Daniel Diehl and Maria Hooghtelin. By consent of all parties, at her Uncle's.

March 6, Conrad Wierman and Sidney Cook. By consent of all parties, at her brother's.

March 8, John Cownover and Eliza Stoner. By consent of all parties, at her mother's.

March 21, Peter Bercaw and Sarah Hooghtelin. By consent of all, at her Father's.

April 3, Lewis Webb and Nancy Ngent. Married at my own house with consent of all relatives but her widowed Mother's; of age.

April 5, Samuel Bleakly and Mary Sweeny. By consent of all, at my own house, of age.

May 31, James Toland and Marg't. McBride. By consent of all, at my own house, of age.

Aug. 2, Neal Allen and Susan Kane. By consent of all, at her Brother John's.

Ang. 7, Abraham Lott and Elizabeth Hughes. By consent of all, of age both, at my own house.

Aug. 23, Samuel Eckert, of David, and Elizabeth Hoover. Believed to be by consent of all parties, at my house.

1833.

May 16, Mr. Jacob Hewitt to Miss Eliza Wright. By consent of all parties, at J. Saundar's Tavern.

May 21, James Hospelhorn to Miss Mary Harner. By consent of all parties, at Jas. Gourley's, as informed by Mr. Moorehead, groomsman.

Aug. 15, James Byol to Phebe Lescver, coloured. Free and of age—he raised by Judge Gillilan and she by her Father, Frank. Witnesses, Cato, Hagar, and Dolly Thompson.

Sept. 17, William McConnell and Ann Scott. My house, by consent of Friends, but both of full age.

Sept. 24, John Seibert and Mary Thompson. At her uncle's, J. A. Thompson.

Oct. 1, James Work and Maria Black. At my house, with consent of all parties.

1834.

Jan. 16, Adam Butt and Nancy Bennet, of

Arthur. At my house, with consent of all parties.

Feb. 12, Rev'd. William Bolenins and Miss Margery Kerr. By consent of all, at her Father's house.

Same day, Henry Black and Miss Eleanor Kerr. By consent of all, at her Father's house.

March 17, Jacob Diehl and Sarah McCaddon. The parties of age, at my house.

June 3, Jas. McGanghy Scott and Rachel Linah, of Abraham. The parties of age, at my house.

1835.

Feb. 5, William Loudon and Maria McKesson. Parties of age, at my house.

Feb. 18, Jesse Abbot and Amelia Coshnn. Parties of age, at Miss E. Pitzer's.

March 5, David Heagy and Ann Giffin. Parties of age, at my house.

March 10, Samuel Hoover and Amelia Eicher, daughter of David. Consent of all, at my house.

March 25, Jas. H. Neely and Mary L. Godfrey. Consent of all, at Mr. Gonrley's.

April 23, James Blackburn and Jane Horner. At her brother's-in-law, J. B. Clarke.

May 21, Samuel Dorborrow, Esq., and Jane Horner (of A.) At my house, parties of age.

May 27, William Pettit and Mary R. Caldwell. At her Father's, with consent of all parties.

June 2, John Lefever and Ann E. Somers. At her Father's, with consent of all parties.

June 11, — Stewart and Isabella McSherry. At her Father's, consent of all parties.

Oct. 15, Samuel Gallagher and Lydia Mennoch. At my house, parties all of age.

Oct. 27, William H. Brinckerhoff and Maria Rowan. At my house, parties all of age.

18 — John Black Hooghtelin and Maria Lott. At her Father's, parties all agreed.

Nov. 10, Alex'r. Rowan and Eliza Black, of Robt. At my house, with consent of all parties.

Dec. 10, Daniel Forney and Lydia Deardorff. At my house, with consent of all parties.

Dec. 24, Abraham Crapster and Allice Maria Patterson. At her father's, with consent of all parties.

1836.

March 2, Peter Cownover and Maria Hulick. At her Father's, with consent of all parties.

March 10, Andrew Reid and Mary White. At my house.

March 17, David Sheets and Marg't. Jane Black. At my house, with consent of all.

April 5, Frederick Diehl and Matilda Black. At her Father's, with consent of all.

April 28, John Johnson Neely and Mrs. Jane Jarbo. With consent of all parties.

June 28, Christian Doubler and Sarah Henderson. Of age, at D. McCreary's.

Same day, James Cooper, Esqr., and Mary Jane Miller. With consent of all, at her Mother's.

Oct. 4, William Ruthrauf and Julia Ann Thompson. With consent of all parties, at her Father's.

1837.

Jan. —, Lewis Wurtz and Cath. McN. Donelson, of C. By consent of all parties, at my house.

Feb. 9, Hugh McGaughy and Mary Douglass. By consent of all parties, at her brother's.

March 2, David Hulick and Lydia Rein-ecker. By consent of all parties, at her brother's.

April 18, John Black, of James, and Kurrina Hamilton. By consent of all parties, at my house.

May 23, Jacob Buyers and Hannah Kerr. By consent of all parties, at her mother's.

Sept. 19, Robt. S. Paxton and Harriet Wilson. By consent of all, at our house.

Nov. 9, Eli R. A. Moore and Susan Wither-spoon. By consent of all, at my house.

1838.

March 7, James Reiley Pettit and Martha E. Caldwell. By consent of all, at her Father's.

June 13, William Hebbard and Marg't. Patterson, of W. By consent, at McClellan's.

Aug. 7, John Jones and Julia Ann Beasacre. All of age, at my house.

Aug. 23, John Carpenter and Mary Ann Elderdice. At J. A. Thompson's, consent of all.

Same day, Isaac Staub and Jane McCallister. At her mother's, consent of all.

Oct. 4, Matthew L. Carothers and Elizabeth Wilson, of John. At her Grandfathers.

Oct. 16, Ebenezer Gibson Wade and Elizabeth Walker, of Joseph. At my house, consent of all.

Nov. 1, Conrad Baker and Matilda E. Sommers. At her Father's, consent of all.

Dec. 27, Solomon Spangler and Maria Black, of John. At my house, of age.

1839.

March 20, Thos. A. Kempis Bull and Sarah S. Shower. At her Uncle McClellan's, consent of all.

April 2, Wm. Henry Bushman and Abelony Sanders. At my house, of age,

Nov. 20, Rev. Leander Kerr and Elizabeth McKinstry. At her Father's, consent of all.

1840.

Feb. 4, Henry Davis and Harriet Stonesifer. At her step-Father's, John Shorb, Esqr.

Feb. 20, George Hoover and Elizabeth White. At her mother's, consent of all.

March 17, — Lockart and Miss Jane Paxton. Consent of all, at my house.

Sept. 1, William Pettichord and Jane Mc-  
 Pherson, of George, near Emmitsburg.  
 Consent of all, at my house.  
 Sept. 3, Jacob Miller and Ann C. Hulick.  
 Consent of all, at my house.  
 Sept. 17, Daniel King and Mary Ann Mc-  
 Cleef. Consent of all, at my house.  
 Oct. 8, G. S. Orth and Sara Elizabeth Mil-  
 ler. Consent of all, at her mother's.  
 Dec. 8, Cornelius Hooghtelin and Ann  
 Cownover. By consent of all, at her  
 Father's.  
 Same day, John Hoke and Ann Eliza Heagy.  
 By consent of all, at her uncle James'.  
**Register of Baptisms.**  
 [In this list, the dates preceding the names  
 are the dates of baptism; next are the  
 names of the baptized; next the names of  
 parents; the figures following are the dates  
 of birth.]  
 1814, June 28. Martha Eliza Caldwell.  
 Alexander & Polly Caldwell. May  
 4, 1814.  
 June 5. Martha Laniza Carson. Oct.  
 18, 1813.  
 Mary Eliza Wilson. David, jr., and  
 Martha Wilson. Feb. 28, 1814.  
 June 19. Mary Ann Duncan Gourley.  
 Jane Furgason.  
 1815, Aug. 27. John Chamberlain. Jo-  
 seph Chamberlain & Margt. McEl-  
 nay. July 19, 1815.  
 Ann Eliza Gourley. Margt. Gourley.  
 July 19, 1815.  
 Oct. 1. Sarah Jane Longwell. Mat-  
 thew & Jane Longwell. July 11, 1815.  
 Oct 15. Charles McLean Furgason,  
 Allen & — Furgason. July 12,  
 1815.  
 Dec. 3. Mrs. Elizabeth Wattles.  
 James Henry Wattles. Jas. and Eliza-  
 beth Wattles.  
 Rebecca McLean Merideth. Wm. &  
 — Merideth, jr.  
 Oct. 6. Miss Nancy Kerr.  
 Almira Jane Espy. John Espy and  
 Polly Dunwoody.  
 Thos. Thompson.  
 Dolly Thompson.  
 Daniel Thompson, { Thomas Thompson  
 Charles Thompson, { & Dolly Thompson  
 Elias Thompson, {  
 — Young. Robert Young.  
 — Ewing.  
 Jacob Lashells. Jacob Lashell & P.  
 Clarke.  
 Elijah Saybrooks.  
 — Saybrooks.  
 1816, Feb. 4. Eliza Patterson Dickson.  
 Thos. & — Dickson. May 21, 1815.  
 Charles McLean Kelim. Hugh &  
 Kelim.  
 Mch. 24. Harriet Martha Wilson. Da-  
 vid, jr., & Martha Wilson. Dec. 29,  
 1815.  
 Apr. 12. Anna Maria McGinly. Eben-  
 ezer & Margaret McGinly. June 18,  
 1813.  
 John Alexr. McGinley. Ebenezer &  
 Margaret McGinley, May 10, 1814.  
 Jane Abigail McGinly. Ebenezer &  
 Margaret McGinly. May 9, 1815.  
 Apr. 21. Maria Ruth Caldwell. Alexr.

& Mary Caldwell. March 7, 1816.  
 Apl. 28. Catharine Naomi Gwyn. Jas.  
 & Martha Gwyn. Jany. 12, 1816.  
 May 5. John Ferris. Wm. & Hannah  
 Ferris. Jany. 22, 1816.  
 John Knox Morrow. Jas. & Margt.  
 Morrow.  
 June 2. George Lott. Cornelius, jr.,  
 & — Lott.  
 June 9. Armstrong Young. James &  
 — Young.  
 1817, Apl. 13. James Chamberlain.  
 Jas. & Margaret Chamberlain. March  
 13, 1817.  
 Apl. 25. Thomas Paget, Adult.  
 1818, Jany. 9. Fred: Ashbaugh, adult.  
 Jan. 25. Phebe Jane Stewart. Andrew  
 & Nancy Stewart.  
 Feb. 22. David Alexander Paget.  
 Thos. & Mary Paget.  
 Apl. 12. Samuel Morrow. Jas. and  
 Margaret Morrow.  
 Apl. 17. James Dickson. Thos. & —  
 Dickson.  
 May 10. Jane Ewing. Wm. & —  
 Ewing.  
 Jane Thompson. — & — Thomp-  
 son.  
 Mary Ann Brinckerhoff. Hezekiah &  
 — Brinckerhoff.  
 June 7. Margaret Smith Gorly. John  
 & Martha Gorly. April 14th.  
 June 15. James Agnew McCreary.  
 James A. & Ann McCreary.  
 June 21. Rebecca Wilson. David &  
 Martha Wilson.  
 June 26. Hagar Thompson (adult.)  
 Thos. & Dolly Thompson.  
 — Guinn.  
 — McAllister.  
 July 5. Peter Bercaw. Wm. Bercaw  
 & —.  
 Martha Bercaw. Wm. Bercaw & —.  
 Ann Bercaw. Wm. Bercaw & —.  
 Margaret Lind Saybrook. Eb. & —  
 Saybrook.  
 July 26. Margaret Jane Bailey. Clau-  
 dius & Agnus Bailey.  
 David Brown. John & Mary Brown,  
 Turner.  
 1819, Mch. 28. David Watson Young,  
 Robt. & — Young, Farmer.  
 Apr. 18. Mary — Strang. James &  
 Margaret Strang, Farmer.  
 Apr. 25. Mary Ann Dickson. Thos.  
 & — Dickson, Farmer.  
 Apr. 30. Margaret Stewart. Andrew  
 & Agnus Stewart, Farmer.  
 Sarah Harriet McGinley. Ebenezer &  
 — McGinly, Farmer.  
 Mary White. — — Samuel and  
 Elizabeth White, Farmer.  
 Augt. 15. Jane Elizabeth Riley, (Ad.)  
 Thos. Jefferson Cooper, Adult.  
 Nancy Christiana Cooper, Adult.  
 Sample Cunningham Cooper, Adult.  
 Mary Caroline Cooper. Minor children  
 Franklin Cooper. { of Mrs. Cooper.  
 Up to this, the register has been kept  
 with great irregularity; but those insert-  
 ed are all correct.

1821, June 24. Sara Ann McCrea

mercy and justice and virtue. Early in the struggle for Independence, patriotic fervor drove it to the front, and troops from this neighborhood were among the first to hurry, in 1775, after Bunker Hill, to the help of the Colonists of New England, whose cause they made their own. When Independence was proclaimed, it was on the soil of

Pennsylvania that its language was first heard. While the country was in the throes of the Revolution, in 1780, it was Pennsylvania—a name “already dear throughout the world as a symbol of freedom”—which, first of the thirteen, “led the way towards introducing freedom for all,” by passing the act of Emancipation which restored and established within it the rights of human nature—giving as reasons thankfulness for escape from danger, and a desire to give a substantial proof of gratitude, the duty of proving the sincerity of their professions in favor of freedom, and the peculiar pleasure of adding “one more step to universal civilization.”

When Independence was won, and the Convention of 1787 produced, within its chief city, the Constitution of the United States, “the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man,” Pennsylvania, in its deep yearning for Nationality, was one of the first two States, and was the first of the large States, to greet and ratify it; and from that august moment to this, it has without default or stint, given to the safety of that Constitution and to the growth of that Union the sturdy service of its strong hands and the measureless wealth of its rich heart.

It must, therefore, be regarded a supreme historic felicity that upon a territory so dedicated, among a people so moulded and so trained, and in a State so distinguished, in which over eighty years before had been struck the first ringing blow for Human Freedom, was here struck the decisive blow, in the fulness of time and in a Titanic struggle, for the salvation of our Constitution, the maintenance of our Union, and the rescue of the imperilled “rights of human nature”; and that, in this mighty contest, from out these peaceful and beautiful hills, for years

the silent watchers and the shielding friends of fleeing bondmen, bondwomen and bondchildren, and then suddenly, as in the twinkling of an eye, transformed by the subtle alchemy of battle, into quaking, smoking, blood-drenched mounts, there issued in clear and resolute voice, amid the lightning flashes of artillery and the thunderous roar of musketry, the startling but just sentence that, as the expiation for all this suffering and as the punishment for all this wrong, both our Union and our Constitution shall remain inviolate, and our country shall no longer contain a slave. Then, and therein, had Gettysburg its consecration.

Honored Governor of our illustrious Commonwealth! I accept from your hands, by direction of the Battlefield Memorial Association, the gifts which are the embodiment of the people's gratitude; and, fully realizing what they represent and what our duty is and will be towards them, promise you to devote ourselves to their care as to a religious duty of highest obligation.

## Star & Sentinel

### CORPORAL SKELLY POST'S TRIBUTE TO THE SOLDIER DEAD OF ADAMS COUNTY.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1892.

### ORATION OF HON. EDW. MCPHERSON.

Corporal Skelly Post, G. A. R. of this place, on Monday, the 22d, dedicated their monument to the memory of their fallen comrades of Adams county.

Dr. C. E. Goldsborough presided. Vocal music was furnished by a select choir, composed of Misses Katie Garlach, M. F. Forrest, Regina C. Detrick, Katie Clapsaddle and Messrs. Oscar and William Deardorff, Charles Clapsaddle and William Nicholas. Miss Flora Detrick presided at the organ.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. R. Hutchison, pastor of the United Brethren church of this place. The oration was delivered by Hon. Edward McPherson. He said:

We are here to dedicate, so far as we can, a Monument to the memory of the Soldiers from Adams county who fell in that ghastliest and bloodiest of public tragedies—the War of the Rebellion. I call it the War of the Rebellion—because that is the official title then given it, and still maintained, by the Government of the United States and because that is the title which best describes it. There are many who use other titles. Some call it the "War between the States." Others, the "Civil War in America." Others, the "War of Secession." Others, the "War for Southern Independence." Others, the "American Conflict." Each of these names ignores the essence and origin of the movement and describes it by an incident. The War was in a sense either of these things, but it was more than either, and had as its basis the fundamental fact that it was primarily and actually a Rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States. It was an overt refusal to abide by the result of a peaceful election of President lawfully, honestly and constitutionally made; and it was a final taking up of arms to make effective such refusal to abide by such result. And that is the primal, actual and controlling fact which gives it the distinctive and characteristic historical character which it possesses.

The absolute occasion of it was the election in 1860 by the people of the United States, in the constitutional method, of a candidate for the Presidency whom its participants regarded as objectionable. His name was Abraham Lincoln. The open movement began the day after that result was ascertained. This was in South Carolina. It was carried forward with such heat and excitement and terrorism that, by the 4th of February following—only three months after the election—a Congress representing seven States, and claiming to represent the people of those seven States, and hostile to the authority of the United States, was met within the territory of the United States under a Constitution adopted in usurpation of the rights of the people of the United States; and by the 18th of February, a President and a Vice-President were chosen and inaugurated within the territory of the United States who had sworn fidelity to the Constitution of the "Confederate States of

America." All this occurred . newly elected and objectionable . dent and Vice-President were induc into office, and while the old President and the old Vice-President, for whom these seceding States had all voted, were yet exercising the great functions of their offices. The movement of Secession was then and there begun, in order to divide this one country of our fathers and our selves into two countries; and those who made that movement were, and their apologists are unable to this day, to point, for its justification, to a single established right which had been destroyed by the Union, or to a grievous injury which had been inflicted by the Union, or to a means of redress for any alleged grievance which had been asked of, and refused by, the Union. No abandonment of a Government by its people was ever before asked on so flimsy and baseless pretexts, and none was ever pressed by its leaders with such indifference to the vast and far-reaching consequences involved in their reckless action.

#### MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL STATEMENTS AND PROMISES.

President Lincoln was thus confronted, upon his inauguration on March 4, 1861, with a frowning and hostile organization which demanded of him recognition of its independence, and surrender by him to it of all the forts, arsenals and property of the Union which lay within the seceded territory. In what spirit did President Lincoln meet this extraordinary proposition? He declared that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. He declared that "all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as to another." He declared a purpose to execute faithfully in all the States the laws of the Union, but that there need be no bloodshed or violence; and he added: "THERE SHALL BE NONE, UNLESS IT BE FORCED UPON THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY." He declared that the "Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and THEY HAVE CONFERRED NONE UPON HIM TO FIX THE TERMS FOR THE SEPARATION OF THE STATES. The people themselves can do this also if they choose; but the Execu-

...g to do with it."

countrymen to "think well upon this whole subject," pleaded that no step be taken which is not *deliberately* taken. He closed his Inaugural with these touching paragraphs:

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of Civil War. The Government will not assail *you*. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend it.'

"I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

I heard every word of that incomparable Inaugural, as it fell from Mr. Lincoln's lips. It moistened every eye, touched every heart, and softened every soul of those who heard it—save the eyes, and hearts and souls of certain embittered traitors and Representatives of the South, yet loitering around the Capitol, whose curling lips and sneering faces gave token, as they listened to these tender words, of their traitorous purpose to make sure that the blow then threatened should descend upon the brow of a patient, much-enduring, and magnanimous Nation. Quickly these conspirators sped southward to "fire the hearts" of their co-workers already at Charleston and Montgomery and to undo, as quickly as possible, the effect upon the Southern people of the appeal of the new President of the Union. These words, as far as permitted to be known, had had a powerful effect. They had checked the work of disintegration, and imperilled the permanency of the disintegration already wrought.

#### HOW THEY WERE ANSWERED.

There is cotemporary record among themselves that what the conspirators called a "fatal apathy" was at that time settling upon the Southern country. That was simply the "sober second thought" of the people asserting themselves—that "sober second thought" which can always be relied upon, if not disturbed, to recall the hasty and to cor-

the imprudent in public action. Its presence was alarming to the conspirators. How to break this "apathy" was the problem. How to revive excitement and prejudice so as to force forward the work of destruction and to draw the Border States—and especially Virginia, their pivot—into the yawning gulf of Secession, was the difficult point for solution in the early days of April, 1861, at Montgomery, the Capitol of the Confederacy. Pressure was determined to be brought by the conspirators. Mass meetings for tempestuous oratory were resorted to at important points. We have record of some of these demonstrations and proof of their quality. The Convention of Virginia was in session and had been since February. It had not affirmatively acted. It was sluggish about plunging into the abyss. The conspirators determined to dragoon it into passing an Ordinance of Secession, for with that done the other Border States south of the Potomac must needs follow. A Committee of that body had been sent under thin disguises to entrap into imprudence President Abraham Lincoln, not yet known as among the most astute of human beings, that thereby the predetermined policy of Disunion might be promoted. The Committee returned foiled and discouraged. The leaven of Secession was working too slowly for the heated brains of the Secessionists. It was readily seen that suasion was ineffectual to loosen Virginia from her moorings and that force must be used to break the ties which bound it to the Union it had largely helped to administer. Force was at once tendered by the Confederate Government; and the carnival of death and desolation began.

The mass meeting in Charleston, S. C., was the most significant of these demonstrations. Its main speaker was a late Representative from the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States. He had gone thence on the missionary work of dragging his native State from its high position into participation in the meanest movement of history. His soul was a-fire with this work, into which he threw all the ardor of his young and impetuous nature. He fervently thanked the people of South Carolina that they had "at last annihilated this accursed Union;" that at last it had been "blasted and riven by the lightning wrath of an traged and indignant people," and that

graves by the pupils of the Public schools. When these impressive and beautiful ceremonies were concluded, the crowd assembled at the rostrum, where, after music by the Band, Hon. Edward McPherson called to order, and introduced Rev. A. R. Steck, who offered a fervent prayer. The orator of the day, Congressman Mariott Brosins, of the Lancaster district, was then presented, and for nearly an hour, notwithstanding the intense heat, the audience paid close attention to his eloquence. He said in part :

"Thus have the dead, whose achievements we record, whose heroism we perpetuate, whose virtues we preserve in the enduring amber of patriotic memory, completed their task. Ours, my countrymen, remains unfinished. It is a felicity we enjoy in common to be the heirs of the splendid legacy our martyrs left us. To love such a country, to serve it and enjoy its protection are blessings which Providence has vouchsafed alone to American citizens. The triumphs of peace must rival the victories of war. The citizen must be as heroic as the soldier. This means good citizenship, that a citizen who is a sovereign must be qualified for his kingdom. He must be moulded on forms of virtue, self-restraint, obedience and loyalty to conscience and country. He must be self-governing in that wide range of activities and relations that lie outside the sanctions of the statute and far away from the policeman's beat.

"The necessity for heroic citizens and citizen heroes arises from the nature of our political system. In many lines of development progress is due to a principle of selection whose operation is continuous through successful variations to the exclusion of others. The ascent of human society has been possible from the prevalence of the superior and the overthrow of the inferior in efficiency. But in the arena of polities a situation confronts us which does not admit of the evolutionary mode of securing results by selection and rejection.

"There is warrant, moreover, for the expectation that the next century will be one of great intellectual and moral awakening. Much fruit will be plucked from the tree of knowledge. Many of the postulates of science will be restated. In the courts of philosophy many motions for new trials will be made on the ground of after-discovered evidence. Statesmanship will mount to higher levels. Economists will make new conquests. Sociology will advance with leaps and bounds. The Church will doff her rags of ecclesiasticism and robe herself in living garments of newly discovered truth. Religion will break the fetters of creed and bound into the arena of spiritual liberty, and the Kingdom of Heaven will visibly advance upon the earth.

"When I contemplate the subject, our citizenship of this lofty standard, character and exalted patriotism, the enthronement in our public life of unshaken loyalty to the commonwealth, the establishment of incorruptible integrity and stainless honor as the predominant spirit in the public service of the country, a vision bursts upon my imagination. I see America in the vanguard of the world, at the head of the procession."

At the conclusion of the address the Band again played, after which Rev. H. W. Gilchrist pronounced the benediction.

While the attendance was larger than in recent years, good order prevailed throughout the entire day and evening.

From, *Lucius*  
*Philadelphia Pa*

Date, *July 2 1895*



THE STATUE.

# GENERAL BUFORD'S STATUE UNVEILED

A NOTABLE CEREMONY AT HISTORIC  
GETTYSBURG.

MANY VETERANS WERE PRESENT

The Ceremonies Were Particularly Impressive and Were Presided Over by Major General Merritt — An Able Address Was Delivered by General J. H. Wilson.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

GETTYSBURG, July 1.

For several days past Gettysburg has been gay with uniformed men and well-dressed women. The good hotels of the town (which, by the way, have been enlarged until accommodations are now ample) have all had their proportion of guests. Captain James T. Long, the genial and popular battle-field guide, has been unusually busy making visitors smell gunpowder and wade through gore. United States army officers mounted upon splendid horses have delighted the women by prancing through the streets in ones, twos and scattering threes. The roads leading into town have been filled with long lines of dust-covered cavalrymen, followed by equally long lines of army wagons containing supplies of food, medicine, ammunition, surgical supplies, tents, etc., just as they had thirty-two years ago, all of which helped us to realize more fully that our graphic guide had not overdrawn the picture of July, '63.

The occasion of this influx of visitors and men of war was the unveiling of the Buford Memorial erected by the regular army men alone to the memory of Major General John Buford, of cavalry fame, who was in command of the field when the battle of Gettysburg opened and who so ably held the enemy in check until the First and Eleventh Corps could come up.

The unveiling took place this morning with impressive ceremonies. The location of the monument is on the ridge west of Seminary Ridge, near where Reynolds avenue joins the pike, on the north side of the Chambersburg pike, directly west of Hall's main Battery Monument, and a little in advance and southwest of the position selected for the site of the monument the State will erect in memory of General Reynolds.

The statue of General Buford is of bronze and represents a dismounted cavalry officer with field glasses in his right hand, the left resting on the hilt of his sword.

Major Wheeler, a veteran under him, was the sculptor, and took part to-day in the unveiling. To Major Wheeler has also been given the award of the Haueock memorial while the State is to erect.

The statue of General Buford is said to be a faithful likeness. It is considerably above life size, and stands on a massive rock-crusted granite sub-structure, consisting of a base—that is, a pedestal 4 feet 6 inches high, an always be rectangular square at the base. The

front of the base will have "Buford" in large, raised, polished letters and the front of the die a bronze plate with the inscription. At the four corners on granite blocks two feet square, four cañons will be placed. At the corner pointing west is one numbered "233," which has been authentically shown to be the gun which opened battle on the Union side by replying to a shot fired from Pegram's Confederate battery on the morning of July 1, 1863. This gun is a 3½ inch iron gun and was sent here from Governor's Island.

The Buford memorial is the first dedicated since the battle-field became a National Park.

Troops A and H, Sixth United States Cavalry, and Light Battery C, Third United States Artillery, attended the dedication under command of Major T. C. Lebo, of the Sixth Cavalry. The regulars came on Saturday evening, and went into camp on the lawn in front of the Springs Hotel, whose proprietor, Colonel Yingling, won his title when the rest won theirs and has many a war chum among the officers under his roof to-day.

The march from the rendezvous to the monument proceeded in the following order:

Band, Officer Commanding Escort, Troop Sixth Cavalry, Battle Flag First Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac and Color Guard, Troop Sixth Cavalry.

Carriages—Representatives War Department and chairman Buford Memorial Association; Governor of Pennsylvania and vice-chairman Buford Memorial Association; General Buford's brothers and survivors of class of '48 United States Military Academy; Secretary of Commonwealth, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania and secretary of the Buford Memorial Association; Major Wheeler, sculptor and treasurer of the Buford Memorial Association; representatives Battlefield Association and member committee of arrangements; surviving corps commanders and staff officers of General Reynolds, member of committee of arrangements; surviving division and brigade commanders Cavalry Corps and member committee of arrangements; surviving regimental and light battery commanders First Division and member committee of arrangements; chairman veteran associations, First Division, and member committee of arrangements; representatives United States Military Academy, United States Cavalry School and member committee of arrangements; representatives Military Order Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania and member committee of arrangements; remaining members committee of arrangements; Light Battery C, Third Artillery, under command of Captain Lancaster.

Arriving at the monument the distinguished guests and members of the committee of arrangements were seated on the platform erected for the occasion, after which the following programme was carried out, Major General Merritt in the chair:

Trumpets. Unveiling of statue by Major Wheeler. Salute of thirteen guns, the cavalry presenting sabres. Music. Address by the orator of the day, General J. H. Wilson. Music. Spiking the guns. Major Calef. Decoration of memorial with laurel wreaths by representatives of the following organizations, minute guns being fired during decoration: Class of 1848, General Tidball; First Regiment Dragoons, Second Regiment Dragoons, General Rodenbough; First Volunteer Brigade, Colonel Johnson; Cavalry Reserves Brigade, Colonel Leoser; Gauble's Brigade, Colonel Parsons; Devin's Brigade, Captain Heerman; First Division headquarters, Lieutenant Welsh; General Reynolds' staff, Captain Rosengarten; Cavalry Corps staff, Major Whitehead; headquarters Army of the Potomac, Colonel Meade; the Cavalry United States army, Colonel Gordon; the Light Artillery United States army, Colonel Pennington; the general staff United States

army, General Sawtelle. The guns were decorated by Colonel Harrison, Major Calef, Colonel Weir and Major Quirk.

The monument was then turned over to the Battlefield Memorial Association by General Merritt, three salutes were fired by the battery, after which the troops marched off in review between the statue and grand stand.

From, *Lucius*  
*Philadelphia Pa*

Date, Dec 17 1875

### A GETTYSBURG TROPHY

#### It Is Restored to a Brother of a Dead Soldier.

Watson Kenderdine, of Lumberville, Pa., has just come into possession of an album which was picked up by a Confederate soldier on the battlefield of Gettysburg, it having been sent to him by Charles Weems, of Fannin, Miss. The trophy was picked up by John M. Hawthorne, a half brother of Mr. Weems, who belonged to the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment.

The album was probably lost by Robert Kenderdine, a young school teacher, who was mortally wounded during the attack of the Peach Orchard July 2, 1863. He was a member of the One-hundred-and-fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

In the album were found photographs of his two brothers, Thaddeus and Isaiah Kenderdine, and one of himself in Zouave uniform. The other pictures are of D. Newlin Fell (now a judge in this city), in the uniform of a lieutenant, and of William S. Scoville, a member of the same company as himself. The photographs of the ladies are of Emma A. Heed, Lizzie Burton, Letitia Quinby, and two of Sallie E. Livezey, of Shoemakertown, Montgomery county, Pa. The names of each were neatly written at the bottom of each card. The case is somewhat worn, and has seen some exposure. Doubtless its owner had carried it through the fight at Chancellorsville, and on the long march from there to the Potomac, thence to Gettysburg, where it was captured by a soldier from Mississippi, and by him carried to his home.

The Newtown Enterprise which published the correspondence which resulted in the restoration of the album to the Kenderdine family, says: "A large monument in honor of the valor of the One-hundred-and-fourteenth P. V. now stands in the front yard of the 'Sherfy House.' It was in this yard that Robert Kenderdine lay wounded for two days and nights,

whilst the Southern army occupied the whole of Seminary Ridge. The terrible carnage in the wheatfield, at the base of Little Round Top, was but a short distance away. On the following day the desperate charge of Pickett was made in the valley below, plainly in view from the line of the Ridge. Amid all this rush and roar of conflict, he lay helpless and neglected, an eye witness to many movements of the enemy in their charges and retreats, an eager listener to reports from the front, until the night of July 3, when Lee's army silently retreated, leaving him, with hosts of other wounded and dead comrades lying near him.

From, *P. C. S. J.*  
*Philadelphia Pa*

Date, Jan 28 1876

### GETTYSBURG FIELD.

Trolley Company Loses and Historic Spots Will Not Be Disfigured.

### SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Justice Peckham Hands Down an Opinion Affirming the Right of the Government to Condemn Portions of the Battlefield.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the Supreme Court to-day Justice Peckham handed down an opinion sustaining the right of the Government to condemn portions of the Gettysburg battlefield for public use which had been acquired by the Gettysburg Electric Company to lay their tracks upon. This sends back to the lower court a contest in which "The Press" took an active part in the endeavor to have the scenes of some of the most glorious acts of heroism of the great battle preserved from mutilation and disfigurement, which must follow unless the route laid down originally for the proposed trolley was changed or the land containing the historic places taken and enclosed as a park by the Government. The company would make no change and the Government determined to take the land but was opposed by the corporation.

The opinion of the

the case involving the right of the Government to condemn the real estate of the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company as a part of the national park located upon the Gettysburg battlefield. The Court below (Judge Dallas of Philadelphia) had decided that the act of Congress authorizing the establishment of the park in so far as it applied to the condemnation of private property was unconstitutional, and that there was no right under it to condemn. The proceedings to condemn were begun under authority of an act of Congress appropriating money to pay for the ground.

#### JUDGE BUTLER DISSENTS.

Judge Butler, of the district, in a dissenting opinion, said: "In my judgment this is a legitimate public use of the land. The battle was a great lesson in military science, the greatest ever taught on this continent, at least—a most important illustration in strategic and the art of war. That it may be fully understood and appreciated hereafter, it is necessary to do just what is proposed—Preserve the battlefield in its original condition, mark the positions and movements of the troops and the different arms of the service at the various stages of the battle, so that it may be seen, as upon a great chart, precisely how the battle was fought.

"The Government proposes to perpetuate and secure this lesson for the sake

of what it may teach to those who at present constitute its armies, as well as to those who will hereafter constitute them. In my judgment this is a legitimate purpose, and it can only be accomplished by taking the land. The power to take it is, I believe, embraced in the power to maintain armies and teach them military science."

Justice Peckham announced that the Supreme Court had decided to sustain Judge Butler's view of the law that it was constitutional, and, therefore, Judge Dallas' judgment would be reversed and a new trial granted.

Justice Peckham held his written opinion in his hand, but did not read from it. He departed from the general rule of the court in that he did not outline the opinion, contenting himself with the announcement of the bare result.

The case is an important one, as it extends considerably the authority of the general Government in condemnation proceedings.

Chief Justice Fuller announced that a writ of certiorari had been granted to the Court of Appeals for the fourth circuit to bring up for review and decision the case of the Boyden Power Brake Company vs. George Westinghouse, Jr., involving the patent for railroad brakes.

From, *Pre*

Philadelphia

Date, Jan'y 29 1896

# THE FREEING OF GETTYSBURG FIELD

Text of the Supreme Court  
Decision in the Famous  
Case.

## RIGHT TO HISTORIC LAND.

The Government's Power to Condemn Property for Memorial Purposes Set Forth.

## A STIMULUS TO PATRIOTISM.

Free Countries Have the Inherent Privilege of Legislating for the Promotion of Loyalty—Other Points of the Case Subordinate.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The text of the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the right of the Government to condemn portions of the Gettysburg battlefield for public use, which had been acquired by the Gettysburg Electric Company to lay their tracks upon, was made public to-day.

The opinion relates to two suits brought by the United States against the Electric Railway Company. After stating the circumstances under which Congress authorized the condemnation of land on the Gettysburg battlefield and the subsequent legal battle in the lower courts, wherein the United States were beaten, the Court adds:

"The substance of the holding of the Circuit Judge was that the intended use of the land was not that kind of a public use for which the United States had the constitutional power to condemn land. The district Judge (Butler) dissented from that view and was of the opinion that the use was public, and that the United States had the power to condemn land for that purpose."

#### THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Judge Peckham delivered the opinion, which was in substance as follows:—

The really important question to be determined is whether the use to which the petitioner desires to put the land described in the petitions, is of that kind of public use for which the Gov-

ernment of the United States is authorized to condemn land. It has authority to do so whenever it is necessary or appropriate to use the land in the execution of any of the powers granted to it by the Constitution. Is the proposed use, to which this land is to be put, a public use within this limitation?

The purpose of the use is stated in the appropriation act of 1893. The appropriation act of August 18, 1894, also contained the following: "For continuing the work of surveying, locating and preserving the lines of battle at Gettysburg, Pa., and for purchasing, opening, constructing and improving avenues along the portions occupied by the various commands of the Armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia on that field, and for fencing the same; and for the purchase, at private sale or by condemnation, of such parcels of land as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for the sites of tablets, and for the construction of the said avenues."

It is stated in the second volume of Judge Dillon's work on "Municipal Corporations" that when the Legislature has declared the use or purpose to be a public one, its judgment will be respected by the courts, unless the use be palpably without reasonable foundation.

As just compensation, which is the full value of the property taken, is to be paid, and the amount must be raised by taxation where the land is taken by the Government itself, there is not much ground to fear any abuse of the power. The responsibility of Congress to the people will generally, if not always, result in a most conservative exercise of the right. It is quite a different view of the question which courts will take when this power is delegated to a private corporation.

#### A VALID GOVERNMENT POWER.

Upon the question whether the proposed use of this land is a public one, we think there can be no well-founded doubt. And, also, in our judgment, the Government has the constitutional power to condemn the land for the proposed use. It is, of course, not necessary that the power of condemnation for such purpose be expressly given by the Constitution. The right to condemn at all is not so given. It results from the powers that are given, and it is implied because of its necessity, or because it is appropriate in exercising those powers. Congress has power to declare war and to create and equip armies and navies. It has the great power of taxation to be exercised for the common defense and general welfare. Having such power, it has such other and implied ones as are necessary and appropriate for the purpose of carrying the power expressly given into effect. Any act of Congress which plainly and directly tends to enhance the respect and love of the citizen for the institutions of his country, and to quicken and strengthen his motives to defend them, and which is germane to and intimately

connected with and appropriate to the exercise of some one or all the powers granted by Congress must be valid. This proposed use comes within such description.

The end to be attained by this proposed use, as provided for by the act of Congress, is legitimate, and lies within the scope of the Constitution. The battle of Gettysburg was one of the great battles of the world. The numbers contained in the opposing armies were great, the sacrifice of life was dreadful; while the bravery and, indeed, heroism displayed by both the contending forces rank with the highest exhibition of those qualities ever made by man.

The importance of the issue involved in the contest of which this great battle was a part cannot be overestimated. The existence of the Government itself and the perpetuity of our institutions depended upon the result. Valuable lessons in the art of war can now be learned from an examination of this great battlefield in connection with the history of the events which there took place.

Can it be that the Government is without power to preserve the land, and properly mark out the various sites upon which this struggle took place? Can it not erect the monuments provided for by these acts of Congress, or even take possession of the field of battle in the name and for the benefit of all the citizens of the country for the present and for the future? Such a use seems necessarily not only a public use, but one so closely connected with the welfare of the republic itself as to be within the powers granted Congress by the Constitution for the purpose of protecting and preserving the whole country.

It would be a great object lesson to all who looked upon the land thus cared for, and it would show a proper recognition of the great things that were done there on those momentous days. By this use the Government manifests for the benefit of all its citizens the value put upon the services and exertions of the citizen-soldiers of that period. Their successful effort to preserve the integrity and solidarity of the great republic of modern

times is forcibly impressed upon everyone who looks over the field.

#### LEGISLATION FOR PATRIOTISM.

The value of the sacrifices then freely made is rendered plainer and more durable by the fact that the Government of the United States, through its representatives in Congress assembled, appreciates and endeavors to perpetuate it by this most suitable recognition. Such action on the part of Congress touches the heart, and comes home to the imagination of every citizen, and greatly tends to enhance his love and respect for those institutions for which these heroic sacrifices were made. The greater the love

of the citizen for the institutions of his country, the greater is the dependence proper to be placed upon him for their defense in time of necessity, and it is to such men that the country must look for its safety.

The institutions of our country which were saved at this enormous expenditure of life and property ought to and will be regarded with proportionate affection. Here upon this battlefield is one of the proofs of that expenditure, and the sacrifices are rendered more obvious and more easily appreciated when such a battlefield is preserved by the Government at the public expense. The right to take land for cemeteries for the burial of the deceased soldiers of the country rests on the same footing and is connected with and springs from the same powers of the Constitution. It seems very clear that the Government has the right to bury its own soldiers and to see to it that their graves shall not remain unknown or unhonored.

No narrow view of the character of this proposed use should be taken. Its national character and importance, we think, are plain. The power to condemn for this purpose need not be plainly and unmistakably deduced from any one of the particularly specified powers. Any number of those powers may be grouped together, and an inference from them all may be drawn that the power claimed has been conferred.

It is needless to enlarge upon the subject, and the determination is arrived at without hesitation that the use intended, as set forth in the petition in this proceeding, is of that public nature which comes within the constitutional power of Congress to provide for by the condemnation of land.

The objection that the appropriations made by the several acts of Congress had been exhausted when the amended powers were put in, and that the proviso attached to the joint resolution, prohibiting any expenditure other than such as might be appropriated in that session of Congress, renders it impossible for the land owner to obtain payment with any certainty for his property that might be taken from him is briefly disposed of; as are the objections that the land proposed to be taken in this proceeding was already devoted to another public use, to wit, that of the railroad company, and that it does not appear that it was the intention of Congress to take land which was devoted to another public use; that all the land of the railroad company ought to be taken if any were to be taken, and that the petition does not allege that the Secretary of War has decided it to be necessary to take this land.

The Court adds: The first and important question in regard to whether the proposed use is public or not, having been determined in favor of the United States, we are not disposed to take any very technical view of the other questions which might be subject to amendment or to further proof upon the hearing below. The judgment of the Circuit Court in each case must be reversed, and the record remitted to that court with directions to grant a new trial in each.

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From, *Press*

*Philadelphia Pa*

Date, *Feb. 14. 1896*

## PRESERVERS OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

Gettysburg Memorial Association Gives It Holdings to Uncle Sam.

### WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED

For Thirty-One Years It Fought to Keep the Site Sacred and Now Transfers the Work to the Government.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13.—The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, after an existence of over thirty-one years, is practically dead. It has transferred to the United States all of its large holdings, and now simply awaits the formal decree of dissolution by the court.

The association was incorporated by the General Assembly, of Pennsylvania, on April 30, 1864, and was empowered by its charter, "to hold and preserve the battlefield of Gettysburg, on which were fought the actions of the first, second and third days of July, 1863; and the natural and artificial defenses, as they were at the time of said battle; and thus, by such preservation and memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people might aid to erect to commemorate the heroic deeds and struggles and triumphs of their brave defenders."

Organized less than a year after the great battle, and while the cannon still thundered along the James, the result of its efforts appeared sufficiently uncertain; and, indeed, it was not until about twelve years ago, that unqualified success became evident.

The association, from its inception, was purely benevolent. The battlefield was its sole beneficiary. It had no money

except what was derived, from time to time, by Legislative appropriation or by the sale of stock; and those who purchased this stock—either private individuals or G. A. R. posts—did it with the full knowledge that they were simply making a gift to the association. No dividends were in the question. It was all expenditure and no earnings. The officers and directors, with a few exceptions, served without any remuneration, and freely devoted both time and money to further the interests of the battlefield.

#### THE OFFICERS.

By the charter the Governor of Pennsylvania was ex officio president of the association, but the vice-president and executive head has always been a citizen of Gettysburg. There have been but four of these—Hon. David McConaughy, who was one of the chief originators of the corporation; Robert G. McCreary, Esq., David A. Buehler, Esq., and Colonel C. H. Buchler, the present official.

The association being so extraordinary and unique in its object was always accorded the deepest consideration by those in authority in the government of the nation. Never before in history had an effort been made to preserve one of the distinctly crucial battlefields of the world. With all the glorious ones that lie within her borders Europe could point to none. The Old World had been callous to both patriotism and fealty, except in their direct results.

It remained for a little town of less than three thousand inhabitants to originate a new expression of honor to patriotism. And, remarkable as it may seem, this Memorial Association was the second of such departures, for shortly after the battle itself Gettysburg had brought forth the idea of a Soldiers' National Cemetery, and President Lincoln made his wonderful address of dedication upon Cemetery Hill. From the Gettysburg National Cemetery came the system which has covered the South, from Antietam to Vicksburg, with the white head stones that mark the graves of the men who thus are sleeping under the Stars and Stripes awaiting the awaking of the last grand reveille. From the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association has come the National Military Parks at Chickamauga, of Shiloh, of Antietam and of Gettysburg itself.

The battlefield of Gettysburg covers over twenty-five square miles. Of course, it was not financially possible for the Memorial Association to acquire all of this land. It was obliged to content itself with purchasing from year to year the portions which had been occupied by the lines of battle of the Federal army. In this way, aided by most liberal appropriations by the Legislatures of the Northern States, it acquired in fee all of the important battle lines, and was able to lay out and to open along them more than twenty-five miles of splendid avenues.

The directorship, including prominent military men from all the States that were represented in the Army of the Potomac, these States were induced to erect by legislative appropriation monuments upon the battlefield for the purpose of marking the positions of their own commands.

Naturally it required years, from the time the first monument was put in place, until the end of the project was entirely obtained. But to-day every State whose troops were marshaled under Meade, where he and Lee grappled on Pennsylvania's soil, has honored her brave sons, with the single exception of West Virginia. And more than four hundred monuments, of bronze

or granite, bearing inscriptions relative to their respective organizations, fix with historic accuracy the positions of the Federal commands. These monuments represent about one million dollars and vary in price from \$150—the ordinary regimental marker—to \$5,000—the cost of the New York State monument.

#### THE DEDICATION.

Into the care and keeping of the Memorial Association they were all transferred by the States or by the individual erectors. The exercises of dedication, when performed by the States as Commonwealths, have been the occasions of finished orations, great military displays, and harmonies of music and of color. But in the case of New York and Pennsylvania, it meant more than that; for, when they christened their monuments which had cost each State near to \$200,000, they brought back at the expense of the State every one of their veterans who had served upon Gettysburg's field.

The present condition of the battlefield represents a growth that reached a condition far beyond that originally intended. The initial idea of the association was the preservation of the field in so far as was possible, the same condition as existed in July, 1863. There was no idea of any landscape gardening nor artificial effect. God made the battlefield of Gettysburg, and the sole desire was to maintain it as an otherwise Providence had seen fit to mould it. Before, however, the association had carried its purpose to the attainments it has finally reached, it became evident that the ultimate end of the organization was a transfer to the general Government of all of its possessions. The States having completed their labor of love on the battlefield, would donate no more money than was necessary to maintain their own monuments. All the results then achieved made but more evident the results that were possible. The Memorial Association had reached the limit of its ability. Its labor was completed. The powerful hand of the United States alone could satisfy the demands of history and bring the battlefield of Gettysburg to the condition its importance demanded. The Government met the association in its desires, and Congress created the Gettysburg National Park. The courts sanctioned the transfer of the corporations property to the United States, by an amendment to its charter, and a single deed of eighty years, embracing ninety-nine different tracts of land, aggregating more than 400 acres, has just been delivered to the Government.

By this deed the grantee covenants to carry out the purposes of the association, and when the present efficient National Park Commission, Colonel John P. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania; Major W. H. Robbins, of North Carolina, and Major Charles H. Richardson, of New York; all of whom participated in the battle—have carried their plans to completion, Gettysburg will be the battlefield of the world.

From, *Lucas*

*Alma* *An*

Date, *Feby 16 196*

# DAYS OF BATTLE IN HAGERSTOWN

AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT OF THE  
PURSUIT OF LEE IN '63.

## CUSTER'S CHARGE ON STUART

The Scene Witnessed From the Top of a Hotel and a Terribly Grand Sight Obtained of the Melee in the Streets—General Custer's Appearance in the Battle.

I was in Hagerstown when the battle of Gettysburg was being fought, and we could distinctly hear the cannonading and knew that a decisive battle was going on. The town was then practically isolated from the rest of the world.

On Friday, July the Fourth, 1863, General Lee began his preparations for the retreat, and on Sunday evening, the 6th, the retreating columns had proceeded as far as the west side of the South Mountain, near Smithburg. That evening John Zettle and I took a walk out Potomac street beyond the Reformed Church. Suddenly we heard reports of cannon, and looking over to the South Mountain just beyond Smithburg, we could see the battle going on between Stuart's cavalry and that of Custer and Kilpatrick. We could distinctly see the flashes from the cannon as they fought until long after nightfall. Stuart was defeated and lost the train he was guarding consisting of between three and four hundred wagons, which Custer and Kilpatrick captured and took down along the mountain road to Boonsboro, and sent them across the mountain to Frederick City.

At about 9 o'clock the following morning I was standing in front of the Eagle Hotel, on the corner of the Centre Square, when the advance of Lee's retreating army arrived. This consisted of ambulances filled with wounded men, sutlers' teams and straggling horsemen on their way to Williamsport and Falling Waters, on the Potomac river. It was then that I saw the first Confederate infantryman who entered the city on the retreat. He was a tall, rough-looking fellow and about as ugly a man as I ever saw.

We engaged in conversation and I learned that he had been struck with a spent ball, which entered below the eye at the right cheek bone and lodged underneath the right lower jaw, which was terribly swollen and added to his ill-looks. I asked him, "Which way are you going?"

He answered, "Across the river."

I said, "What is wrong?"

He replied, "We are on the retreat. We got whopped like h— up there at a little town called Gettysburg."

This was very good news to the loyal citizens of the city.

This same morning, July 7, Stuart attacked Custer and Kilpatrick at Boonsboro in which engagement Stuart was again defeated, and driven that forenoon four miles up the pike to the suburbs of the city.

Just before midday we learned of the bat-

tle going on, and I, in company with a few others, walked to the southeast end of the city to Andrew Hager's farm. Here we found the advance of Stuart's retreating columns, which occupied Hager's barn and barnyard for hospital purposes. The surgeons were busy amputating limbs and extracting bullets from the wounded and administering such other aid as possible. I remained there about a half hour, and then returned to the hotel. Shortly after my return the retreating columns came thronging into the city. General Stuart massed his troops in the streets and alleys to resist the victorious columns of Custer and Kilpatrick.

George Sands, Colonel Cramer, both of Hagerstown, and myself ascended to the top of the Eagle Hotel to view the battle. The sight which we beheld was indeed terrible, yet grand. The Federal artillery was stationed on the pike near the Seminary building, on the Boonsboro road, and Stuart's artillery near the Reformed Church, at the north end of the city, on the Leitersburg and Waynesboro-road.

The artillery duel over the eastern end of the city lasted only about a quarter of an hour, yet it shook the city to its very foundation, and terrified its inhabitants. We could see the flying shells, which appeared like pigeons sailing in the air, reflecting the golden sunlight as they whirled and twisted in their angry flight, some bursting high up in the air, while others fell near their mark.

When the artillery ceased firing the final charge was made. This was more than terrible, the discharge of pistols and carbines, the cheers and yells of the men and the flashes of the bright sabers as they glittered in the sunlight being a wonderful sight to behold from a position such as we occupied. One of Hagerstown's artists, John Stemple, who had ascended to the top of Mr. Stroub's house, on the corner of the square and almost directly opposite to us, for the purpose of viewing the battle in order to make a painting of it, was shot through the head by a sharpshooter.

Captain Snyder, of the First Michigan, and Captain Pennebroker, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with their companies, led the charge into the city, and both were wounded in the centre square. The cutting and slashing was beyond description; here right before and underneath us the deadly conflict was waged in a hand-to-hand combat, with the steel blades clashing, waving, parrying, thrusting and cutting, some reflecting the bright sunlight, others crimsoned with human gore; while the discharge of pistols and carbines was terrific, and the smoke through which we now gazed down through and on the scene below, the screams and yells of the wounded and dying, mingled with cheers and commands, the crashing together of the horses and the fiery flashes of the small-arms presented a scene such as words cannot fully portray. The contending forces were so intermingled that sometimes two or more men were cutting at one. I saw Captain Snyder cut down three men in less than three minutes. He struck the first man on the head with his sword, turned and thrust his sword through the body of another, withdrew it and struck another on the head and felled him to the ground; after which he was shot in the side with a pistol ball and wounded by a saber cut about two inches long above the right ear. Captain Pennebroker was shot in the leg and his horse was killed and fell on him, injuring the other leg.

Both officers were carried into the Frank-

in House and cared for. Our troops had now cleared the centre square of the Confederates and I went down from the top of the building and ran out Potomac street to assist in caring for the wounded. I helped to carry into Squre Bearshing's house a man who it was said had been shot by Miss McGill from her father's porch when the charge was made. The soldier was a member of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and was from Waynesburg, Pa. He was shot in the head and died in about a half hour. The McGill family were sent across the line and took up their residence in Richmond.

The battle now became general over the whole city. The troops had mostly dismounted, and the charging columns fell back into their line and the streets and alleys were ablaze with fire and smoke from the contending forces. One of the Connecticut boys, who had been on provost duty in the city and with whom I was well acquainted, was marching some prisoners to the rear. He handed me a musket and other accoutrements and told me to pitch in, which I did with a will. Entering Squre Smith's yard, a few doors above the Lutheran Church, I had a good position behind the iron picket fence, and was protected by the building adjoining. There I made the best possible use of my ammunition. Three of our men fell in the yard and were carried into Mr. Smith's house. We held our position for over an hour. Then the Confederate infantry came marching into the city in a solid body, filling the street from side to side, and bore down on us too strong. As my ammunition was about exhausted, I, like the rest of the men, retreated in good order.

Crossing the street, I ran into Martin H. Felheimer's house, where I left my accoutrements, and after the columns had passed I again returned to the hotel and was never discovered as having been in the engagement excepting by Mr. Felheimer and his family and George W. Miller.

The Federals retreated from before this overwhelming force of infantry down the Sharpsburg pike toward Falling Waters, where they overtook and captured another Confederate train. One outrageous act happened during the fight. The Confederates had taken five or six prisoners in the early part of the engagement and as they were pressed too hard and could not get away with them they shot the men down in the open field in front of the Almshouse, which field was afterward used as a burial ground for soldiers.

I have never seen an account of the battle fought in Hagerstown, but as this might only be termed a skirmish in comparison to many others, yet over three hundred and fifty men were killed and wounded in the day's battle, beginning with the retreat from Boonsboro, in which ten thousand men engaged.

I called on Captain Snyder and Captain Pennebraker in the evening of the day the battle was fought. They were both in the same room at the Franklin House. Dr. Scott, of Hagerstown, had been called in and extracted the bullet from the side of Captain Snyder. I remained with him that night and bathed his wound every ten minutes with cold water.

Sunday, July 13, General Custer made another brilliant charge into the city. This time he came in on the Leitersburg road on the rear of the Confederate army.

When Custer made the charge it was done so unexpectedly that he took about five hundred prisoners in less than ten minutes' time. The Eleventh Corps, which had advanced to the edge of the city, now marched into it in an almost simultaneous movement with Custer and occupied the city. The Confederates were driven to their line of entrenchments, which were drawn in a semicircle about seven miles in extent, protecting the Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Williamsport and Clearspring pikes. No man could have appeared more cool in battle than did General Custer on this occasion. He rode by us near the head of his column, his long yellow curls flowing over his shoulders, his hat in his left hand waving it and bowing to the ladies at the windows, who were waving handkerchiefs, while storms of bullets were sweeping his ranks. Here the armies rested three days. When General Meade held a council of war and was overruled as to the propriety of attacking the enemy, General Lee threatened that in the event of an attack he would destroy the city by turning his guns upon it. Lee recrossed the Potomac without a general engagement.

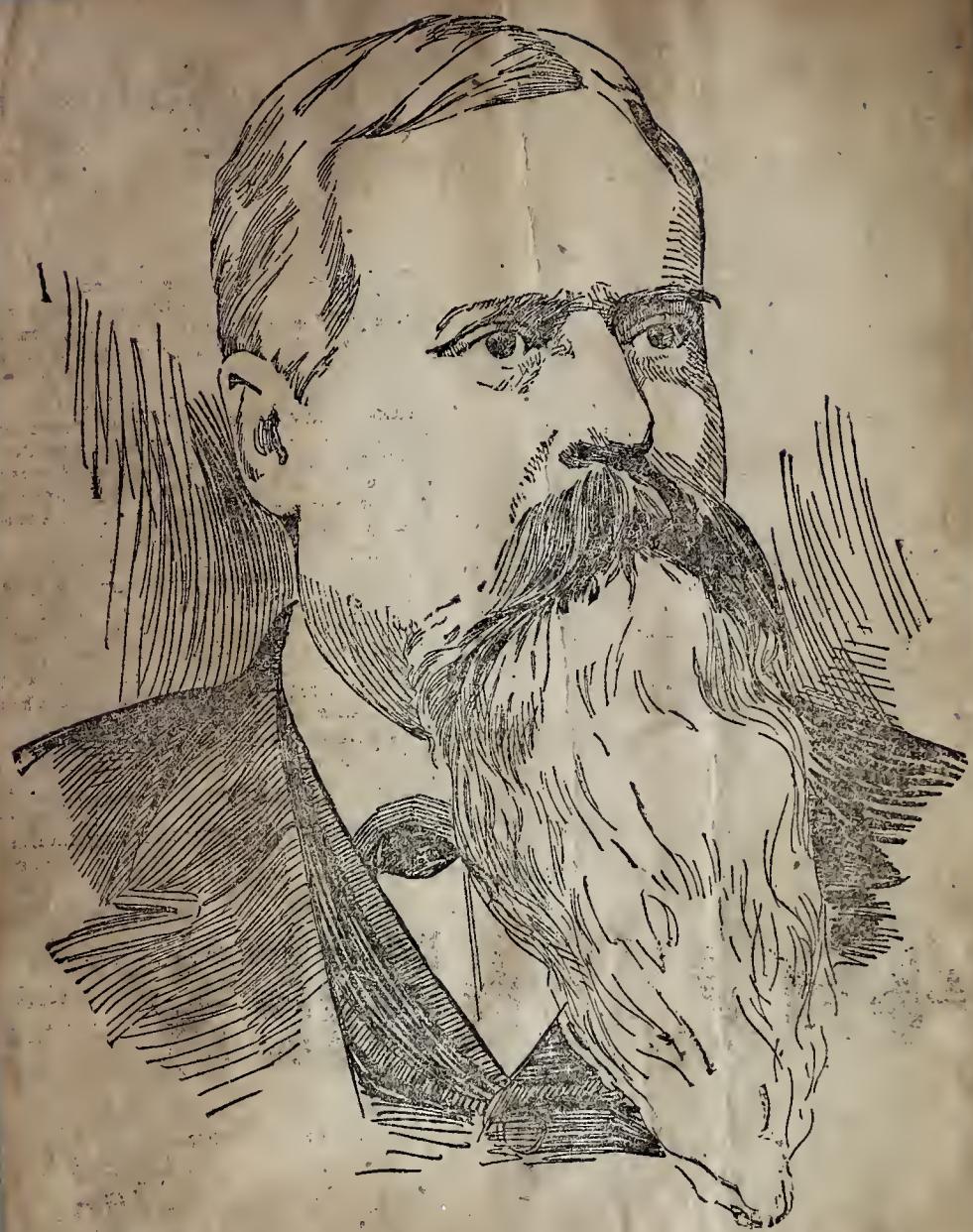
I was with Captain Snyder when General Custer charged into the city. He became so excited that he got out of his bed, wrapped a blanket around himself and walked out on the veranda to see his old comrades and in so doing irritated his wound, which mortified, and this caused his death in a few days. Captain Snyder was a brave and daring officer and was much admired for his handsome appearance and manly conduct. He had been on duty for a while in Hagerstown and had formed the acquaintance of many of the fair sex of the city, and he told me that it was by his special request that Custer allowed him the privilege of leading the charge on July 7 because of the many favors bestowed upon him by the ladies of Hagerstown.

After the smoke of battle had passed away many of the window shutters, porches and signs in front of places of business bore evidence of the terrible conflict, as some of them were literally riddled with bullet holes. The brick house adjoining Mr. Smith's, where we endeavored to hold the fort, stood out on the head of the road, and in line of the street leading to the centre square. The side of this house caught many of the bullets intended for us and it stands there to-day scarred and marred with scores of bullet holes as a monument of the battle.

W. W. JACOBS.

From, *W. W. Jacobs*  
Philadelphia

Date, *March 1896*



GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH MADE TEN YEARS AGO.

## FITZHUGH LEE ON LONGSTREET.

The Ex-Confederate Cavalry Leader Discusses the Story of Gettysburg.

DEFENDS ROBERT E. LEE.

lays. Upon Longstreet's shoulders Responsibility for the Defeat.

### A VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

Delay in the "Sunrise Attack" and Failure to Carry Out Orders for Pickett's Attack Ruined the Southern Cause.

By Telegraph from a Staff Correspondent, Gettysburg, Pa., Feb. 23. "Over the splendid scene of human courage and human sacrifice at Gettysburg there arises in the South an apparition, like Banquo's ghost at Macbeth's banquet, which says that the

battle was lost because some one blundered." The discussion over the responsibility for the defeat began several years after the war, between General James Longstreet on the one hand and other commanders and staff officers of General Robert E. Lee on the other, a discussion which became prominent not until after the death of the great Southern chieftain. In the endeavor to prove himself blameless Longstreet attacked the conduct of Lee at Gettysburg, blamed him solely for the disaster and held that his, Longstreet's, name had been assaulted because of his going over to the Republican party.

Last year this question, which had almost dropped from public notice, was again brought forward by the publication of Longstreet's "From Manassas to Appomattox," a book which amplified all the charges which the author had previously made against Lee's Gettysburg campaign, and held that the commander confessed that he had blundered and that he should have followed the plan for the battle proposed by General Longstreet, who commanded the First Confederate Army Corps.

No soldier of the late war now living is so competent to discuss these sensational charges as General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, the nephew of the Commander-in-Chief and the leader of one of Stuart's cavalry brigades at Gettysburg, a West Pointer and close student of military science, a careful and reliable investigator, who relies for his information regarding Gettysburg only upon the official records of the Confederate army, the letters of General Lee, and the testimony of the commander's staff officers.

Fitzhugh Lee came to Gettysburg yesterday morning and spent the day upon the battlefield with Major General O. O. Howard, who commanded the Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Potomac in the struggle. General Lee remained in the town over night with Commodore Virginian Newton, of Richmond, and this morning again visited the field for three hours.

#### THE GETTYSBURG DISPUTE.

"I am well satisfied with the result of my visit," said General Lee to "The Press" representative, as he climbed into the carriage at Bloody Angle to return to town. "I wished to get certain data regarding distances, nature of the country and positions of troops in the Confederate line. I have decided the battle in my life of General Lee, but I shall write another story of the fight to meet more fully the attempts made to shift the burden of disaster upon the shoulders of General Lee.

"I was surprised and sorry to read many passages in General Longstreet's book that would seem to indicate that advancing years have made his memory vague concerning the battle, for proven facts contradict these statements flatly. These allegations have been rehearsed many times—that Lee lost his head at Gettysburg and had no plan of battle, that he was responsible for Pickett's useless charge; that he regretted that he had not taken the advice of Longstreet, that he was unwilling to take the responsibility for the critical movements of his forces and that he failed to issue the orders needed to make the 'sunrise attack' on the second day successful.

"Taking up this last point first, Longstreet tries to explain why when ordered to attack with his whole force at sunrise he did not get into action until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Meade was not eager for battle; Lee was. As late as 3 P. M. on the 2d, and before he was attacked, Meade telegraphed in cipher to Halleck, that if the enemy did not attack, and he finds it hazardous to do so, or is satisfied that the enemy is endeavoring to move to my rear, and interpose between me and Washington, I shall fall back to my supplies at Westminster."

#### LEE'S DESIRE TO FIGHT.

Lee, impressed with the idea of whipping his opponent in detail, on the other hand, was eager for the contest next day and so was his confident enemy. He was under no obligation to any one, as Longstreet affirms, to fight a defensive battle; he sought the enemy's soil to gain a victory, and his objective point was the Army of the Potomac. He knew the Union Army had not been concentrated, and was anxious to attack before it could. He had already talked with Longstreet on Seminary Ridge on the after-

noon of July 1 and attempted to impress him with the importance of an early attack next day, and later that night saw him again.

The Confederate commander was anxious at first that Ewell and Hill should begin the battle, and seemed apprehensive that Longstreet might not get into position as soon as conditions demanded, but finally yielded to the opinion expressed that Longstreet should commence the battle by a forward movement on Hill's right, seize the commanding positions on the enemy's left and envelop the flank of the troops in front of the other two corps.

Lee left the conference, Early states, with the distinct understanding that Longstreet would be ordered to make the attack early next morning. General W. N. Pendleton, his chief of artillery, has put on record that Lee told him that night that he had ordered General Longstreet to attack on the flank at sunrise next morning. Hill, in his official report, says: "General Longstreet was to attack the flank of the enemy and sweep down his line." And General Long, of Lee's staff, writes that orders were issued for the movement to begin on the left early as practicable. Lee's plan of battle was simple. His purpose was to turn the enemy's left flank with his First Corps and after the work began there to demonstrate against his lines with the other two in order to prevent the threatened flank from being reinforced, these demonstrations to be converted into a real attack as the flanking wave of battle rolled over the troops in their front.

#### THE FATAL MORNING DELAY.

"When Lee went to sleep that night he was convinced that his dispositions for battle next day were understood by the corps commanders, for he had imparted them to each one in person. On the morning of July 2, Lee was up before light, breakfasted, and was ready for the fray, but his chariot of war was hardly started before he found his corps team were not pulling together; the wheel horse selected to start it was bulky and stubborn. We hear from General Longstreet that on the evening of the 1st, he was trying to induce Lee not to attack, but maneuver, and the 2d he 'went to General Lee's headquarters at daylight and renewed my views against

making an attack.' It was clearly the duty of Longstreet to carry out his commander's views, and not lapse into re-

fractiousness. He had a plan of battle in his head, which Lee rejected, and Longstreet sulked."

#### LONGSTREET'S PLAN OF BATTLE.

"This plan was to move around between Meade and Washington and cut the Union line of communication. Lee might possibly have moved toward Frederick on the 2d, and thus forced Meade to fall back to Westminster, but he could not hope to reach Baltimore or Washington or a point between these cities before Meade. He would have been caught between the powerful works of Washington and Meade's army, while the change of base would have greatly endangered his lines of communication. Lee could not move around now and maneuver or scatter his legions to gather supplies as he had done, because his opponent was uncomfortably near. He could not march en masse with a host subsisting by pillage, and to concentrate was to starve. There was no alternative—he must fight. Many distinguished Union generals who were at Gettysburg have told me that Longstreet's plan was impossible and not to be considered.

#### WAS THE BATTLE LOST HERE?

"As I have said, Longstreet, ordered to attack at sunrise with the divisions of Hood and McLaws, made no sign of moving until 11 o'clock. On the right the attack had been made according to orders, but failed because the scheme had not been carried out on the left. At last, at 11 o'clock, Longstreet admits that he had orders to move to the right, but delayed, on his own responsibility. His disobedience of orders in failing to march at once with his command, then present, many believe, lost to Lee the battle of Gettysburg. With a corps commander who knew the value of time, obeyed orders with promptness and without argument. Lee's movement on Meade's left could have commenced at 7 or 8 A. M., with all the chances for success, and there would probably have been no combat on the 3d, for the Federal forces were then coming up in detail.

"When McLaws and Hood advanced eight or nine hours afterward the conditions had changed. Meade, having relinquished his design to attack from his right, had been steadily strengthening his left, and his whole army was now concentrated on a splendid defensive line, for Lee had waited, as if he did not purpose to take advantage of being first prepared to fight. Longstreet would have secured Round Top a few hours earlier and would have prevented Meade from holding Little Round Top, which Meade called the "key point of my position."

#### LONGSTREET'S VERSION.

"Longstreet's two divisions made a superb record, if late, when they began to fight. I examined the field over which Longstreet's forces were to pass and found that the troops could have been moved to be at the objective point by sunrise. There were no natural difficulties of rough ground or long distance. These are the details of Longstreet's failure to support his commander in a critical time. The corps commander says in flat contradiction to my statement that General Lee did not utter one word to him of the march of his troops until he gave his orders at 11 o'clock for the move to the right. Orders for the troops to hasten their march of the 1st were sent without even a suggestion from him but upon his announcement that he intended to fight the next day if the enemy was there. I have the fullest confidence, however, in the truth of my evidence upon this point.

Longstreet was slow and sluggish, until he was engaged in battle. Then he handled his troops well, but he could move fast in an emergency. State-

cruelly unjust. "That Lee was excited and off his balance was evident in the afternoon of the first day, and he labored under that oppression until enough blood was shed to appease him." Those who know the character of Lee are amazed at the condition of mind of the writer of this, as shown in portraying General Lee as a bloodthirsty savage, appeased only by the slaughter of men. The intelligent and impartial critic must admit the offensive dispositions of Lee skillful. He knew clearly what he wished to do. "Had I Stonewall Jackson at Gettysburg, I would have won a great victory," he said after the war.

#### PICKETT'S CHARGE A BLUNDER.

"Of equal importance with the failure of the morning attack, in a discussion of this nature, is of course the responsibility for Pickett's charge. It is fortunate then of General Lee's most trusted staff officers, Taylor, Venable and Long have recorded that the plan of assault involved our attack by Longstreet's whole corps, supported by one-half of Hill's,

or all of it if he called for it. Colonel Taylor, the Adjutant General of the army, says it was originally intended to make the attack with Hood and McLaws reinforced by Pickett, and it was only because of the apprehensions of General Longstreet that his corps was not strong enough that Hill was called on to support him. Long says the order for the assault by the whole corps was given verbally by General Lee in his presence and that of other officers of the army. Venable states that he heard the orders given to support Pickett's attack by McLaws and Hood, and that when he called Lee's attention afterward he said, 'I know it, I know it.'"

#### PLAN OF THE ASSAULT.

A master of war, such as Lee was, would not drive en masse a column of 14,000 men across an open plain 1300 or 1400 yards, nearly every foot of it under a concentrated and converging fire of artillery, to attack an army on fortified heights of 100,000, less its two days' losses, and give his entering wedge no support. Lee's object was to cut the Federal army at the left center and then destroy the right and left wings. He simply gave the order to those who should carry it out. He did not care whether Pickett led or Hood or McLaws. These were matters of detail for the officer intrusted with the execution. Longstreet was disappointed when he received the order to make this attack, and wanted to move to the Federal left, but Lee knew that his relations with Meade had been too intimate during the last two days and the relative hosts too close for such tactical folly.

"Longstreet says that he took Pickett, who was to command the charge, to the crest of Seminary Ridge, pointed out the direction to be taken and the point to be assaulted, that 'he could see the desperate and hopeless nature of the charge,' and the cruel slaughter it would cause; that his objections to Pickett's battle had been overruled, and that the day was one of the saddest of his life, for he foresaw what his men would meet, and would gladly have given up his position rather than share the responsibility of the day. Lee, on the contrary, was impatiently waiting to see Longstreet's corps, and one-half or all of Hill's, break with the force of a tempest through the hostile lines. He only wanted the muskets numerous enough to plant the victory upon his standards.

#### MAGNIFICENT, BUT NOT WAR.

Colonel E. P. Alexander, the commander of a battalion of artillery of a division of the First Corps, was directed by Longstreet to station himself at a point where he could observe the effects of the great cannonade that was to prepare the way for the assault. A note

from Longstreet told him that if the artillery fire did not drive off the enemy or demoralize him he would prefer "he should not advise Pickett to make the charge," but that he expected him to let Pickett know when the moment arrived. That the responsibility and fate of a great battle should be passed over to a lieutenant-colonel is, and always will be, a subject of grave comment. When the Federal fire ceased and some of his guns limbered up, Alexander wrote Pickett: "For God's sake, come quick." Pickett asked Longstreet if the time for his advance had come and the latter bowed his head. He could not speak assent. Nine small brigades of infantry sprang to the attack, while the divisions of Hood and McLaws, one-half of Hill's and the whole of Ewell's, stood fixed in their positions, while their comrades swept up the hill. All the world knows the magnificent, yet awful, story of the annihilation of Pickett's division and of the supporting columns. Lee was bitterly disappointed at the day's result. He had confidently expected to hurl at least one-half of his army upon the enemy, cut him in two and wheel upon the broken wings. He was playing for big stakes and a decisive victory which would bring in its train peace to his people and success to his cause.

"Longstreet has a great deal to say about this assault. He writes that he objected to the plan that the enemy's left center should be attacked by a column composed of McLaws and Hood's Divisions, reinforced by Pickett's Brigades. I thought it would not do, that the point had been fully tested the day before by more and fresher men; that the divisions of McLaws and Hood were holding a mile along the right of my line against 20,000 men, who would follow their withdrawal, strike the flank of the assaulting column and crush it; but the column as proposed was too small, etc., etc." Longstreet goes on to say that after Lee had heard his objections he changed his mind and then concluded that the divisions of Hood and Mc Laws could remain on the defensive line; that he would reinforce by divisions of the Third Corps and Pickett's brigades, and stated the point to which the march should be directed.

"Now, the extreme right was comparatively safe and Hood and McLaws could have been moved out of the lines to take part in the attack. That Lee expected to see these divisions in the attacking column, but that Longstreet, acting upon his own responsibility and his own line of action, held them out because he believed his idea better than that of the commander, these things seem to me proven by unimpeachable evidence." I do not know where Longstreet got this information that Lee decided to leave these divisions in the line of defense. I have never been able to discover the source.

#### LEE IS MISQUOTED.

"It might be worth while to notice the quotations made by Longstreet from letters written by General Lee. In a letter from Colonel Gorce, of Texas, the writer is quoted as having heard Lee say that 'if he had permitted you (Longstreet) to carry out your plan instead of making the attack on Cemetery Hill he would have been successful.' Now, this sentence has been quoted without giving its connection in the letter, which entirely changes its meaning. Colonel Taylor and I have repeatedly challenged General Longstreet to produce the remainder of that letter, but he has never allowed us to see it.

"A similar remark which Longstreet makes use of as having been made by General Lee is: 'Oh, General, had I but followed your advice instead of pursuing the course that I did how different all would have been.' I do not believe that General Lee ever said this nor do

any of his friends. It is true that the wonderful magnanimity which Lee so fully possessed he took all the responsibility on his own broad shoulders and some of it must be put there. First, the discretion allowed which separated him from his cavalry; second, the omission of positive orders to Ewell to advance on the evening of the 1st and the failure to replace an officer who opposed his plans with one who would have entered into them heartily and readily co-operated with him to whip the enemy in detail."

From, *Frances*

*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *July 6/96*

## WAR VETERANS AT GETTYSBURG

Unveiling of the Statues of Meade and Hancock.

### A MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION

Thousands Attend the Ceremonies and Cheer the Orators.

### DISTINGUISHED MEN PRESENT

Thunders of Artillery and Bursts of Martial Music Greet the Unveiling of the Magnificent Memorials Erected by the State to Two of Her Most Famous Soldiers. Governor Hastings Accepts the Statues on Behalf of the Commonwealth, and Orations Are Delivered by General Gregg and Congressman Blingham.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

GETTYSBURG, June 5.

Nature added all that was needed to make the unveiling of the Meade and Hancock statues to-day the most beautiful and the most impressive spectacle that has ever been framed in the rugged hills which surround this battle-scarred village. The Army of the Potomac thirty-three years ago did not watch the sun come up over Culp's Hill with more anxiety than was displayed this morning by their su



MISS ELEANOR L. NICHOLSON

vivors who woke up in comfortable hotel bed rooms instead of in army blankets, with canes and crutches beside them in place of muskets, and with a prospect of a day's outing ahead of them instead of a day's hard battle. Even the thought that they were to face the mouths of a score of relentless orators just where they had faced the mouths of cannon before did not worry them a bit.

The old soldiers turned out very early and many of them were on their way to the battle-field soon after daybreak. The broad green fields spread out before them in a panorama as rich in landscape beauty as it is in history. The tall monuments glistening under the rays of the early sun, the fresh grass still bright with dew, and back of it all the stretch of dark blue hills which mark the limits of the famous field on nearly every side. It was a very different awakening from the others these



GEORGE GORDON MEADE

veterans have known, and it called up in their minds a flood of memories that started them out across the meadows with the fire of youth again flickering in their

veins.

#### Some Familiar Scenes.

When it was nearly time for the first unveiling of the day the guests to whom Gettysburg is not even a memory came trooping into the battle-field, and then the panorama had changed. All over the green plains, climbing up and down the hills and limping everywhere through the wet grass, were gray-haired men in blue uniforms. They dotted every part of the field the eye could reach. They pointed with their canes, gesticulated, argued and charged about like colts to better show what they had seen or done when they were here last. They were almost young again.

From some companies there was but one survivor, and from others there were as many as a dozen. They sought out the location of their regiment, poked holes in the ground where their captain had fallen and galloped up steep inclines to show the fierceness and purpose of the charges they had made. They did not agree with each other about the most trivial things and called in others to decide disputed points. They found just where they had awaited the first order to advance, just where they had caught an hour's sleep between the second and the third day's fighting and they identified with an accuracy that astounded even the professional guides the location of regiments which had been in action near their own.

In this way most of the morning was spent, and it was after 10 o'clock when the bugler stationed at the unveiling stand in front of the Meade statue sounded a loud and clear assembly. It called the veterans from far and near, and they came marching in with a stride that was new to most of them and a gleam in their eyes that was never still. They massed themselves in front and all around the statue, the magnificent proportions of which arose enshrouded in the national colors from a sea of faces reaching out a hundred yards. Then they lifted their voices in three tremendous cheers. Facing the statue the grand stand, from which hundreds of big and little flags were flying, held five hundred women in gorgeous summer costumes and half a hundred men in sober black. To the right of the stand were scores of officials in dazzling uniforms and to the left was the band. Between the stand and the statue stood fully five thousand men and women and off in the far rear were carriages of all sorts, an army of bicyclists and many mounted horsemen.

Over all the sun was shining brightly and warm from an almost cloudless sky and on every side the beautiful green meadows with their gleaming monuments stretched away to the distant hills. It was in just such a setting as this that both monuments were unveiled, Meade's on the brow of the raised ground east of the Bloody Angle and Hancock's on Cem-



THE HANCOCK MEMORIAL.

etery Hill.

Lingering on the Field.

The same crowd that watched the flags fall away from the bronze figure of the great commander at 10 o'clock in the morning saw disclosed the statue of his great lieutenant at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The speeches were almost similar, the prayers were as earnest, the cheers as loud, the enthusiasm as great and the ceremonies almost exactly the same. There was not a slip in either service, and the monument commission is receiving to-night a part of the praise and commendation they deserve.

Of the thousands who came here to witness or to take part in the ceremony a large proportion has remained to go over the battle-field to-morrow. Governor Hastings and his party left for Harrisburg on a late train, and the Washington guests, headed by General Miles and Congressman Bingham, followed shortly afterwards. The two special trains for Philadelphia were to leave immediately after the services at the Hancock statue, but the attractions of the field were too strong for the veterans, and it was long after dark when they were all gathered in. Even then they left reluctantly. The hotels are still full of veterans, and if the State encampment at Chambers-

## MEADE'S STATUE UNVEILED

Thousands Assembled Round the Beautiful  
Memorial to the Dead Soldier.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

GETTYSBURG, June 5.

When the vast crowd about the Meade statue had arranged itself as best it could the Perseverance Band, of Lebanon, entertained it with patriotic music to fill in the delay caused by the slowness of the train on which the General George B. Meade Post, No. 1, traveled from Philadelphia. The stand was decorated on all sides with flags and bunting and its entrance was guarded by a detachment of veteran battlefield guards. So beautiful were their surroundings and so unusual the entire scene about them that the spectators forgot the delay and would have been content if it had lasted very much longer than it did.

It was a time of satisfaction and contemplation for everybody. On the raised platform in front of the grand stand sat the speakers of the day, the monument commissioners and a few of the many prominent guests. General J. P. S. Gobin sat in the centre, with Governor Hastings on his right hand and General Nelson A. Miles on his left. Mrs. Hastings and Mrs. Miles sat chatting amicably just behind them. General John P. Taylor, General William R. Hartshorne, Colonel John P. Nicholson and Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts, who compose the commission, had chairs reserved for them, but were too busy looking after the comfort of others to sit very long.

## Other Distinguished Men.

Colonel George Meade sat on the platform, too, beside Congressman Bingham and General Gregg, the two orators of the day. Further back on the stand the Governor's party were placed. Among them were Attorney General and Mrs. McCormick, Auditor General and Mrs. Mylne, State Treasurer Haywood and Mrs. Haywood, Ex-State Treasurer Jackson, Dr. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Education; Dr. Egle, State librarian; Captain Delaney, Private Secretary and Mrs. Beitler, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Raukin, Postmaster and Mrs. Rodarmel, General James W. Latta, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson B. Brown, Senator Hardenburg, Mr. and Mrs. George Wauhaugh, Mr. and Mrs. William Connell, Miss Fauhe, Miss Berghaus, the Misses Seiler, Miss Haldeman, Miss Bailey, Miss McConkey, Mrs. Kuhn, Miss Ripple, Colonel M. E. Olmstead and Thomas O'Reilly.

The blue and gold uniforms of the Governor's staff made a bright background for the spring hats and airy gowns worn by the ladies. The staff included Adjutant General Thomas Stewart, Assistant Adjutant General Wilbur F. Reeder, Colonel Louis W. Reed, Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, Colonel Henry H. Kuhn, Colonel W. Fred Reynolds, Lieutenant Colonel Asher Miner, Lieutenant Colonel James Elverson, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Baxter, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Trexler and Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Reid. There were a great many men in grand army uniforms moving about too, but they did not stay on the stand. Commander-in-chief Walker, Judge Darte, the new State commander, and Colonel Denworth, who had a few less votes than Judge Darte, were three of the most conspicuous veterans.

## The Statue Unveiled.

It would be impossible to give the names of all the other military men present, for the list would take a page. It is enough to say that since the war there has not been so large a gathering of the sort in Gettysburg nor so thoroughly representative a one. The

men told war stories and the women gossiped and the band played during the fifteen minutes' wait, and then the sound of martial music down the Emmittsburg road announced the coming of the Meade Post. They were received with cheers as they swung into view, and the crowd parted to permit them to circle once around the statue of their old commander. Then they took their place with the other veterans and the services began.

An eloquent opening prayer by Chaplain Spencer, of the Meade Post, brought the vast audience to a perfect quiet and General Gobin found all heads uncovered when he came forward to introduce Master George Gordon Meade, the general's grandson, who was to do the unveiling. The boy, acting under the instructions of Colonel Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr. gave a long pull and a strong pull on a thin rope which reached down from the top of the draped monument and the flags fell to the ground. The first glimpse of the magnificent statue set the crowd to cheering wildly, and in the sudden burst of sound the music of several near-by bands was not even heard. As the applause died down there came a cloud of smoke from the valley to the right of the statue, followed by the sharp salute of seventeen guns from Battery C, of the Third United States Artillery.

## General Gobin's Speech.

At the conclusion of this series of disturbances General Gobin came forward again, and bowing to the warm welcome he received, made a brief speech, presenting the statue on behalf of the commission to the State. Briefly glancing over the events that outlined the advance of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia towards and into the State of Pennsylvania, General Gobin sketched the situation at this great crisis of the war, and continued: "At midnight on June 27 Major General George Gordon Meade was roused from slumber in his bivouac to receive an order directing him to assume the command of the Army of the Potomac. It was as unexpected as it was undesired, but he obeyed the orders. The new commander was in an unavoidable position. He was thus invested with his command while the army was in full march toward the field of battle, and while he was in ignorance of the strength or whereabouts of the different corps composing it. Of the whereabouts of the enemy, his forces or designs, he was equally uninformed. As a soldier he accepted the situation, and the Army of the Potomac had its last commander. Four days thereafter the battle upon this field opened. The concentration of his army, the forming of the lines for the second and third days' contest, received his careful attention, and the battle of Gettysburg was fought, and Major General Meade and his gallant army became the heroes of the hour. These battle lines became forever identified with the skill, courage and ability of the commander.

"Upon this spot your commission have

placed this bronze statue of horse and man, to indicate with as much precision as possible his appearance upon that occasion. He was every inch a soldier and commander, and every Pennsylvanian—aye, every American citizen—should rejoice in the honor thus paid one of the most gallant soldiers, one of the most earnest patriots, one of the ablest commanders."

## Governor Hastings' Address.

In accepting the statue Governor Hastings said that it was the country's as much as it was Pennsylvania's. His address was eloquent and forceful, and his strong voice reached every man and woman about him. After reviewing the life of General Meade, he said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: More than a century ago the poets told in fitting phrase



### GENERAL MEADE'S STATUE

the thrilling story of the Eddystone light house on the coast of England. It was in a rocky and dangerous sea. Science, admitting the necessity for its erection, declared that, amidst rock and surge and swelling deep, its construction was impossible. In the face of all discouragements it was completed. And then the doubting spectators and wary mariners said, 'Wait for the storm; wait for such tempests as we have seen; and it will snap like the stem of a pipe.' At length the storm came. Never before had wind and rain, lightning and thunder, united in such carnival of destruction. Villages were swept away, many lives were lost and vessels, small and great, were wrecked. Then the timid and faithless survivors said the light house and its keeper are surely gone, and our prophecy will prove true when the morning comes. As daylight broke, all eyes were strained in the direction of the warning beacon eager to learn the truth. There it proudly stood, towering out of the deep, bidding defiance to storm and tempest, wind and wave. Other nations said of us that America must go the way of all republics; it could not withstand the great conflict.

"But when the dreadful storm, which had been gathering for decades and raging for three years, had burst in all its relentless fury amidst these hills and valleys; when charge and counter-charge had ended; when the cannon no longer gave forth a clang and when death had claimed his own carnival of hate and

glory; when the sun shone out again and bright over Little Round Top there, Big Round Top yonder, and I put the battery's ridge, and the painlessly living Pickett's men had come and gone; the valley of death, the peach orchard, a little wheat field, where torn blue and gray forms lay side by side with the white horse, the spent musket and the silent noon; when the clouds had left and all was away, behold, Old Glory, every stripe a every star undimmed in beauty, proudly waving in triumph an answer to the will of the earth that the time was near when the mightiest republic of all the world was to be reunited in stronger bonds of union than ever before. To-day there is presented to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that bronze image of the horse and the rider. Here will stand, near the cabin that was his headquarters when the battle was on, a perpetual memorial of Pennsylvania's great commander.

"As the Chief Executive, for the time being, of the Commonwealth wherein his heroic services were rendered, for the people of the present generation, for the memory of his comrades who sleep in yonder cemetery, for the widows and orphans whose dear ones rest beneath the shadow of this statue; in behalf of the brave men from sister States who rushed to Pennsylvania's rescue in the hour of her peril, and for the generations yet to come in this Keystone of the nation's arch, I accept this precious trophy. I notify you that no vandal hand shall mar its noble proportions, and I promise you that the patriotism, loyalty and pride of our people—our Pennsylvania friends—will preserve it in honor to the latest generation."

### Other Speakers.

After more patriotic music by the General Gobin presented General G. T. Meade the orator of the occasion, and a roar of cheering was given the gray old cavalryman. He told in plain soldier terms something Meade as he knew him and narrated new legends of Gettysburg. His address was long, but was listened to with careful attention throughout, and his eulogy of the leader of the Army of the Potomac aroused his hearers to great enthusiasm. This ended the announced programme of the day, but it was plain that the audience was not satisfied and the chairman brought General Miles, who was given a reception that made Mrs. Miles the happiest woman in the stand. The general said he would make a speech, but what he did say struck home. "I can only thank you for the goodness of your greeting and congratulations upon what your State has accomplished in this famous spot." He said too much could be done to honor General Meade. Judgment, heroism and unwavering devotion to his country we are commemorating to-day. He took a defeated and almost heartbroken army and met a conqueror's foe. "You know the rest. I intended that Gettysburg should be his Waterloo, but it was his Waterloo, and more tragical, that, the Waterloo of human slavery in the greatest country on earth."

General Brooke, of St. Louis, made an other vigorous little speech, and H. K. Brown, the sculptor, came forward to receive his share of applause. From the grassy mound just in front of the statue Colonel James C. Biddle, Senior Vice Commander of the Meade Post; Captain W. W. Walla, and General St. Clair A. Miniholland, Jr. Vice Commander, each spoke a few words in formal dedication of the monument at the base of the statue. This concluded the exercises of the morning.

R. B. C.

### AT HANCOCK'S MONUMENT

The Statue of the Superb Corp  
Exposed to the View of a million  
spectators at the  
last audience.

Special Telegram to THE TRIBUNE

(G.E.)  
During the intermission

o'clock they were all assembled on Cemetery Hill, surrounding the flag-veiled statue of General Hancock. It was at this point that Hancock selected the broad fields and the valley beneath him as a fitting

to meet the conquering Confederates. Then marching all about him. It were that Buford sent to Meade the plea: "For God's sake, send us 1. The imperial soldier himself would seek any other spot for his monument. The surroundings were similar to those Meade unveiling and the grand Pennsylvania uttered the same animated and beautiful. After an eloquent invocation was

W. McKnight, the war chaplain for a good deal of music by the bands, effigy of General Gobin presented Miss Eleanor L. Nichol, the very pretty little daughter of this John P. Nicholson, to unveil the statue. General Bonnaffon superintended the ceremony. Miss Nicholson gave the rope the glorious tug that pulled the flags etc. They caught for a moment on the horse's Dr. she yanked it off. Then again they cheered and down in the valley the fifteen guns boomed, sending up a roar of smoke and sound that brought quiet gath-erings to most of those who saw and heard it.

General Gobin, who by this time had come a familiar figure to the audience, delivered one of the best speeches of the day in presenting the statue to Governor Brinsford. He spoke of General Hancock's valourous corps commander who had no super Pen-nsylvania. He was combined the prudence which distinguished the lives of his command with the which was his distinguishing characteristic. He was no holiday soldier; stern duty had its pleasure for him in a clear conscience. He never failed to obey an order. He was never too late, and he has been rewarded with

marked honors in his life, and an imperishable name in history."

Accepting the statue on behalf of the wealth Governor Hastings delivered a earnest and patriotic address, eulogizing Hancock in terms unusually eloquent of him.

#### Representative Bingham's Address.

That of Congressman Bingham, the afternoon, aroused the audience with plause and many cheers, for his already been mentioned several times one of the most gallant of the many general officers on Hancock's staff. He rendered his thanks for the greeting and entered into his oration with a vim that carried all his hearers along with him from beginning to finish. In swift sentences he told the story of Hancock's life, of his early days in the army, of his promotion for exceptional bravery in the war with Mexico, of his success in the war of the Rebellion, and of his final triumph at Gettysburg.

After a running review of the great battles of the world, the orator pointed out those things which made Gettysburg the greatest of them all, and in conclusion said: "No great captain, wearing the shining star, with memories of tyranny and rapine to whom those of imperial renown, holds this fitting ceremony. The shades of Gettysburg march in review before even a mightier shade than that of Napoleon. This sublimity, before whom the shadows pass, is their beloved, immortal Lincoln, who cursus their salute with a most gracious, and smile, likewise shed his blood, and from his heart and brain came the inspiration which impelled them to victory. Lincoln was with them in sorrow and pain; he is with them now, even in this midnight review, sharing with them the joy of silence and peace, bequeathing the lesson of his life and his death. Even as the poet, who, while chanting 'Morituri Salutamus,' would have us take courage from the examples of the

dead, so do we, as this silent pageant is surrendered into Impartial, enfolding night, pray that should the hour come to the present as it came to the past generation, our people may emulate the self-sacrifice and devotion to which this field bears everlasting tribute. Let them remember as they invoke this august presence, 'to take increased devotion to that cause for which' their fathers and brothers 'gave the last full measure of devotion,' and never forget the message which fell from his lips, as the sacred lesson of Gettysburg, that the 'government of the people, for the people and by the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

#### The Closing Exercises.

Most crowds would have been too tired by this time and too full of oratory to call for more, but this crowd was not of the usual sort. It shouted for the sculptor, and in response to its demands General Gobin led to the front of the platform F. Edwin Elwell, the designer of the Hancock statue. Mr. Elwell expressed his thanks in a few graceful words, but declined to make a speech. Then the bands played again, and the exercises of the afternoon were concluded, except that a large number of people surrounded the monument commissioners and congratulated them over and over again on the great success that had attended their efforts.

Afterwards the old soldiers who were not compelled to leave town set out over the broad battlefield again. They are plodding about it with tired legs to-night, and they will be there the first thing in the morning. They live in the past these good and gray veterans, and there is everything here to make them feel at home.

R. B. C.

From, Star-Sentinel

Gettysburg Pa  
Date, Sept 1<sup>st</sup> 96

#### Gen. Lee's Headquarters Burned.

The one and a half story stone building, having two compartments and occupied by the two families of Mrs. Feister and James McLaughlin, situated on Seminary Ridge, along the Chambersburg turnpike and distant about one mile west of town, was destroyed by fire on last Wednesday night, between the hours of 10.30 and 11.30 P. M. This stone building is known as the place where General Robt. E. Lee had his headquarters during the battle. Very near the crest of the hill this position commanded an extended view in all directions.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The two families occupying the house had gone to the Grangers' picnic on the early morning (Wednesday) train and were not home at the time of the fire. The furniture and other household property on the first story were saved, but everything else burned up.

The walls remain standing in good condition and Mr. Philip F. Hennig, who owns the property, will replace the building. It was before the fire. The building was in the American Fire Insurance

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